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FROM THE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

REPORTS OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1908

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

(IN TWO VOLUMES)

VOLUME II
INDIAN AFFAIRS
TERRITORIES



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REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Administrative reports, in 2 volumes.

Vol. I. Secretary of the Interior.

Bureaus, except Office of Indian Affairs.

Eleemosynary Institutions.

National parks and reservations.

Vol. II. Indian Affairs.

Territories.

Report of the Commissioner of Education, in 2 volumes.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1908.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the seventy-seventh annual report of the Office of Indian Affairs.

A SESSION'S LEGISLATION.

The first session of the Sixtieth Congress was not so prolific of Indian legislation as the two sessions of the Fifty-ninth Congress. Two or three very important bills are in a state of suspension, and have varying chances of passage during the coming winter.

The special accomplishment of the recent session was the enactment of a law releasing or relieving the restrictions on alienation of certain Indian lands in that part of Oklahoma occupied by the Five Civilized Tribes. Popularly summarized, it sets absolutely free all the lands of all intermarried whites, all freedmen, and all mixed bloods having less than half Indian blood; and all except homesteads of all mixed bloods having as much as half but less than three quarters Indian blood. The homesteads of full-bloods, and of mixed bloods having as much as half Indian blood, are to remain inalienable till April 26, 1931, except as the Secretary of the Interior may, under rules and regulations prescribed by himself, see fit to remove the restrictions. This subject will be treated more at length elsewhere in this report. In the annual Indian appropriation act, among the other provisions affecting the Five Civilized Tribes, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to take possession of and sell all buildings on lands belonging to these tribes, now or heretofore used for governmental, school or other tribal purposes, together with the appurtenant land and the furniture in them, giving preference as purchasers to the state, county and municipal authorities, and depositing the proceeds in the United States Treasury to the credit of the tribes interested.

Another important act, because of its opening the way to further legislation in the same general line if it prove successful in operation, is that "to authorize the cutting of timber, the manufacture and sale of lumber, and the preservation of the forests on the Menominee Indian Reservation in the State of Wisconsin." Its provisions are

a radical departure from the old method of handling such propositions, and are particularly notable for their recognition of the United States Forest Service as a cooperative factor in the administration of Indian Affairs.

A valuable aid to the clearing of titles to Indian lands is found in an act which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee directly to purchasers of lands sold either by an allottee or his heirs through the medium of the department. This process will at one stroke dispose of the cloud which now hangs over much of the land thus disposed of, owing to the uncertainty whether all the technical requirements of the law have been scrupulously observed.

Further progress is made by the session's legislation in the programme for allotting the Indians on the Flathead Reservation and opening their surplus lands to settlement; a special act takes the preliminary steps for opening the Fort Peck Reservation; an act for opening a considerable tract of territory in North and South Dakotas, now included in the Standing Rock and Cheyenne River reservations, was passed during the last hours of the session; a means is provided for leasing the lands on the Uintah Reservation which the Indians will not cultivate themselves, thus assuring the preservation of their water rights; and the Klamath Indians obtain their long-sought compensation for the lands which, by a decision of the Supreme Court, were taken from them and given to the California and Oregon Land Company.

COOPERATION BETWEEN BUREAUS.

In a former report I mentioned a plan I had carried long in mind, and a little way into operation, for systematic cooperation between various departments and bureaus of the Government, so as to get rid of the "wheels within wheels" which are so grave a source of waste in administration. For example, the Office of Indian Affairs, when I assumed charge of it, not only performed the functions naturally to be expected of a benevolent guardian engaged in raising a race of human beings from barbarism to civilization, but maintained a little reclamation service, a little forestry branch, and several other minor organizations for work along lines commonly cared for, and presumptively better cared for, by special bureaus established by law for the benefit of the American people at large. Recognizing the broad economic principle that no extensive public work can be conducted so successfully on a retail as on a wholesale basis, and as the needless multiplication of machinery for doing the same class of work tends to retard rather than advance the attainment of the ends sought, I opened negotiations for a cooperative arrangement with the Reclamation Service, and with your assistance succeeded in effecting one which thus far has proved highly successful. In general terms, it

devolves upon the Reclamation Service the handling of those irrigation projects into which both white and Indian interests enter, reserving for the Indian Office those which are purely Indian propositions; but even in the latter class the irrigationists of the Indian Service have the benefit of the expert advice and assistance of the consulting engineers of the sister service. Such a combination procures for the Indians the best the Government can command in the way of irrigation plans and work, and reduces the chances of serious mistakes to a minimum.

In my report for 1907 I mentioned that the project for the Pima (Gila River) Reservation in Arizona had been turned over to the Reclamation Service. Since then the projects for the Blackfeet, Flathead, and Fort Peck reservations in Montana have been disposed of in a similar manner.

The Blackfeet project was authorized by the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1035), which provided for allotting the Blackfeet Reservation and appropriated \$300,000 toward constructing irrigation systems for the allotted lands, to be reimbursed from the sale of the surplus lands of the reservation.

The Flathead project was authorized by the act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70-83), which appropriates \$50,000 for the preliminary surveys, plans and estimates of irrigating systems to irrigate the allotted lands of the Indians of the Flathead Reservation and the unallotted irrigable lands to be disposed of under the act of April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 302), and to begin the construction of the same, to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sale of the lands within the reservation.

The Fort Peck project was authorized by the act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 558), which directs the Secretary of the Interior to cause an examination of the lands within that reservation to be made by the Reclamation Service and by experts of the Geological Survey, "and if there be found any lands which it may be deemed practicable to bring under an irrigation project, or any lands bearing lignite coal, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to construct such irrigation projects and reserve such lands as may be irrigable therefrom or necessary for irrigation works, and also coal lands as may be necessary to the construction and maintenance of any such projects." The act appropriates \$200,000 to pay the costs of examination and for the construction of the irrigation systems, to be reimbursed from proceeds of sales of lands within the reservation.

It is presumed that the report of the director of the Reclamation Service will contain full information concerning what has been done on the Indian projects under his control.

Having got the cooperative reclamation system well under way, the next advances were made to the Bureau of Plant Industry in

the Department of Agriculture. They met with an equally cordial response, and the Congress appropriated \$5,000 for the use of this office in carrying its cooperative experiments into effect. They have already proved their worth and given greater promise for the future. An agreement entered into last October provided for the establishment of a cooperative testing and demonstration farm on the Pima Indian Reservation, at Sacaton, Ariz.

At this farm will be tested the possibilities of soil, climate, etc., in the cultivation of trees, grains, vegetables and fruits not hitherto raised in the neighborhood, the design being to ascertain what are the most profitable crops for culture on the reservation and also to provide new agricultural industries for the Indians of that part of the country. The first tentative work having been conducted successfully, there were set aside, and reserved for the purpose in view, two tracts of land on the same reservation, one containing about 55 acres and the other about 10 acres. The latter tract is to be used for desert and drought-resistant plants. This office prepares and maintains the farm in a proper state of cultivation for carrying on the experimental work, and furnishes the necessary labor, thus giving employment to our Indians, while the Bureau of Plant Industry furnishes all seeds, buds, cuttings, plants and trees for tests and demonstration. All the produce grown is to be turned over to the Indian Office, except such as may be required by the bureau for exhibition purposes, propagation or study. The cooperative project is directed for the Bureau of Plant Industry by Mr. Walter T. Swingle, who is represented in Arizona and California by Prof. S. C. Mason. The work at Sacaton, Ariz., is under the immediate supervision of Mr. E. W. Hudson for the Bureau of Plant Industry and Mr. M. French Gilman for the Indian Office. The superintendent of the reservation, Mr. James B. Alexander, also deserves credit for the active interest he has taken in the experiments.

In spite of the fact that the activities of the present season have been for the most part necessarily of a preliminary or preparatory nature, the results are highly encouraging, as the following résumé will show.

The Bermuda onion, favorably known to our markets for its large size, mild flavor and good keeping qualities, has of recent years been grown principally in the Southwest, especially in Texas and California. In these regions 25,000 pounds—a carload—to the acre is counted an excellent yield. The Bermuda onions on the testing and demonstration tract at Sacaton, although the seed was planted somewhat too late and the plants retarded by an unusually cold winter, produced a crop amounting to more than 30,000 pounds to the acre; and, owing to the care taken to exclude insect enemies, the onions grown here were superior both in quality and appearance to those

grown in the onion-producing centers of Texas and California. Indeed, this year's experiments at Sacaton demonstrated the possibility of producing all the onions needed at the Indian schools, or that can be absorbed by the local markets. It is hoped during the coming year to experiment with the growing of high-class onions for shipment to the Eastern markets. Again, notwithstanding that alfalfa is one of the principal crop plants of the Southwest, very little work had been done in the breeding of strains of high quality. A large alfalfa-breeding nursery has therefore been started at Sacaton, where more than 100 strains from as many different domestic and foreign sources are undergoing experiment, with the end in view of finding strains better suited for the conditions of soil and climate prevailing in the Gila Valley than the ordinary alfalfa now grown there. This includes the study of both hay and seed production. It is hoped that the results of the pending investigations will be of benefit not only to the Indians but to the whole farming community of the Southwest.

The reports further show that 152 citrange trees representing 5 varieties, 56 citrange and citrous hybrid trees, 250 fig seedlings, 600 fig cuttings of 18 varieties, 30 varieties of rooted grapevines, 50 varieties of grape cuttings, 80 drought-resistant olive trees, 18 choice varieties of pecans, 300 pistaches and a number of other trees and shrubs have been planted, most of which have had a good growth. About 20 acres were planted in Egyptian cotton, which is making an excellent showing and has now reached the point where a good crop is practically assured.

To this last-mentioned experiment great local interest attaches, not only because Egyptian cotton is a crop which combines high value with small bulk, but also because it can be grown on land too alkaline for alfalfa and the other crops known to the Pimas. The Indians have been taught to believe that pumped water tends to render more alkaline the land which it is used to irrigate; and if a cotton crop of value can be grown on this land, the effect upon the Indians' fortunes will be most gratifying, as it will substitute hope for discouragement among them, incite them to fresh efforts for self-support, and enable them to utilize their alkaline lands which are now uncultivated.

Moreover, a new American source of supply of this grade of cotton would be welcomed gladly by the New England manufacturers, who at present consume nearly \$20,000,000 worth of imported Egyptian cotton every year. I am hopeful that the Indians themselves will go into Egyptian cotton culture regularly, as the women and children will be able to pick the cotton in the home fields as it ripens, leaving the men free to seek employment in harvesting the crops of their white neighbors. Mr. Dagenett, our supervisor of Indian employment, is keeping in close touch with this experimental work, so that,

if the cultivation of cotton increases through the neighboring country, he will be in position to aid those Indians who have acquired expert knowledge of cotton growing and picking to obtain profitable employment.

The \$5,000 appropriation to which I have already alluded has been largely used or hypothecated for the buildings, machinery, etc., necessary to develop and carry on the work already begun on the Pima Reservation; but I expect to start similar work at a few other points. I am now trying to arrange for the establishment of a cooperative farm on the Colorado River Reservation, also in Arizona, which contains some of the richest land in the United States. Superintendent Shelton of the San Juan Indian School at Shiprock, N. Mex., who is himself a skilled horticulturist, has been conducting on his school farm, during the last year, some rather successful experiments with fruit and shade trees as well as with grains and garden vegetables. He is anxious to continue the work on a more extensive scale. Arrangements have therefore been made to furnish him with a number of valuable plants for his experiments, and, if the results seem to justify it, I shall try to establish a regular cooperative station there. In southern California, plans are under consideration for undertaking similar testing and demonstration work on the Indian reservations at Banning and Palm Springs. At Palm Springs the climatic conditions are unusually favorable for growing and propagating many kinds of fruit, nut and other food-producing plants which could afterwards be sent to the other reservations in the Southwest for trial.

Our third cooperative contract was made with the Forest Service. On the 22d of January last, the Secretary of Agriculture and yourself appended your respective signatures to a written programme whereby the Forest Service undertook—

- (1) The sale of timber and the supervision of logging on Indian reservations, under methods which will improve the forest and yield the full market value of all timber cut;
- (2) The protection of all forests in Indian reservations, whether they are now being cut over or not;
- (3) A study of the forests on Indian reservations to determine the best permanent use of the lands upon which they grow, and, where these are more valuable for forest purposes than for any other, the preparation and application of plans for their management.

Within six weeks thereafter the several Indian agents and superintendents had been advised of the agreement and received instructions for carrying it into effect.

As the plan involved an estimated annual cost of \$90,000, on March 6 an item appropriating that sum to enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in cooperation with the Forest Service, to make investigations on Indian reservations for the purpose of preserving

living and growing timber, etc., was submitted to the House of Representatives for insertion in the sundry civil bill; but the Congress failed to make the appropriation. It has not been possible, therefore, to do the more elaborate work contemplated by the plan, but steps have been taken for fire protection on the Coeur d'Alene, Nez Percé and Klamath reservations, and for investigating timber conditions on the Red Lake and Tongue River reservations by utilizing tribal funds to defray expenses.

The Forest Service is also conducting preliminary operations on the Menominee Reservation under the act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 51). The expenses are paid by a special disbursing agent of this office from funds belonging to the tribe which have accrued from the sale of timber under previous legislation. Up to September 1 the expenditure of some \$160,000 for erection of sawmills and buildings, purchase of machinery, payment of employees, etc., had been authorized.

Although there exists no formal cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture, yet there has grown up during the last three years a system whereby the officers of the two bureaus work together in such matters as the inspection of cattle purchased by this office for issue to Indians and the investigation and treatment of infectious disorders among the live stock on the reservations.

Prior thereto the experience of the Indian Office in getting blooded cattle by advertisement and contract had not been very satisfactory. It was found extremely difficult to formulate specifications that would cover all the essential points to be considered, the result being that we sometimes got cattle which, while answering all the terms of the advertisements, were yet lacking in features particularly desirable at the places where they were to go.

I believe that when cattle are to be purchased we should have experts, familiar with the trade and conditions involved, examine the animals offered, beforehand and at the place where they are bred, and select those most desirable for the purpose in view, instead of advertising under arbitrary specifications and then waiting until the animals are delivered at destination before inspecting or even seeing them. Under the present system we avail ourselves of the services of experts of the Bureau of Animal Industry in an advisory capacity when we are in search of blooded stock for breeding purposes, and these officers cooperate with those of the Indian Office in the inspection and selection of the cattle purchased, the joint aim of the two bureaus being to see that the interests of the Government are wholly protected and that the Indians get the full worth of their money.

As already remarked, there is also cooperation in the inspection and treatment of infected cattle—a highly important matter, since stock-

raising is one of the principal industries on many of the Indian reservations. In all cases where the presence of disease on a reservation has been brought to my attention, I have taken up the subject with the Bureau of Animal Industry, and the Indian agent or superintendent in charge of the reservation has been instructed to assist the officers of the sister service in their task by every lawful means.

It is still too early to turn over the work of this office in land matters to the General Land Office, because the questions which arise daily with respect to Indian lands involve important and often difficult considerations of human motive, dependent on a knowledge of Indians and their peculiarities. But I hope that, a few years hence, when the Indians as a whole are better able to take care of themselves, all the Government's land business may be transacted where the bulk of it is now. Meanwhile, there is another branch of the Indian Office which I would gladly dispense with on the same economic grounds that have been the basis of my cooperative arrangements with the Reclamation and Forest services and the bureaus of Plant and Animal Industry. I refer to our architectural division.

As this is conducted now, it means the maintenance of a corps of designers and draftsmen in Washington who draw plans, prepare specifications, make estimates, and advise me on bids, all at from 1,000 to 3,000 miles' distance from the places where the work is to be done and the buildings used. When a contract has been let and work is to begin, I am obliged to resort to such means as happen to be at command for finding some one to superintend construction. My first application is uniformly to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, to see whether any of his trained superintendents are temporarily unemployed and willing to accept a detail to the job I have in hand. I am in his debt for many favors of this sort, but, try as he may, he can not always find the right man at the moment I need him. I then cast about among the superintendents who have served acceptably at some past times, but am liable to disappointment in that quarter also, and then I have to trouble friends and acquaintances in the neighborhood where the work is to be done, with appeals to find me a suitable person, or else I must fall back upon the local Indian agent, school superintendent, clerk, carpenter or other employee to add this extra duty to the burdens he is already carrying. Fortunately our field service contains a good many men who have had experience in the practical details of house building and repairing in a frontier country where mechanics are few and every settler has to depend on himself in emergencies. Still, this does not always imply such intimate familiarity with the building trades, and the materials used in them, as would insure the Government's work against sharp practice or carelessness on the part of a contractor.

If a controversy arises, in the midst of the construction, over some question of how a cellar should be drained, or a pipe run, or a heating apparatus installed, operations have to be suspended till the special agent who is the adviser of the office on such subjects can be summoned from wherever he happens to be at the time, perhaps 1,000 miles away, to proceed to the scene of trouble, investigate and report. It would be hard to conceive of a more clumsy arrangement.

The wonder is that, handicapped with such a system, the Indian Service has procured as respectable agency and school plants as it has. Nothing very elaborate as to plans is needed, a few simple stock designs being capable of almost indefinite reproduction with a little adaptation in detail to differences of elevation, climate, topography, water supply, etc. But if all this business could be handled by an office like that of the Supervising Architect, with a complete modern equipment and system and trained representatives scattered all over the country, how far the friction could be reduced and the mistakes avoided which now creep in irrespective of the conscientious efforts made to improve this branch of the service! I hope to be able to make some definite recommendations to you later on this subject.

REORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN OFFICE.

During the last year the improvements in office methods, some of which I have spoken of in earlier reports, have in the process of natural evolution resulted in an almost complete reorganization. I am glad that it has been possible to effect the change in this slower but more orderly way, because the Indian Service, handling more than 1,000 appropriations and funds, hedged about with some hundreds of statutes, might have been actually wrecked by having even a better organization thrust violently upon it. As all my work is guided by my general aim of preparing the whole Indian establishment for going out of business at no very distant date, such an organization as has taken place of late in growing bureaus like the Reclamation Service in our own department and those of the Department of Commerce and Labor would have been largely unadapted to our purpose. Yet in another sense, improved organization is almost more important in a diminishing than in a growing bureau. No greater help can come to the Indians or to the neighborhood in which they live than through having this service pass out of existence in just the right way; and as for the next few years it is going to take more men and a higher class of men to wind up the affairs of the Indian Service, I am hoping to obtain some time from the Congress an increase, aggregating a little more than \$5,000, in the salaries of the employees who are going to guide the Indian Office in its

decline. This will be more than made up by a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Government and the Indians.

Again, the rapid change in legislation and administration which has led to treating with the Indians as individuals rather than as tribes will for a while greatly increase the work of the Indian Office both at Washington and in the field, and more men will be imperatively needed even barely to carry out the orders of the Congress, to say nothing of carrying them out in the best and speediest way. This is why I am asking for three new \$1,600 positions for our accounts division; and to meet similar exigencies I shall ask for certain new positions in other divisions, the reasons for which I am ready to set forth in detail on demand. The total proposed increase for new positions amounts to about \$12,000.

The reorganization of the last year falls into three main divisions: The mechanical redistribution of office work; the improvement in the qualities of leadership in the office; and the greater excellence of the clerical work. I will mention here only a few illustrative cases.

The divisions have been shifted about and the work inside of them redistributed so as to put an end to all duplication of labor, to bring all closely allied subjects under one head, and to provide a system of checks on the one hand and of automatic cooperation on the other, designed at once to guard against errors, lighten the present expenditure of energy, increase the capacity for output, and result progressively in substantial economies. These economies, it should be borne in mind, must be estimated on a basis of decreased cost per unit of work done rather than an aggregate decreased cost. Exact figures are lacking to exhibit conditions as they are to-day, but our books are now kept in such a way that next year's report can show results of both increased work and increased economies in plain tabular form. Among these redistributions is the consolidation of our accounting and bookkeeping, formerly done in four different divisions, in the new accounts division; the bringing of the legal decisions of the office to one central responsible point in its law department. The chart below shows graphically in its lowest lines this distribution of units of the office work. No division has now any excuse for doing the things it ought not to do or leaving undone those things it ought to do, and the effect on what might be called general office intelligence is already plain.

The next step in the reorganization was to perfect in every way possible the qualities of leadership. Under the old system substantially eight different divisions reported direct to the commissioner, which made it almost impossible to bring the broader policies of the office to bear in any vital way on clerks engaged in writing the detailed letters applying them. I am now, as the chart shows, about

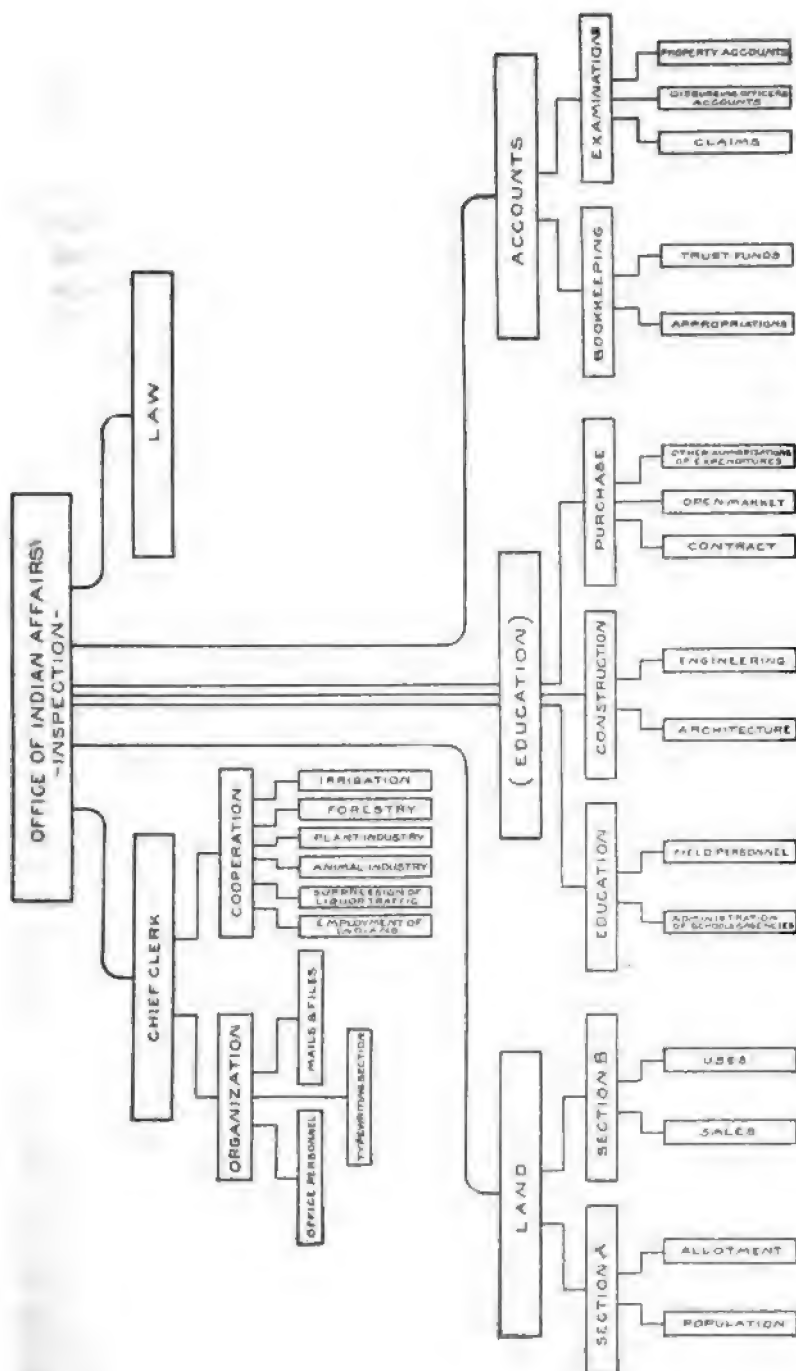


Diagram showing the organization of the Office of Indian Affairs.

to group the units of work of the Indian Office into three divisions and two offices.

The land and accounts divisions are now running in what I believe to be their best form. The work shown on the education section of the chart still reports to the commissioner along three separate lines. The personnel, the general administration of schools and agencies, the buildings in which we house the children and employees, the food and clothes we buy for the children and the tools and machinery for their instruction and use, are all a part of the educational organism of the service. The farmer, the trader and even the agent are as much teachers as the persons in charge of the schoolrooms. All persons and things on or about a reservation, in or out of the service, are educational factors to be given their full weight in preparing the Indians to take a place in the civilized body. The proposed new education division, which will group three of the present divisions of the office into one, will lead to quicker and better results in the field along the lines of its several activities.

As to the law office, I have already intimated its equal relation to the legal questions continually arising in the three divisions.

The office of chief clerk is one which will even more be of increasing value to the service, and contains in its machinery the principal means by which the Indian establishment will go out of existence in the way most effective for good. On the one side is the routine of office and service organization, endeavoring always to make the office a lighter and more flexible machine for the benefit of the most important side of the Indian establishment—the field service. The chief improvement in this section in the last year has been the complete reorganization of the mails and files division. The old folded filing and the cumbersome letter books have been abolished. The mastery of any one case used to mean consulting perhaps seven or eight letter books for letters sent out and going to a distant part of the office where incoming letters had been filed; now, all the papers in a case are filed together, and the clerk who has to write a new letter concerning it is able to keep the whole case clearly in mind.

The second section of the chief clerk's office handles work which the Indian service is now doing in cooperation with other bureaus of the Government. In another part of the present report I have discussed at some length this important phase of our operations.

It is to officer properly this organization that I wish I could have \$5,000 more for salaries of present positions. I am happy to say that the improvement of quality is coming far more largely from within the office than from outside. In some cases we have brought in new men for higher positions with conspicuously good results; but even more conspicuous is the improvement in the office's own person-

nel. The chiefs of the two divisions which are now actually running as shown on the chart, are notable examples in point. One has been in the service ten years and the other more than eighteen years, and both might be supposed to have become so imbued with the old ways as not to be able to help greatly in the adoption of the newer business methods; yet it is largely due to their loyalty and real enthusiasm that the recent changes are so soon resulting in benefits, and it is on these men and others like them that I must depend to make the work increasingly successful.

The third phase of the reorganization of the office is the improvement in the quality of the clerical force. Last spring the President issued the following

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

On June 11, 1907, an executive order was issued under which the heads of the Executive Departments formed a committee on grades and salaries. This committee prepared clear and concise tables of estimates for positions and salaries in conformity with the schedule and recommendations of the committee on department methods of January 4, 1907. In the absence of action by Congress on the general subject of departmental grades the heads of the executive departments and independent government establishments are hereby ordered to arrange the present salaries in said executive departments and independent Government establishments so as to conform, as nearly as may be, to the principles underlying the report of the committee on grades and salaries.

Owing to the fact that the annual salaries attaching to adjacent grades often differ by as much as \$200, it will, of course, be impossible to do more than approximate this plan, and in many cases also it will be impossible to make changes with exact adaptation to individual efficiency. But the good of the service urgently demands that as far as practicable the rule be followed of paying similar salaries for similar grades of work, and that to each position shall be assigned the person best fitted for it, as shown by work already accomplished.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The WHITE HOUSE,

May 13, 1908.

A copy of this order reached me inclosed in a letter from yourself, reading as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, May 15, 1908.

SIR: Your attention is called to an executive order of the 13th instant, directing the heads of departments to arrange the salaries of employees, as provided by existing laws, so as to conform as nearly as may be to the schedule recommended by the committee on department methods. A printed copy of that schedule is also inclosed, with a type-written scale of existing salaries to be substituted therein.

It will be noticed that in this scale the highest salary in each grade is the same as the lowest salary in the next higher grade. This is necessary to meet present conditions.

You are requested to cause a review to be made of the work of your several employees, comparing it carefully with the examples given in the schedule, and determining in each case to which grade and class the said work properly

belongs. If the salary of the employee does not then fall in the class appropriate to his work, it will be proper to recommend that it be adjusted thereto on July 1. It is also desired that the clerks within each class be graded according to their merits and efficiency.

Very respectfully,

JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD, *Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Under the orders 20 demotions and 27 promotions were made. By promotions based on rather than guided by seniority, many clerks had risen to salaries far higher than was justified by the class of work they were doing, so that the Indian Office, in common with many other bureaus of the Government, often had clerks drawing a \$900 or \$1,200 salary sitting beside and doing either more work or higher grade work than clerks drawing \$300 or \$400 more. Such inequalities were steadily demoralizing the force; they created a lack-luster feeling in the office due to the belief that time rather than merit was to decide questions of advancement. The demotions were made with the utmost care, and I firmly believe that the majority of the clerks demoted not only recognized the justice of the action but the very large degree of mercy with which in all cases it was tempered. On the other hand, the 27 promotions made possible by this rearrangement have unquestionably given the office a feeling that merit would henceforth count.

As a suggestive rather than a complete summary of the economies in time and expense, I list here the following improvements which the three factors of the reorganization have together brought about:

1. The incoming mail now reaches the desk of the clerk who first acts on it in a maximum time of twenty-four hours—one working day—instead of in a maximum time of a week. All mail except that in the last delivery reaches the clerk's desk the same day.

2. The location of a letter or a whole case is now known in the mails and files division throughout its entire course, and so can be found at once. Formerly the search often took hours in the case of a single document and days in the assembling of needed documents if the affair under consideration had covered much of a period.

3. The old files contain literally tons of documents whose value ended within six months of their receipt. In the new files all ephemeral matter is self-indexing and where it can not cumber the permanent files.

4. Formerly letters signed one day were, unless made "special," often not mailed till the next day. Now all letters are mailed on the day, and often within the hour, they are signed.

5. The entire system of bookkeeping has been put upon a modern business basis. To answer questions as to funds is now a matter of minutes or hours instead of days or weeks, and to prepare elaborate

statements is a matter of weeks instead of a matter of months or an impossibility.

6. Reforms in administrative examination of accounts and claims have reduced the work, approximately, 33½ per cent, and increased the efficiency of examination at least 50 per cent. That the gain in time has been more than swallowed up by the increased work from the care of individual Indian moneys and the allotment of tribal funds in the Treasury, makes it even more a matter of congratulation. But for the gain, some of the most important fiduciary work would have stopped until the Congress had supplied a clerical force one-third larger for the accounts division, or more than ten clerks. As it is, I am compelled to ask for only three.

7. As one example of many reforms in papers, the abolition of the old form of report of employees brings to the office the more valuable original pay rolls themselves sworn to, and saves the service in time and clerical hire at least \$3,000 a year.

8. Even the limited extent to which I have so far been able to send office men on trips into the field has paid in dollars and cents. Only one of the reforms instituted by the chief of the accounts division immediately after his return from a six weeks' trip this summer will, in the course of a year, more than have paid his expenses.

9. Nearly every clerk in the office now has his understudy. I hope soon to have no exceptions. The end of the "indispensable man" is an administrative blessing, no less evident because it is not always to be stated in figures. Formerly illness and vacation often resulted in tying up the most important matters for weeks; to-day they have little effect, and I believe it possible to eliminate them as brakes on work.

In general, the office force, substantially unchanged for years, is carrying forward more expeditiously, and at a diminishing cost per unit, a work which has rapidly increased.

THE NONRESERVATION SCHOOL QUESTION.

The subject of the nonreservation boarding school system was given a good deal of prominence in my last report, and has since, as a result, received not a little attention from the Congress and the public. For the larger part, the popular comment has been favorable to the opinion I had attempted to impress, that the system has passed the height of its usefulness, and henceforward must be tolerated only as a survival and allowed to disintegrate by degrees. The most positive approval came from persons who had lived among the Indians and knew them and their needs; but there were not lacking the usual corps of critics who did not attempt to read what I had actually

written, but jumped to the conclusion that I had demanded the immediate and total destruction of this class of schools.

That I had done nothing of the sort, the report shows for itself; but, had I cared to go even to that extreme, I could have defended my course by some arguments more striking than any mere considerations of economy or consistency. I could, in short, have cited the opinions of physicians, missionaries, and others familiar with the subject through living among the Indians themselves, that this very class of schools, with their herding practice and their "institutional" routine, their steam-heated buildings and their physical confinement, furnish ideal conditions for the development of germ diseases among the race put through the forcing process there! I could have added the testimony of experienced members of the field staff of our Indian Service to the effect that the greatest percentage of cases of tuberculosis on the reservations where they are respectively at work is to be found among the pupils returned from the nonreservation schools before graduation.

The whole method of conducting these schools is conducive of unwholesome conditions for young people who have been always accustomed themselves, and are descended from an ancestry always accustomed, to the freest open-air life. It might be asked why it would not be better to change a method than to break up a school; but the fact is that the method is practically the only one which can be pursued in an institution where several hundred undisciplined children are crowded together continuously for a period of years and nearly everything has to be done on a wholesale scale if it is to be done at all.

As long as appropriations for such schools continue to be voted by the legislative branch of the Government, it will be the duty of the executive branch to make as effective use of the money as possible; hence the application of palliatives rather than remedies to present evils. As a first measure of relief I have this season issued two circulars, designed to insure more faithful enforcement of the regulations of the Indian Office against taking from the reservations children who are too young, or mentally deficient, or of weak constitution, or actually diseased, removing them recklessly from one climate into another and mixing them with a horde of other children gathered with equally little discrimination. The worst abuses of the practice permitted in past years could be checked, I believed, by cutting off the privilege of sending irresponsible canvassers into the field to collect children and ship them in to the schools; for out of that custom had grown up a regular system of traffic in these helpless little red people. The schools are supported by appropriations based upon the number of children who can be gathered into them, at the rate of \$167 a head; in other words, the more children, the

more money. Therefore the successful canvasser occupied to all intents the position of a commission merchant or supply agent who received his pay in such favors as were at the disposal of his superintendent. How many grades higher in moral quality was such commerce in human flesh and blood than that once conducted on the Guinea coast, which was broken up by making it piracy? And while we were making a penitentiary offense of padronism as it was practiced so long by foreigners in New York and other large cities, with what countenance could we permit a scarcely less reprehensible system to be carried on by persons in the employ of the Government of the United States?

The first of the circulars mentioned was addressed on June 2 to the superintendents of nonreservation schools, and read as follows:

Under the present regulations of the Indian Office each nonreservation school is assigned a specific territory from which to collect pupils; and it has been the custom at this time of the year to call for estimates from each school of the amount of money deemed necessary for the collection of pupils and their transportation to and from the school during the coming fiscal year. Thus the disbursements of money on account of "collection of transportation of pupils" is left practically to the direction of the superintendents in whose schools the pupils are enrolled.

An extended trial of the present system of collections and transfers convinces me that it does not meet existing conditions. Therefore, all regulations of the Indian Office pertaining to the assignment of territory for each school, and the authority, or custom, under which superintendents have been sending collecting agents into their assigned territories for the purpose of procuring pupils, are hereby abrogated; and hereafter no collecting agent shall canvass any territory in the interests of a nonreservation school.

Indian parents living on a reservation who desire to send their children to a nonreservation school may do so, making application to the Indian agent, or superintendent in charge of the agency, and designating the school of their choice. Indians not living on a reservation will correspond directly with the superintendent of the school in which they wish to place their children.

All agents, and superintendents in charge of agencies, will be charged with the duty of arranging for such transfers from their reservations to nonreservation schools as the parents request, under the rules relating thereto, and will be required to submit proper vouchers for all expenditures incident to the transportation of such pupils. Under no circumstances will any expenditure be allowed in the accounts of any nonreservation school superintendent for any employee or other representative detailed by him to collect children or take them to the school, or for the transportation of any child sent to the school from any reservation after the receipt of these instructions.

The transportation of eligible pupils coming to the school from homes not on a reservation will be reported and paid as heretofore, by the superintendents of the schools which they enter. When necessary to return pupils to their homes by reason of sickness, expulsion, graduation, expiration of time or other cause, the facts and reasons should be set forth to the office and authority asked for the expenditure, and when authorized the amount necessarily used will be paid in the customary manner. If an escort is required in any instance, the fact and reasons should be submitted when authority is asked for the other expenditures.

There will be no objection to correspondence with agents and reservation superintendents for the purpose of presenting the merits of your schools and enlisting their aid in obtaining pupils; or to the liberal circulation of advertising matter setting forth the attractions of your buildings, grounds, course and methods of instruction, etc. Where parents desire to send their children to some nonreservation school, but leave the selection to the agent or superintendent, he will use his discretion, taking into consideration in such cases climatic conditions, distance, ages of pupils, expense of transportation, and character of industries taught at the various schools; but if the selection of the school is not expressly left to him, he will send the children to the school which the parents designated.

Before enrolling the children of Indians not living on a reservation, or making any expenditure with a view to their enrollment, every superintendent must assure himself that they are eligible under the rules. The consent blank now in use must be properly filled in every case, except the "Voucher of solicitor," which, of course, is not henceforward to be filled. In localities or under conditions where there is any doubt as to the value of the vouchers, you should require affidavits as to degree of Indian blood, etc. This caution will be necessary for the reason that superintendents will be held strictly accountable for any pupils found in their schools whose blood does not justify their enrollment, and such pupils will be sent home at the personal expense of the superintendent enrolling them.

The other circular, in which was inclosed a copy of the one above quoted, was addressed to all United States Indian agents and superintendents in charge of agencies, and said:

You will note that a radical change is made in the method of procuring pupils for these schools in that, hereafter, the superintendents will not be permitted to send collecting agents into the field for the purpose of inducing parents to send their children to their respective schools, the power and authority to arrange all transfers requested by parents living on your reservation being hereby vested in you.

You will allow Indian parents the largest latitude in their choice of schools, insisting only that all children of school age who are physically eligible be placed in some good school and kept in regular attendance. When parents or guardians wish to give their children the advantages of a term of training in a nonreservation school, they will make their wishes known to you, designating the school of their choice. You will then correspond promptly with the superintendent of the school and make the necessary enrollment arrangements for a term of not less than three years. In each case the official consent blank must be used, and you will see that it is properly prepared in duplicate, one copy accompanying the child and the other being retained in your files.

Where a parent or guardian desires to place his children in a nonreservation school, but leaves the selection of the school expressly to you, you will use your discretion in the matter, taking into consideration climatic conditions, age and characteristics of the pupils, distance, expense of transportation and character of industries taught.

No pressure must be brought to bear, by you or any other government employee, to force any child into a nonreservation school, or to keep any from going to a school designated by the parents or guardian unless, because of health or mental or other deficiency, association with other pupils should be prevented.

The actual and legitimate expense of sending a pupil to a nonreservation school will be paid by this office on proper vouchers presented by you. Where

an escort is required, a full explanation of the necessity therefor must accompany the voucher for such expenditure, and if legitimate it will be allowed. It is suggested, however, for the sake of economy, that wherever practicable children be sent in parties rather than singly. All vouchers for transportation of pupils and escorts should be transmitted to the office as soon as the expense is incurred.

It will be noted that little stress is laid, in these circulars, on the financial side of the business discussed. The dominant importance of the human element has driven the mere question of money rather into the background. Discoveries of various forms of petty graft growing out of the old canvassing system showed that it was undermining the morale of the service; and everyone must see that there is especial need of a sound moral basis for the conduct of persons, who are to serve as exemplars as well as instructors for children. The arrangement now made will be put to a good test by the coming year's experience with it, and then we shall know whether or not any further measures will be necessary. The same experiment will show, also, which of the schools are really so firmly grounded in popular favor among the Indians, or in their own records for honest administration and effective work, as to be worthy of liberal treatment hereafter for such time as it may be deemed desirable to retain them.

Meanwhile, one distinct step has been taken toward the consummation foreshadowed in last year's report. When I discussed with individual members of the Senate and House committees the question of allowing the nonreservation school system to disintegrate by degrees, I was reminded that I had placed them in a somewhat embarrassing position by recommending to you the usual estimates for appropriations for all these schools, thereby throwing upon the Congress the burden of responsibility for the selection of those which were to be dropped. Although my motive in doing this had been one of courtesy, as I thought that the Congress might prefer to make its own selections, I recognized the comment as entirely fair and proper; and I have accordingly this fall taken the initiative by omitting from the estimates for the fiscal year 1909 a few of the schools which could be spared forthwith without any damage to our general educational programme.

Still another move has been made in pursuance of last winter's developments. The turn taken by the congressional debate on the Indian school appropriations indicated that I had been justified in assuming that certain of the best-known nonreservation schools would continue to receive support for some years longer. Believing, therefore, that whatever is to be done with them ought to be well done, I have undertaken to modify their courses of study so as to emphasize certain features in each, with the purpose of letting it gradually

specialize in the line which its location, climate, and other conditions particularly suit it to follow.

For example, the school at Carlisle, Pa., is the only one of its kind which is situated in the East. As some of the industries hitherto most prominent in the instruction given at this school can be experimentally demonstrated only in the region where they are later to be followed for a livelihood, I have preferred to emphasize here those applied arts whose products find the largest market in the East, and to encourage the attendance only of those Indian youth who entertain a notion of settling in the East, or who need a certain familiarity with eastern conditions in order to succeed somewhere else, and who in any event are strong enough physically and well enough trained in taking care of themselves to be safely sent so far away from home and into an absolutely alien climate. Haskell Institute in Lawrence, Kans., being situated in the Middle West, is near the best market for Indian clerical labor, and hence a special emphasis ought to be given there to the business course, with its training in stenography, type-writing, bookkeeping, and the like. Sherman Institute is in the heart of the southwestern orange country, so that fruit culture ought to, and does, fill a large space in its curriculum. These examples will suffice to convey the idea of what I have in view in the development of nonreservation schools along the lines which nature, rather than human whim or artifice, has marked out for them.

PROJECTED SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS.

Apropos of this general subject of our schools and the health and welfare of the pupils in them, I am now engaged in studying out some possible improvements in other schools than those remote from the reservations. The boarding schools on the reservations, as long as we are to continue them, demand more or less overhauling as to methods. For one thing, the present practice of keeping all pupils for a ten-months term I consider a mistake, especially in those places where the adult Indians are already well along on the road to civilization and self-support. The youngest of the children—say, from 5 to 12 years—ought not to be separated for the better part of a year from their homes and parents; it would be wiser, in my judgment, to let them attend three months in the fall and three months in the spring, choosing those seasons in which they would need least coddling and when they could spend all of each day except a few study hours out of doors. The well-grown boys and girls—from 15 to 20 and upward—whose help is really a necessity to their parents on the family farm and in the household, could be taken only for the winter months, when there is least of their kind of work to do at home and when, consequently, they could be spared without inconvenience. The

intermediate group, say 13 and 14 years of age, are at a stage in life when their strength is most liable to be overtaxed, and when mind, body and moral nature are most in danger of receiving an incurable warp; I should therefore take especial care to surround them with a normal and wholesome environment, encouraging them to work on the home gardens in the spring and in the neighboring orchards—if there are any—in the fall, and take such time as was left to do their school work. This is the general arrangement which prevails in rural communities of white persons of modest means, not in pursuance of any preconcocted schedule or for the sake of testing any particular theory, but because nature and social circumstances combine to make it the only thoroughly practical plan. Why should not an Indian community, which has already conformed itself in part to our common social order and is moving steadily in the direction of general conformity, try the same thing?

I am duly aware that this will be regarded in some quarters as revolutionary doctrine. It will be loudly condemned by all believers in "institutional" methods, the sort of persons who would like to see the whole world move in gangs instead of on individual initiative, and eat, drink, sleep, do business and make merry in response to certain signal taps on a bell. It will be a target for criticism, also, on economical grounds, for it always costs a little more in trouble, if not in money, to carry out a scheme which pays some attention to personal or class differences; but I believe that every true patriot will agree that the Government in shaping its work in any domain ought to consider rather the needs of a situation than the amount of bother involved in this or that process.

In the day-school field I am introducing several ideas which seem to me improvements. The first is a simpler and less expensive equipment. If I can put up for \$1,000 a building abundantly good, I can see no reason for spending \$3,000 or \$4,000 on its construction. I bear in mind continually the fact that the schools we are building now are not for monumental purposes, or even for permanent use in the narrower sense. In a few years at the utmost they will be no longer needed exclusively for Indians, and, when the proper time arrives, it is my hope that the Government will be able to turn them over to the counties in which they are respectively situated, for employment thereafter as a part of the local common school system.

Not with a view to cheapening construction, but for reasons which will be obvious with a moment's thought, I am building in some parts of the Southwest, where the climate through the entire year will permit, a style of schoolhouse which some of the irreverent have styled my "bird cage." I am by no means sure that this nickname is not truly significant of the character and aim of the architecture employed. Perhaps I can put the matter in no better form than I did

recently in a newspaper interview, which I shall therefore take the liberty of quoting:

At the basis of whatever novelty there may be in some of the plans I have projected, lies the notion of following the line of least resistance. If the Indian has been living in a certain way for untold centuries, I should not push him too rapidly into a new social order and a new method of doing things; I should prefer to let him grow into them of his own accord.

For one thing, the children of the Indians are little wild creatures, accustomed to life in the open air, familiar with the voices of nature rather than the voices of men, and I have felt that to imprison them in closed houses and compel them to do their school work in the ordinary routine way is a hardship which there is no need of enforcing arbitrarily. Of course, it is impracticable in some parts of the country to depart very far from the common method of housing our schools; the climate would forbid it, for example, in places where the winters were very long and severe. But in a large part of the Southwest there has never seemed to me any good reason why children should be confined in a closed house during the season of fair weather, and I therefore hit upon the plan of having a few experimental houses built for our day schools, in which there will be the ordinary frame of studding and joists but the solid wood-work will come up only about as high as a wainscot or chair rail in an ordinary living room. The siding above that will be made of wire screen, and the roof will have a somewhat wide overhang. The plan contemplates also flaps, presumptively of sailcloth or tent canvas, so arranged that when the weather is fair and only the ordinary breezes are blowing, these flaps can be raised and leave the screen the only barrier between the schoolroom and the outside world. In the brief passages of inclement weather which comes sometimes during the dry season in the Southwest, the flaps can be lowered as a protection against the sand storm, or rain dash, or whatever form the disturbance may take, on those sides from which it comes, leaving the other sides open to the air as before.

This plan is perfectly practicable, and will appeal to the mind of anyone familiar with the climate in parts of Arizona and New Mexico and southern California. I can not help thinking that the greater sense of freedom which the children will have in being thus simply corralled instead of imprisoned will have a good effect even in the matter of discipline. I dare say some teachers will object that the new style of schoolroom permits the children's minds to become distracted by the occurrence of things outside. As a matter of fact, there is very little occurring outside which would tend to distract their minds. They will hear a flutter among the aspens, if any are near at hand, and possibly an Indian may ride by now and then, but the schools are usually so isolated and the country is so sparsely supplied even with vegetation, to say nothing of human beings, that the chances are very small of any distraction likely to absorb the attention of the pupils. Moreover, unless you absolutely shut and bar and curtain the windows of an ordinary schoolhouse, any incident outside catches the attention of the children, with consequences tantalizing rather than satisfying; whereas if the same children were kept in a mere open-air inclosure, they would be likely to get used to the ordinary sights and sounds of their environment, and pay much less attention to them to the damage of their studies. At least, that is the way I look at it. If I am wrong, I am ready to be convinced and go back to the old practice.

But there is still another reason why I like the open-air schoolhouse better than the closed one. Our Indian children are particularly prone to pulmonary complaints. Ever since we have begun clothing the Indians and thereby making them physically more tender, the lungs have been their great seat of trouble; and when one child has begun to show pretty plainly symptoms of tuberculosis,

it is not only cruelty to that child to shut it up where it shall breathe the inclosed atmosphere, but it is a menace to the other children with whom it is brought thus into close and unwholesome contact.

It is too soon yet to predict the success or failure of this experiment, but the cost of giving it a trial is too insignificant for consideration in comparison with the great gain to be achieved if it does succeed.

In one or two places I have discovered a disposition on the part of the Indians to pay some of the expenses of establishing a day school among them if the office will meet the rest; this tendency I am doing all I can to encourage. A number of parents on the Blackfeet Reservation have offered, if I would supply the lumber, to build a schoolhouse for their children themselves, and have asked whether I would consent to run the school during the spring, summer and fall continuously, but have the annual vacation in the most inclement part of the winter. As this is a plan which I have long wished to try in those northern regions where the winter is apt to be too severe to permit of little children's traveling daily 4 or 5 miles to school without danger to their health, I very gladly consented, and by the outcome of this experiment we can be guided as to extending the practice of winter vacations to other points in the Northwest.

One more plan I have in view in respect of the day schools, if I can find the right teachers to put in charge of its execution. I refer to a "portable school." In some parts of the Indian country the tribes are still nomads within certain limits. They no longer follow the game animals about with their camps, but they do move their flocks and herds from a summer to a winter range and back again. This means that, much as we should like to furnish them with day-school facilities, and much as some of the Indians would appreciate these, we are faced with the problem of maintaining two or three in different places to meet the needs of one group of patrons. If we could find a few teachers whose enthusiasm for their work, comparative disregard for their personal comfort, and sympathy with the general idea were sufficiently marked to insure thorough test conditions, I should like to make an experiment of buying a few portable houses and transporting them, with their necessary furniture and utensils, the teachers and their household goods, from point to point as the Indians might change their local habitations. The plan seems to me worth a fair trial, at any rate.

FIGHTING THE WHITE PLAGUE.

Great popular interest in the general subject of tuberculosis has been aroused by the International Congress which convened in Washington on September 21, 1908. Discussion of tuberculosis among the Indians was divided between two papers read before the congress. The Indian Office also, in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institu-

tion, prepared an exhibit of which the main feature was the charted result of a special and recent investigation by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the National Museum and a bacteriologist, who visited five reservations and examined a group of typical families on each. Among the 403 Menominee Indians examined, only 78.5 per cent were found free of all suspicion of tuberculosis; of the 428 Oglala Sioux, 75.5 per cent; of the 62 Quinaiets, 81 per cent; of the 331 Hoopas, 77.6 per cent; of the 357 Mohaves, 88.2 per cent.

These figures, as well as others presented by Doctor Hrdlicka, may be regarded as establishing the truth of the assertion founded on many authorities, that although its prevalence may vary greatly in different neighborhoods and groups, yet in general the tuberculosis scourge is the greatest single menace to the future of the red race.

The office is confronted by the urgent necessity of doing more than has ever been done before in the way of protecting the Indians against the ravages of the disease, not only for their own sakes but because the infected Indian community becomes a peril to every white community near it. It is of course almost hopeless to try to change the ways of the old-fashioned Indians past a certain point. What can be done in that line will probably be done through the work of the agency and school physicians, who several months ago were constituted health officers with large authority to direct and control the sanitary conditions on their respective reservations. For the younger generation, and for such members of the older generations as may, here and there, be disposed to take advantage of them, I have established and am continually authorizing the establishment of sanitarium camps, where the inmates can fairly live in the open air, be constantly under the eye of the physician, have their diet, clothing, etc., carefully regulated, and be subject to the most stringent regulations as to those matters which make for cleanliness of the person and surroundings and affect the spread of infection. Having been satisfied by Doctor Hrdlicka's investigation that the wind instruments used by the boys' bands in the schools have in the past been vehicles for the conveyance of the tubercle bacilli from pupil to pupil, I have ordered all use of these instruments suspended till measures can be taken to prevent the further operation of this medium of evil. These are only a few of the projects under way or under consideration, looking to the same general end. They are outlined here, though in their crude stage, merely for the purpose of showing how the Indian office is attacking the task before it.

SALARIES IN THE INDIAN SERVICE.

The nearness of the end of four years of service as Commissioner of Indian Affairs will perhaps justify some comments on the needs of this office which might, at an earlier stage, have been liable to

criticism on the ground of inexperience in the actual work of administration.

I have put into every annual report a brief outline of the constructive legislation enacted by the Congress at its last preceding session. This record shows that tremendous forward strides have been made in the promotion of civilization among the Indians and the conservation of their property, but a few other and very important matters have been left untouched. One of these to which I have already alluded is the need of better compensation for the government employees who do the work of the Indian establishment at headquarters and in the field. The salaries of the clerks in the Office of Indian Affairs are still on the basis of twenty years ago, when Washington was far less of a city and the expense of living there proportionally smaller. They are fixed by law, the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act providing for so many clerks of class 1, so many of class 2, etc., leaving nothing to administrative discretion except the choice of the persons who shall be designated to fill these positions. The intervals between classes are as wide as \$200 a year, as a rule, a schedule which will probably remain unchanged till the Keep commission plan, or something similar to it, is adopted as a substitute. When it is remembered what an enormous variety of subjects are handled in this office, requiring more or less expert knowledge of the land laws, the irrigation laws, the forestry laws; the values of lands and timber, cattle and sheep; the building of houses; the management of schools; the purchase of all manner of supplies, from matches to steam engines, the real economy of hiring only competent help will be appreciated, and the waste of time and energy in trying to get the best at such salaries as we are able to pay. In no branch of the Government is it more desirable to train up a corps of new employees capable of filling well the places of the old and experienced who drop out through superannuation, death or resignation.

The same principle holds good in the field service, where we keep nearly 6,000 persons continually employed. In the field, it is true, the department has the arrangement of the pay roll in its own hands, except as to the agents, certain superintendents and a few others specially appropriated for; but, given an appropriation of a certain size and a certain number of employees to be supported out of it, and the problem is reduced to the simple terms of an exercise in long division. As it is, no small fraction of the time of one important branch of this office is spent in studying mere makeshifts—how an extra \$5 a month needed for one place can be pared off of another. There would be no objection to this expenditure of energy on the petty frugalities of public housekeeping if it led to satisfactory results; but, as its net product is only a temporary palliative and never a permanent cure of

the trouble in hand, the whole business looks more wasteful than thrifty.

In order to make the money appropriated do all the work it can, the salaries in the field service have to be kept within the following bounds:

Bonded superintendents and assistants.....	\$880 to \$2, 500
Clerks and assistants.....	300 to 2, 200
Physicians and assistants.....	300 to 1, 400
Farmers and assistants.....	300 to 980
Gardeners.....	300 to 1, 000
Herders and assistants.....	360 to 720
Poultrymen and dairymen.....	480 to 800
Live-stock superintendents and detectives.....	720 to 1, 200
Irrigation superintendents and engineers.....	1, 200 to 2, 500
Line and ditch riders.....	360 to 720
Logging superintendents and loggers.....	660 to 3, 000
Sawyers and assistants.....	360 to 840
Mechanics of all sorts.....	180 to 1, 200
Laborers and messengers.....	180 to 900
Butchers and assistants.....	360 to 720
Stablemen and hostlers.....	300 to 540
Teamsters.....	240 to 600
Firemen.....	200 to 540
Janitors and watchmen.....	120 to 900
Special officers (liquor traffic).....	1, 200 to 2, 500
Police, constables and judges.....	84 to 840
Interpreters.....	120 to 540
Principals of schools.....	800 to 1, 500
Teachers of all classes.....	300 to 1, 200
Field matrons and assistants.....	300 to 720
Disciplinarians and assistants.....	500 to 1, 000
Matrons and assistants.....	240 to 840
Nurses and assistants.....	240 to 720
Housekeepers.....	300 to 600
Cooks and bakers.....	120 to 800
Laundresses and assistants.....	180 to 600
Seamstresses and assistants.....	240 to 660

This list does not include all the positions in the field, by any means. It should also be remarked that the maximum salaries are paid to very few indeed, the average compensation being much nearer the minimum. The result is that we have great difficulty in keeping many of our best employees in the service, and even greater difficulty in finding new ones of the right sort who are willing to come in at the pay we are able to offer. It is useless to prefer the arbitrary opinion that a certain sum is all a certain service is worth, as long as private employers are offering more for the same class of work.

If it be borne in mind that most of our field stations are remote from civilization, and that in many cases nearly every necessary of life has to be brought in at the cost of two or three days' freighting

by wagon across the open country from the railroad, sometimes over mountain divides and across treacherous water courses, it will be understood that mere subsistence makes a serious drain on slender purses. I am trying now to marshal the statistics of living expenses at the several points where the conditions are thus difficult, with a view to differentiating their salary lists, even for the same classes of work, from the lists at points with a normal environment. It may be argued that at the remote places there are fewer demands upon an employee for indulgence in small luxuries—social enjoyments, and the like—and that this fact must be held to compensate for some of the harder features of the situation; but, on the other hand, when it is remembered that in order to reach a dentist's chair, or do an hour's business at a bank, or consult a lawyer, it may cost \$25 or \$30 to reach the nearest town and as much more to return, one begins to glean some real sense of what is meant by expensive isolation.

OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT FOR INDIANS.

The Indian employment bureau, which was the first new feature established after I became commissioner, still continues its task, under the management of Supervisor Dagenett, of finding work and wages for Indians who are willing to leave the reservations and stay even temporarily among white people. The advantages gained by the Indian who embraces such opportunities are not confined to the pecuniary profits; he acquires some understanding of the need of regularity and method in the prosecution of any line of labor—a consideration wholly alien to the mind of the most industrious Indian who is thrown into contact only with people of his own race; and there is no other means of teaching him this principle so effectively as by bringing him bodily into the atmosphere of competitive activity developed in a white community. As soon as an Indian has grasped the conditions and shown a disposition to hunt up work for himself, the bureau takes its hands off him and does all it can in other ways to encourage his new-born spirit of independence.

Heretofore considerable employment has been found for the Southwestern tribes of Indians on projects of various sorts along the line of the Southern Pacific Railway, as they enjoyed the privilege of free transportation over that road in going to or coming from any work in which the Southern Pacific Company was interested; but in February last the privilege was withdrawn in obedience to the recently enacted "rate law." The railroad managers said that they would gladly reestablish free transportation for the Indians if permitted to do so by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but the commission, when the case was laid before it, construed the law as forbidding such special privilege. The cheapness with which he could move his Indian laborers from point to point was of great assistance to the

supervisor of Indian employment, who fears that the increased cost will cripple some of his most promising undertakings. He has found it very difficult to make the Indians appreciate the wisdom of paying for their transportation, as they can not understand why they should do now what they have never before been in the habit of doing; and like all primitive people, they have only the vaguest comprehension of the need of putting out \$1 to-day in order to get back \$2 to-morrow. It is equally hard to persuade the employers to assume this extra charge, as, ever since the hard times set in last fall, the supply of labor has been abundant all over the Southwest. A large number of Pimas and Papagos and a few Maricopas went in January to Yuma, Ariz., and engaged in the construction work on the levee along the Colorado River. Mr. Dagenett's report shows that their earnings when they returned home in March amounted to \$10,641.70, of which \$8,382.25 was paid them in cash after all commissary deductions.

A good many Indians, mostly Apaches, have been employed on the various features of the Roosevelt reclamation project, and their earnings in each of the fiscal years 1906 and 1907 amounted to \$60,000; during the fiscal year just closed, in spite of handicaps already mentioned, they amounted to \$34,000.

Arrangements are under way for the employment of Indians on the Two-Medicine irrigation project in the Blackfeet Reservation in Montana, which is in charge of the Reclamation Service engineers.

Mr. Dagenett reports that only 60 Pueblo Indians were sent to the Colorado beet fields last fall, and that their earnings were about \$3,000. Last spring 120 were sent, whose earnings amounted to \$4,800. Although business conditions were somewhat depressing and labor plentiful in the Colorado beet districts, yet arrangements were made to give employment to all the Indians who could be obtained, owing to their satisfactory record of the year before.

Requests were made of the bureau for the service of Indians during the cantaloupe season in the Imperial Valley in California and around Yuma and Phoenix, Ariz., but, owing to the difficulty concerning transportation, but little labor was furnished. About 100 Pima and Papago Indians were employed in the neighborhood of Phoenix during the cantaloupe picking season, at 20 cents an hour.

The sheep industry has continued to furnish profitable occupation for many Indians, especially the Pueblos; and it keeps the Navahos so busy at home as to rob most outside offers of their tempting quality.

The superintendent in charge of one of the great reclamation enterprises in southern California has declared that his 500 Indian laborers were "in the highest degree satisfactory" in the work of diverting the waters of the Colorado River into the Salton Sink, closing the break in the banks of the river and diverting its entire fall down its

old channel to the Gulf of California. Indeed, he goes so far as to conclude that but for the services of the Indians the undertaking could not have been carried to success. He found the Indians thoroughly acclimated to the desert, apparently working with no discomfort with the temperature at 120°, and, under a foreman who understands their character, the most efficient laborers obtainable in that region.

SUGAR BEET CULTURE ON FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION.

The act of Congress approved March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1034), provides, in part—

That the Indians of the Fort Belknap Reservation in Montana may lease their lands, both allotted and tribal, not to exceed twenty thousand acres, for the culture of sugar beets and other crops in rotation, upon such terms, regulations, and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, for a term not exceeding ten years.

Under this authority, the business council of the Indians and the superintendent of the reservation entered into a lease with David Eccles, Henry H. Rolapp and Matthew S. Browning for the cultivation of 5,000 acres of sugar beets annually, the lease to run for ten years from December 31, 1908. It was dated October 7, 1907, and was approved by the department on February 11, 1908.

This lease covers 10,000 acres of land, of which 5,000 acres are to be planted annually in crops which the superintendent decides to be suitable for rotation with sugar beets, the entire proceeds of such crops to belong to the Indians of the reservation. The lessees are to build, within reasonable hauling distance of the lands, a factory plant of sufficient capacity to manufacture all the beets that may be raised each year.

It is intended that the Indians shall do all the labor in connection with the cultivation, harvesting and delivery of the sugar beets, for which they are to receive \$4.50 a ton delivered at the factory. In order to enable the Indians to cultivate and deliver the crop the lessees agree to make certain advances to them from time to time, as follows:

1. For plowing and preparing land, \$1.50 an acre.
2. For thinning the beets, \$6 an acre.
3. For irrigating, hoeing and cultivating beets until they are laid by, \$4 an acre.
4. For plowing beets up at harvest time, \$1.50 an acre.
5. For topping and loading beets into wagons, \$10 an acre.
6. For hauling beets to factory, \$0.75 a ton, provided the haul does not exceed 5 miles from field to factory, and 10 cents per mile for each additional mile or fraction thereof.

A minimum crop is estimated to be about 12 tons an acre, worth \$54, a maximum crop 20 tons, worth \$90, and an average crop 16 tons, worth \$72. The project contemplates a thorough irrigation of the lands, and the lessees are permitted to take sufficient water from the reservation streams to run the factory, estimated at 200 miner's inches.

The Indians are busily engaged this year in raising crops which will prepare the ground for sugar beets next year. The enterprise will be watched with much interest and some solicitude, because the experience of several years has shown that Indians take naturally, and of their own accord, to the manual labor involved in beet culture on white men's farms, and I have long been anxious to see whether the same industrial energy could not be so conserved as to secure a larger share of its profits for the workers themselves. The legislation authorizing an experiment at Fort Belknap, if the experiment proves a success, will doubtless be only a forerunner of some general provisions which will enable us to start similar work on other reservations where the soil and climatic conditions are favorable and the Indians are intelligent enough to appreciate their own advantage.

In addition to the lease mentioned, two smaller leases have been entered into with individual members of the tribe for sugar-beet culture on the reservation—with Mrs. Rose Stevens for 1,000 acres and with Mrs. Nellie A. Bolster for 500 acres. They agree to plant one-half of the land to beets each year, the other half to be planted to some suitable rotating crop. Like the other lessees, they are permitted to take water from the reservation streams for irrigation purposes. As rent to the tribe for the use of the land the lessees are to pay one-tenth of the value of the sugar beet crops, but they are to have for their own the entire proceeds of the rotating crops. This experiment, like the one undertaken with the tribe as a whole, is for purposes of demonstration, in the hope that if it is successful it will inspire individual Indians here and there to do something independently of the mass of their fellows.

COMMERCIAL AGENT FOR THE SIOUX.

As I have said repeatedly, I believe that just as soon as any Indian is found reasonably competent to manage his own business affairs and protect his own interests, he should be free from government supervision, control and assistance. He should be given the same opportunity that his white neighbors have to make a way for himself, to earn his own living, and to learn as they do—by experience.

My report for 1907 referred to the appointment of Henry J. Phillips to be commercial agent for the Sioux, his task being to persuade them to live on such of their allotments as were fit for farming purposes, and to encourage them to till the soil, with a guaranty that

their surplus crops would be disposed of for them at certain fixed prices.

It is not expected that the Sioux as a whole ever will make successful farmers, but it seemed worth while to make the experiment of financing the farming operations of a few allottees from which others might learn how to make the most profitable use of their allotments. Arrangements were made with a limited number of Indians on the Crow Creek and Lower Brulé reservations and in the Butte Creek and Big White River districts of the Rosebud Reservation, where conditions seemed most favorable, to market their crops for them. The commercial agent is to arrange for selling the crops at the best market prices to be obtained, and he does not anticipate any difficulty in disposing of all the surplus produce which the Indians may raise.

Mr. Phillips's work covers 2,088 square miles, with a population of 3,146 Indians. During this last summer about one-half of them, represented by 355 heads of families, made some attempt at farming, the total area put in crop being 3,378½ acres, of which 1,461½ acres were cultivated by self-supporting and the remainder by ration or dependent Indians. Many of the former became self-supporting after the offer to market their crops was made, and that they have a crop under cultivation is due, in many cases, to the proffered assistance; but a guaranteed market for crops is limited to Indians who are styled as not self-supporting. Of the total area cultivated, 1,896 acres were planted in corn, 508½ in oats, 243½ in potatoes, 194 in wheat, 134 in flax, and the remainder in barley, rye, spelt and miscellaneous garden truck. The area cultivated by a family varies from 1½ acres to 70 acres. Those having small patches will harvest probably no more than they will consume during the winter, but a large number are going to make a very satisfactory showing.

The commercial agent has found it difficult to induce the Indians to look after their crops while they are maturing. The families like to wander off and spend a month or more in visiting, and they are disposed to spend considerable time in celebrations of various kinds and in attending distant religious conventions, etc.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in the way of permanent improvements, and many comfortable farmhouses have been constructed, some said to be worth about \$1,500.

I shall be satisfied with the undertaking if this experiment results in any considerable lessening of the number of Indians dependent on government support.

HANDLING THE TRUST FUNDS OF MINORS.

My report of 1906 referred to an experiment which we were making at the Rosebud Agency in South Dakota. The names of those Indians who could prove that they were fit to be trusted with the

handling of money belonging to their children and wards were placed on a "roll of honor," and the children's shares of the proceeds of the sale of the Gregory County lands, instead of being returned to the Treasury to be held until the minors should reach maturity, was turned over to these parents and guardians.

The experiment seemed to have so beneficial an effect on the Rosebud Sioux, in teaching them that good conduct was financially profitable, that the same policy with regard to the funds of minors has been extended to other reservations.

In the cases of minors whose parents or guardians are not competent and trustworthy, another plan has been adopted. When it is shown that a child's money is really needed for his support, it is withdrawn from the Treasury and placed in bank to his credit, subject to the check of his parent or guardian when approved by the agent or superintendent in charge, never exceeding \$10 a month except by special authority from this office. In some instances, too, the agent or superintendent is instructed to place the money in bank to the credit of the minors or the persons responsible for their support, who are permitted to run accounts and to draw checks, to be countersigned by the agent; but all expenditures must be made on the agent's itemized order. The funds of the minors of the Turtle Mountain Chippewa band in North Dakota are now disposed of in this manner.

Of course, agents and superintendents are directed to exercise the utmost care in the selection of persons to whom the custody of minors' money may be directly or indirectly committed, and to impress upon these persons that they are the trustees and not the owners of the money, which must be expended solely for the benefit of the children. The funds are used for clothing, food, building or repairing houses, and in some cases are invested, in the names of the minors, in lands or cattle. Thus the children's interests are believed to be properly safeguarded, and they receive a present benefit which in most cases will prove of more value to them than the money itself would if paid them in gross on their reaching maturity.

SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The work of suppressing the liquor traffic among Indians, to which considerable attention was devoted in my annual report for 1907, has continued with unabated vigor and a large degree of success.

The special service which has been organized for this purpose originated in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1907 (34 Stat. L., 328), which placed at my disposal \$25,000, to be employed, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in suppressing the liquor traffic among Indians, \$15,000 being reserved exclusively for use in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma. The Indian appropriation act for the next year (34 Stat. L. 1017), pro-

vided the same amount of money but without any restriction as to the locality in which it should be used.

On account of the acute situation in the Indian Territory with the near approach of statehood, it was deemed best to concentrate attention there and on Oklahoma, and the period between July 1 and November 16, 1907, was one of extraordinary activity. On the part of the Government there was a determination to suppress this illegal traffic and turn the two Territories, as far at least as the Indian parts were concerned, over to the new State in as clean a condition as possible. On the other hand the whisky peddlers, gamblers and outlaws generally were determined to take advantage of the confusion attending the transition process to force forbidden liquors into the Territories.

In many ways circumstances favored the lawbreakers. Business in the federal courts was in a hopelessly congested condition. Because of the inadequate provision for the administration of justice, the dockets were clogged with nearly 8,000 criminal cases, all of them being cases which had arisen under the federal régime and been transferred to the state courts by the enabling act. A network of railways which entered the Territory at many different points provided avenues for introducing intoxicants; and the uncertainty as to what action would be taken by the state courts in regard to the transferred cases, and the knowledge that the federal courts would be unable to cope with the situation, offered temptations to engage in the traffic which strongly appealed to the irresponsible and criminal element of the population.

This was the situation with which Chief Special Officer William E. Johnson, who was in charge of the work in that locality, had to cope. The energy and discretion with which he and his deputies met the various exigencies as they arose, and through which they triumphed in affairs requiring courage, skill and zeal, can not be too highly commended. Their operations consisted largely in summarily seizing and destroying, under authority of section 2140 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, ardent spirits and wine found in the Territory. This law was supplemented by later acts of Congress extending the inhibition so as to cover selling and introducing into the Indian country beer, wine, fermented or malt liquors and all forms of intoxicating drinks. These later acts did not specifically authorize the summary destruction of fermented or malt liquors, but the Indian Territory court of appeals, in a decision rendered June 13, 1899, in the case of the United States *v.* Cohn (52 S. W. Rep., 38), had held that the introduction or sale of any malt or fermented beverage was prohibited by the statute, irrespective of its intoxicating qualities. This decision made clear that the several low-grade beers marketed under various labels were prohibited, and the special officers

were, therefore, enabled to handle the matter effectively, notwithstanding the tricks and schemes of the brewers and dealers to adopt disguises and other deceits as to the concoctions they dealt in.

The chief special officer reports that the railways faithfully abided by their compact with him of the year before and refused to receive the shipments of low-grade beers, even though they were subjected to several hundred damage suits on account of their refusal.

But during the months of August, September and October the brewers made a concerted attempt to overwhelm him with litigation, shipping in stuff from every direction simultaneously and boldly opening their establishments, having retained more than twenty of the foremost lawyers in the Territory to conduct their campaign for them. The attorneys for the brewers, in return for his activity in seizing and destroying the malt and fermented beverages, brought against him a number of damage and injunction suits. He was personally arrested four times for "malicious destruction of personal property," by which was meant in each case low-grade beer, and was once arrested for larceny in seizing and destroying a large amount of whisky and "joint" paraphernalia. In the former cases he was discharged on a preliminary examination, and in the latter case not only was he discharged but the complainants themselves were bound over to the grand jury. One of these complainants, Mr. Johnson says, has since been killed in a fight with a deputy, another has gone to the penitentiary for life for killing a man who gave information against him, and a third is reported as still under indictment for crime. Sixteen attempts were made to enjoin Mr. Johnson in the federal courts from interfering with the beer joints, but without success. Damage suits to the extent of \$157,000 were filed against him, with the result, however, that all the cases were dismissed at the cost of the complainants. His deputies also have met with strong opposition in their work and have been arrested a number of times for the destruction of property; but all the cases against them were nolle prosequi or dismissed on a preliminary examination.

Between July 1, 1907, and November 16, 1907, (the latter being the date when statehood took effect) Mr. Johnson and his deputies made 1,201 different seizures of intoxicating liquors, comprising a total of:

35,657 pints distilled spirits,
130,009 pints beer,
1,829 pints of wine,
1,062 bottles intoxicating bitters,
1,574 gallons cider.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, 551 arrests were made, the grand total for the whole campaign in the Indian Territory being 1,142 arrests, including about 100 cases for gambling and 15 cases for

murder and counterfeiting. The total value of intoxicating liquors seized and destroyed was approximately \$140,000, and the value of the gambling paraphernalia about \$25,000.

When the cases initiated by Mr. Johnson were brought to trial, convictions were usually obtained; but there was a strong popular sentiment against having the State go to the expense of carrying through the several thousand cases which were turned over from the federal to the state courts for trial. Troublesome questions of jurisdiction and procedure complicated matters, and many of the county attorneys refused to prosecute, dismissing not only whisky cases but also those in which theft, robbery and even murder were charged. In many places, however, Mr. Johnson arranged for setting the cases for the current term of court and it is expected that a large number will be brought to trial.

The lively and aggressive contests attending the closing days of the federal jurisdiction in Oklahoma and Indian Territory made necessary the expenditure of larger sums of money than the regular appropriation would allow, and the Congress met the need by making an additional appropriation of \$3,500 to complete the year's work.

Although the provisions of the federal law prohibiting the introduction of liquor into the "Indian country" no longer apply to the former Indian Territory at large, the State of Oklahoma has a prohibitory clause in its constitution which it is believed will provide material protection for the Indians.

While all this work was going on within the boundaries of two Territories, and acquiring a particular dramatic interest from the fact that it was conducted on a larger scale and met with greater opposition than elsewhere, the Government was by no means unmindful of conditions on other reservations, where a corps of special officers have been constantly employed and moved from point to point as fast as confidential information reached the office that their presence was needed.

On the former Nez Percé Reservation in Idaho, intoxicants were being openly introduced and sold in violation of the law, and the special officers were able to accomplish but little pending the determination of the case of *George Dick, plaintiff in error, v. The United States*, which involved the question of the constitutionality of one provision in an agreement ratified by the act of August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 326), whereby the Nez Percé Indians ceded to the United States all the unallotted lands in the reservation except certain tracts. Article 9 of this agreement reads:

It is further agreed that the lands by this agreement ceded, those retained and those allotted to the said Nez Percé Indians, shall be subject for a period of twenty-five years to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction of intoxicants into the Indian country, and that the Nez Percé Indian

allottees, whether under the care of an Indian agent or not, shall, for a like period, be subject to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the sale or other disposition of intoxicants to Indians.

The United States Supreme Court rendered its decision in the above case on February 24, 1908, holding—

That the agreement between the United States and the Nez Percé Indians, whereby the Indian lands ceded, retained, and allotted to the Nez Percé Indians should be subject (not without limit as to time, but only for twenty-five years) to any federal statutes prohibiting the introduction of intoxicants into the Indian country, was not liable to objection on constitutional grounds.

The court further said that—

The requirement in the agreement of 1893, that the federal liquor statutes protecting the Indian country against the introduction of intoxicants into it should, for the limited period of twenty-five years, be the law for the lands ceded and retained by, as well as the lands allotted to the Nez Percé Indians, was a valid regulation based upon the treaty-making power of the United States and upon the power of Congress to regulate commerce with those Indians.

With the question thus clearly settled, immediate steps were taken to obtain the enforcement of the law, and Special Officer Sam Cone was sent there for the purpose of investigating existing conditions and taking action to prevent further traffic. So well were his plans carried out that after having obtained a large amount of evidence against the violators of the law, he and his assistants on the 3d of last July made a number of raids simultaneously upon the liquor joints in the several towns within the limits of the former Nez Percé Reservation, making about a dozen arrests and destroying some \$5,000 worth of liquor. Local public sentiment responded promptly, as shown by the press, to the good work of the special service and of Superintendent O. H. Lipps, in charge of the reservation.

Another case of importance to the Government in the prosecution of this work which was determined during the year by the Supreme Court, is that of William Couture, jr., an allottee of the Bad River Reservation in Wisconsin. He was convicted in the district court of the United States for the western district of Wisconsin, of a violation of section 2139 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the act of January 30, 1897, his offense being that of introducing liquor upon an Indian allotment of that reservation. The case was carried to the United States Supreme Court, which dismissed the appeal. The effect of this action is to uphold the constitutionality of the act of January 30, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 506), as far as it relates to allotted lands while the title to such lands "shall be held in trust by the Government or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States." Under this decision of the Supreme Court it is unlawful to introduce intoxicants on allotted lands of the character above mentioned.

In the Southwest, also, it has been necessary to take action against the sale of intoxicants to Indians, and especially the Mission Indians of southern California, whose periodical "fiestas" have hitherto been orgies of drunkenness. Miss Clara D. True, superintendent of the Potrero Indian School, California, is to be especially commended for the able manner in which she has handled the situation in the territory under her charge. At the Palm Springs Reservation, in February last, an organized attempt was made to introduce and sell liquor during the fiesta, as had been done in previous years; but with great energy and courage Miss True, assisted by Special Agent R. S. Connell, who was in the neighborhood at the time, thwarted the attempt of the gamblers and "boot-leggers" to violate the law. This was not brought about without a violent struggle, during which one of the boot-leggers was seriously wounded. A number of arrests were made and a considerable quantity of liquor was confiscated. Since then Miss True has waged with success a vigorous war against the illicit sale of liquor to the Indians committed to her care, and has won to the support of her efforts the best people of the community.

H. A. Hutchins and John W. Green, both of whom resigned during the year, carried on their work while employed as special officers, the former in Nebraska, South Dakota and Minnesota, and the latter in the far Northwest. Mr. Hutchins operated for a time during the winter on the northern boundary of Minnesota to prevent, as far as possible, the illegal traffic along the international boundary line, which affected not only the American Indians but the Canadian Indians as well.

Special Officer Jesse E. Flanders had as his field, during the early part of the fiscal year, the far Southwest, but he was later sent to the Middle West, and in both sections of the country rendered effective service. A score or more of convictions of violations of the law were obtained by him. These appear to be having their effect on the saloon element, and the conditions on the several reservations which he visited are reported as materially improved.

Andrew G. Pollock was appointed a special officer early in the fiscal year and was sent to the district comprising New Mexico, Arizona and California. Much of his time has been spent among the Pueblos of New Mexico, where he has accomplished a good work. Twenty-six arrests were caused by Mr. Pollock and 15 cases were brought to final trial, each resulting in a conviction. Of the remaining 11, 1 offender committed suicide while under arrest, 3 cases were dismissed, and the others are still pending for trial. Mr. Pollock reports that the supreme court of New Mexico has held that the Pueblo Indians are citizens of the Territory, and that the land grants on which they live in communal dwellings are not under the juris-

diction of the United States courts, and therefore that section 2139 of the Revised Statutes of the United States does not apply to them. A territorial law, however, prohibits the sale of intoxicants to the Pueblo Indians, and under this law a good deal has been done to remedy the serious conditions which were brought about by the decision above mentioned.

In the current Indian appropriation act, the Congress appropriated \$40,000 to carry on the work of suppressing the liquor traffic among the Indians during the fiscal year 1909. In order to obtain a more effective and economical conduct of the work and the closer cooperation of the special officers engaged therein, the service was reorganized July 1, 1908, and William E. Johnson was placed in charge as chief special officer. His office headquarters have been established in Salt Lake City, Utah, and under the new system he will have the supervision of all the work in the field and will direct the movements of the special officers and other assistants to the best advantage. His capacity for such an undertaking long ago passed the experimental stage.

EDUCATION.

The general condition of educational work of various kinds among Indians is epitomized in this table:

Enrollment and average attendance of Indian schools, 1907 and 1908, showing increase in 1908 and number of schools.

Kind of school.	Enrollment.			Average attendance.			No. of schools, 1908.
	1907.	1908.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	1907.	1908.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	
Government schools:							
Nonreservation boarding.....	9,485	9,387	-148	8,495	8,260	-235	26
Reservation boarding.....	11,019	10,905	-114	9,520	9,573	+ 53	88
Day.....	5,180	5,585	+405	3,670	3,974	+304	167
Total	25,684	25,777	+143	21,685	21,807	+122	281
Mission schools, not under contract:							
Boarding	3,990	3,432	-558	3,443	2,941	-502	47
Day.....	817	837	+ 20	249	251	+ 2	6
Total	4,807	3,769	-538	3,692	3,192	-500	53
Contract schools:							
Boarding	318	976	+658	276	874	+598	8
Hampton	106	98	- 18	91	77	- 14	1
Public	128	24	-104	58	14	- 44	4
Aggregate	30,493	30,639	+146	25,802	25,964	+162	a 343

* Four public schools in which Indian pupils were taught not enumerated here.

A total of 281 government schools were conducted during the year, a net increase of 2. The enrollment in these schools was 25,777, an increase of 143, and the average attendance was 21,807, an increase of

122. The nonreservation schools show a decrease in average attendance of 235, the reservation boarding schools an increase of 53, and the day schools an increase of 304. The decrease of 502 in average attendance shown for the mission boarding schools not under contract, which was 2,941, is balanced by the 598 increase in the attendance noted for the contract schools which was 874. At Hampton Institute, which is conducted under contract, the attendance showed a decrease of 14. The total number of pupils enrolled in all Indian schools reporting to the office was 30,639, an increase of 146. The number of schools was increased from 341 to 343.

Statistics concerning education among the Five Civilized Tribes will be found on page 104 of this report. No data are given on schools among the New York Indians, as they are under the control of the State.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

During the fiscal year 1908 there were conducted 26 nonreservation boarding schools, an increase of one over the number in 1907—the new school at Wahpeton, N. Dak., which was authorized before I became commissioner, having been opened on February 8, 1908. The enrollment was 9,337, a decrease of 148; with an average attendance of 8,260, a decrease of 235. The following table gives the statistics in detail:

Location, attendance, etc., of nonreservation schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Location of schools.	Date of opening.	Number of employees. ^a	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Carlisle, Pa.....	Nov. 1, 1879	77	61,200	1,021	967
Chemawa, Oreg. (Salem)	Feb. 25, 1880	44	600	553	490
Chilocco, Okla.....	Jan. 25, 1884	70	600	796	646
Genoa, Nebr.....	Feb. 20, 1884	80	350	334	318
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	Aug. —, 1884	31	300	334	298
Lawrence, Kans. (Haskell Institute)	Sept. 1, 1884	69	750	817	767
Grand Junction, Colo.....	—, 1886	21	200	230	187
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	Oct. —, 1890	35	300	337	309
Fort Mojave, Ariz.....	Dec. —, 1890	21	200	201	192
Carmon, Nev.....	do.....	25	250	288	268
Pierre, S. Dak.....	Feb. —, 1891	17	180	156	145
Phoenix, Ariz.....	Sept. —, 1891	61	700	768	701
Fort Lewis, Colo.....	Mar. —, 1892	21	200	214	128
Fort Shaw, Mont.....	Dec. 27, 1892	31	300	353	321
Flandreau, S. Dak. (Riggs Institute)	Mar. 7, 1893	89	375	400	377
Pipestone, Minn.....	Feb. 1, 1893	23	240	227	206
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	Jan. 3, 1893	34	320	328	318
Tomah, Wis.....	Jan. 17, 1893	29	275	246	196
Wittenberg, Wis.....	Aug. 24, 1895	15	120	159	141
Greenville, Cal.....	Sept. 25, 1895	9	90	99	84
Morris, Minn.....	Apr. 3, 1897	18	160	176	167
Chamberlain, S. Dak.....	Mar. —, 1898	23	200	200	169
Fort Bidwell, Cal.....	Apr. 4, 1898	10	100	63	56
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	Sept. 1, 1898	28	250	256	228
Riverside, Cal.....	July 1, 1902	50	500	699	545
Wahpeton, N. Dak.....	Feb. 8, 1908	12	100	82	69
Total		843	8,860	9,337	8,260

- ^a Excluding those receiving less than \$100 per annum.
- ^b 1,500 with outing pupils.
- ^c Previously a contract school.

The reservation boarding schools numbered 88, a decrease of 3 from the number reported last year. This difference is accounted for by the discontinuance of the Lemhi School in Idaho and the Grande Ronde in Oregon, and the change of the Yainax School on the Klamath Reservation in Oregon into a day school. These boarding schools show a total enrollment of 10,905, a decrease of 114; with an average attendance of 9,573, an increase of 53.

Location, attendance, etc., of government reservation boarding schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Location.	Date of opening.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Arizona:				
Colorado River	May 1, 1879	100	108	104
Keame Cañon (Moqui)	—, 1887	160	204	196
Western Navaho	July 1, 1889	80	85	80
Navaho	Dec. 26, 1881	220	268	265
Pima	Sept. —, 1881	250	219	196
Fort Apache	Feb. —, 1894	150	172	168
Rice Station	Dec. 1, 1900	200	228	216
Havasupai	July 1, 1900	46	46	43
Truxton Cañon	Apr. 1, 1901	125	93	86
California:				
Fort Yuma	Apr. —, 1884	180	108	99
Hoopa Valley	Jan. 21, 1893	146	147	124
Round Valley	Aug. 16, 1881	125	118	106
Colorado:				
Southern Ute	Nov. 19, 1902	50	71	67
Idaho:				
Fort Hall	—, 1874	200	217	194
Fort Lapwai	Sept. —, 1886	150	150	122
Iowa:				
Sac and Fox	Oct. —, 1898	80	65	58
Kansas:				
Kickapoo	Oct. —, 1871	70	83	78
Potawatomi	—, 1873	60	68	48
Minnesota:				
White Earth	—, 1871	134	206	184
Pine Point	Mar. —, 1892	75	101	83
Wild Rice River	do	65	94	76
Bena	Jan. 1, 1901	40	60	52
Cass Lake	Jan. —, 1901	50	51	48
Cross Lake	do	50	72	63
Leech Lake	Nov. —, 1867	60	101	86
Red Lake	Nov. —, 1877	100	107	88
Vermillion Lake	Oct. —, 1899	125	84	67
Montana:				
Blackfeet	Jan. —, 1888	75	90	70
Crow	Oct. —, 1894	150	106	96
Pryor Creek	Feb. —, 1903	50	56	55
Flathead	Feb. 4, 1901	36	58	47
Fort Belknap	Aug. —, 1891	120	130	112
Fort Peck	Aug. —, 1881	200	117	109
Tongue River	Sept. 1, 1904	75	81	53
Nebraska:				
Winnebago	Sept. 15, 1901	90	60	51
Santee	Apr. —, 1874	70	77	60
Nevada:				
Nevada	Nov. —, 1882	60	73	64
Western Shoshoni	Feb. 11, 1893	55	71	63
New Mexico:				
Mescalero	Apr. —, 1884	130	125	115
Tohatchi (Little Water)	July 1, 1899	125	132	124
San Juan	Feb. 24, 1907	100	125	108
Jicarilla	Oct. 19, 1903	125	142	135
Zuni	Nov. —, 1896	75	107	96
North Carolina:				
Cherokee	Jan. 1, 1898	160	189	134
North Dakota:				
Fort Totten	—, 1874	380	386	340
Fort Berthold	Nov. 21, 1894	107	114	109
Standing Rock (Agency)	May —, 1877	136	241	159
Standing Rock (Martin Kenel)	—, 1878	100	101	91
Standing Rock (Grand River)	Nov. 20, 1893	140	181	121

• Main building destroyed by fire Jan. 16; conducted as a day school from Apr. 1, 1908.

Location, attendance, etc., of government reservation boarding schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

Location.	Date of opening.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Oklahoma:				
Seneca (Quapaw).....	June —, 1872	130	164	122
Shawnee.....	May —, 1872	160	130	106
Arapaho.....	Dec. —, 1873	125	106	98
Cheyenne.....	—, 1879	130	123	109
Cantonment.....	May 4, 1899	80	90	60
Red Moon.....	Feb. —, 1898	70	37	35
Fort Sill.....	Aug. —, 1891	180	174	167
Rainy Mountain.....	Sept. —, 1893	124	166	149
Riverside.....	Sept. —, 1871	150	151	137
Kaw.....	Dec. —, 1869	36	44	43
Ooage.....	Feb. —, 1874	180	167	159
Pawnee.....	—, 1866	120	110	107
Ponca.....	Jan. —, 1883	100	118	110
Oto.....	Oct. —, 1875	85	80	75
Sac and Fox.....	Jan. —, 1868	100	86	76
Seger.....	Jan. 11, 1893	150	110	104
Oregon:				
Klamath.....	Feb. —, 1874	160	154	124
Siletz.....	Oct. —, 1873	84	56	45
Umatilla.....	Jan. —, 1883	110	106	88
Warm Springs.....	Nov. —, 1897	160	93	86
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River.....	Apr. —, 1898	152	181	165
Crow Creek.....	—, 1874	120	104	90
Springfield.....	Aug. 1, 1896	60	65	56
Lower Brulé.....	Oct. —, 1881	130	78	71
Pine Ridge.....	Dec. —, 1883	210	230	218
Sisseton.....	—, 1873	100	123	88
Rosebud.....	Sept. —, 1897	168	146	135
Yankton.....	Feb. —, 1882	120	118	98
Utah:				
Uintah.....	Jan. —, 1881	70	89	71
Panguitch.....	Oct. 2, 1900	36	30	28
Washington:				
Colville.....	July 1, 1899	200	47	81
Puyallup.....	Oct. —, 1873	180	165	132
Tulalip.....	Dec. 16, 1901	134	171	159
Yakima.....	—, 1860	150	134	96
Wisconsin:				
Green Bay.....	—, 1876	75	101	79
Oneida.....	Mar. 27, 1893	200	192	181
La Pointe (Lac du Flambeau).....	July 6, 1896	250	209	187
Hayward.....	Sept. 1, 1901	215	285	216
Wyoming:				
Shoshoni.....	Apr. 1, 1879	180	190	188
Total.....		10,804	10,905	9,578

* School burned Sept. 10, 1902; reopened Sept. 19, 1904.

† Burned Jan. 29, 1902; reopened Jan. 23, 1905. Prior to 1901 a contract school.

‡ Burned Jan. 18, 1905; conducted as a day school from Feb. 9, 1905, to June 30, 1905; reopened as a boarding school Sept. 1, 1906.

The number of day schools was increased from 163 to 167. I have already mentioned the change at Yainax; 7 new schools were opened—at Camp Verde and Tucson, Ariz., Likely, Cal., Polson on the Flathead Reservation in Montana, Poplar Grove on the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota, Thunder Butte No. 2 on the Cheyenne River Reservation in South Dakota, and Stockbridge No. 2 on the Green Bay Reservation in Wisconsin; and 4 were discontinued—at Grand Portage in Minnesota, No. 30 on Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota, Upper Pine Creek on the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota, and Arapaho Subissue Station on the Shoshoni Reservation in Wyoming. This gives a net increase of 4 day schools.

The capacity of the 167 was 5,982; the enrollment was 5,535, an increase of 405, and the average attendance 3,974, an increase of 304.

Since 1905, when I took charge of this office, the number of day schools has grown from 138 to 167. This is in pursuance of the policy set out in my former reports, of gradually withdrawing from the Indians the gratuitous support which has been so demoralizing an influence with them, and of carrying civilization to them as a people instead of carrying a few individuals of their race to civilization. Planted almost at the door of the home, the influence of one of these schools is not limited to the children who attend it, but reaches to the parents also, and every day leaves its permanent mark. Meanwhile, the natural and normal relation between parents and children is not interfered with as it must necessarily be where the children are placed in a boarding school at a distance, no matter how well organized and conducted such school may be.

The number of these home schools is to be further augmented during the current fiscal year, and preparations are now in progress for 46 new ones. At a number of places there has been delay, due to the cumbersome process of procuring title to the lands needed for the purpose; but new regulations are now before the department which, if adopted, will partly remove this difficulty. In 31 instances all the preliminaries have been settled and either the buildings are now undergoing construction, or negotiations for building contracts are pending, and it is expected that all which are not opened before winter sets in will be ready for opening before the close of the fiscal year. Sites for the remaining 15 will probably not be secured in time to permit any building to be done before spring. I expect to establish also, in October or November, four or five day schools among the needy scattered bands of northern California, if suitable buildings for the purpose can be leased.

Orders have been issued for the discontinuance of boarding schools on the following reservations: Siletz, Oreg.; Winnebago, Nebr.; Potawatomi, Kans.; Flathead, Mont., and Panguitch, Utah. In place of each of these one or more day schools are to be set up. Under authority of law the Arapaho Boarding School in Oklahoma has been discontinued, the buildings and lands will be sold, and the proceeds of the sale of these and a part of the agency reserve will be used in putting the Cheyenne Boarding School into good condition and fitting it up to accommodate the Arapaho children too. This school will then be known as the Cheyenne and Arapaho Boarding School. The same act which authorized this change provides also for such day schools as may be necessary out of the balance of the proceeds.

Location, capacity, enrollment and average attendance of Government day schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Location.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Arizona:			
Camp McDowell.....	40	21	19
Camp Verde.....	30	22	19
Tucson.....	85	38	27
Fort Apache—			
Cibicu.....	50	55	52
Canyon.....	40	48	89
Moqui—			
Oralbi.....	156	100	95
Polacca.....	60	75	69
Second Mesa.....	100	108	104
Pima—			
Blackwater.....	36	35	19
Casa Blanca.....	40	33	25
Gila Crossing.....	46	39	31
Lehi.....	40	18	16
Maricopa.....	40	33	29
Salt River.....	30	31	28
San Carlos—			
San Carlos.....	60	58	45
Western Navaho—			
Moencopi.....	32	35	32
California:			
Big Pine.....	30	21	15
Blahop.....	60	47	31
Independence.....	30	21	15
Manchester.....	20	22	10
San Jacinto—			
Coahuilla.....	25	21	14
Martinez.....	30	30	25
Potrero.....	30	21	20
Soboba.....	34	17	14
Tule River.....	30	28	16
Pala—			
Pala.....	30	31	23
La Jolla.....	30	18	10
Pechanga.....	26	24	18
Rincon.....	26	21	15
Mesa Grande—			
Mesa Grande.....	20	24	14
Capitan Grande.....	27	14	13
Volcan.....	30	26	21
Ukiah.....	25	28	18
Likely.....	26	22	18
Colorado:			
Navajo Springs.....	20	20	17
Kansas:			
Great Nemaha.....	40	31	17
Sac and Fox.....	38	23	12
Michigan:			
Bay Mills.....	36	36	29
Minnesota:			
Birch Cooley.....	36	20	12
White Earth—			
Beaulieu.....	30	32	28
Buffalo River.....	30	41	27
Pembina.....	40	33	19
Porterville.....	36	41	32
White Earth.....	50	36	22
Poplar Grove.....	25	13	9
Attending Leech Lake Boarding School (day pupils).....		20	12
Nett Lake.....	25	28	18
Montana:			
Blackfeet—			
Cut Finger.....	30	19	12
Willow Creek.....	30	10	4
Flathead—			
Flathead.....	30	32	17
Polson.....	30	23	11
Fort Peck (4 schools).....	120	118	99
Tongue River.....	32	48	35
Nebraska:			
Omaha.....	60	19	8
Nevada:			
Moapa River.....	30	20	10
Walker River.....	32	42	28
Fort McDermitt.....	65	59	52

Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc.—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
New Mexico:			
Pueblo—			
Acoma	32	57	25
Isleta	60	78	41
Laguna	36	49	37
McCartys	25	25	14
Miseta	20	21	18
Paguate	50	53	44
Paraje	32	22	17
San Felipe	50	59	42
Seama	40	23	18
Cochiti	30	20	13
Jemez	36	45	36
Nombe	20	21	15
Picuris	18	22	20
Santa Clara	30	45	29
San Ildefonso	30	38	34
San Juan	40	66	50
Sila	36	24	20
Taos	30	79	49
Zuni	30	50	37
North Dakota:			
Fort Berthold (3 schools)	132	125	80
Attending Fort Berthold Boarding School (day pupils)		52	38
Fort Totten (4 schools)	140	136	97
Standing Rock (6 schools)	180	135	114
Oregon:			
Warm Springs—			
Simnasho	30	16	14
Klamath—			
Yainax	30	33	18
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River (5 schools)	124	120	92
Pine Ridge (29 schools)	1,015	716	534
Rosebud (20 schools)	561	546	384
Washington:			
Colville (4 schools)	133	179	107
Neah Bay	70	66	57
Quileute	62	68	55
Tulalip—			
Swinomish	60	35	27
Port Madison	30	34	25
Puyallup—			
Chehalis	30	21	12
Jamestown	24	20	9
Port Gamble	24	23	15
Taholah (Quinalt)	32	27	17
Skokomish	40	25	18
Wisconsin:			
Stockbridge No. 1	40	30	15
Stockbridge No. 2	40	34	16
Oneida	40	32	18
La Pointe (4 schools)	281	267	180
Total	5,982	5,535	3,974

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Contracts were made during the year with only 4 public schools, and for only 31 Indian pupils. All these were in Nebraska. The number of pupils enrolled was 24; the average attendance 14—a decrease of 104 in enrollment and 44 in average attendance.

The table below exhibits the condition of these contracts:

Public schools in which Indians were placed under contract with the Indian Office during the year ended June 30, 1908.

State.	School district.	County.	Contract number of pupils.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Nebraska.....	No. 20	Cuming	8	4	6	4
	No. 36	Knox	10	9	9	6
	No. 14	Thurston	10	4	6	3
	No. 22	do	8	6	8	1
Total.....			31		24	14

This somewhat discouraging summary does not tell the whole story of the Indians and the public schools, as the next table shows.

Although the enrollment of Indian pupils in the public schools under contract is very small, 67 district schools throughout the United States have reported the attendance of Indian children who have been accorded, without cost to the Government, the same privileges and advantages as are provided for the white children. It is known that there are other public schools which admit Indians on equal terms with the whites, but formal reports have not been made. Fuller statistics have been promised for next year. The total reported enrollment during the year was 555, with an average attendance of 389.

Indians in public schools not under government contract during the year ended June 30, 1908.

State.	School district.	County.	Number of months.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Arizona.....	Phoenix.....	Maricopa.....	10	1	1
	Phoenix grammar.....	do.....	10	4	3
	Mesa.....	do.....	10	1	1
California.....	Round Valley.....	Mendocino.....	10	4	4
	Santa Ysabel.....	San Diego.....	9	4	1
	Anahuac.....	do.....	8	6	4
	Spring Hill.....	do.....	8	2	5
	Bloomdale.....	do.....	8	10	4
	Pala.....	do.....	8	5	1
	New York Ranch.....	Amador.....	9	4	1
Michigan.....	Mount Pleasant.....	Isabella.....	10	5	4
Minnesota.....	Ball Club.....	Itasca.....	8	9	5
	No. 2.....	Mahnomen.....	6	12	7
	No. 95.....	do.....	9	46	27
	Morton.....	Renville.....	9	1	1
Montana.....	Dodson.....	Chouteau.....	10	7	6
	Poplar.....	Valley.....	9	9	8
	Dixon No. 9.....	Sanders.....	9	4	8
	Lower Deer Creek.....	Sweetgrass.....	8	3	5
	Kent.....	do.....	8	9	3
	No. 16.....	Carbon.....	6	5	4
	Arlee.....	Missoula.....	9	8	8
	Columbus.....	Yellowstone.....	9	2	2
	Pryor.....	do.....	9	5	5
	Stilesia.....	do.....	3	2	1
	Browning.....	Teton.....	8	22	12
Oklahoma.....	Red Rock.....	Noble.....	9	11	5
	No. 82.....	Blaine.....	4	1	1
	Seiling.....	do.....	7	3	3
	Buzzard Spring.....	Delaware.....	9	61	0
	Boulanger.....	do.....	6	9	6

Indians in public schools not under government contract, etc.—Continued.

State.	School district.	County.	Number of months.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Oklahoma.....	Avant.....	Oseage.....	3	6	4
	Burbank.....	do.....	2	5	3
	Ponca City.....	Key.....	9	4	3
	No. 29.....	do.....	6	7	7
	Hominy No. 38.....	Oseage.....	3	19	16
	Hillside.....	Washington.....	6	3	3
	Bigheart.....	Oseage.....	6	7	7
	Calumet No. 76.....	Canadian.....	8	5	5
	Darlington No. 70.....	do.....	9	5	5
	No. 77.....	Kingfisher.....	6	5	4
Oregon.....	Siletz.....	Lincoln.....	3	1	1
	Rock Creek Road.....	Gillian.....	3	1	1
	Grande Ronde.....	Yamhill.....	2	25	25
	Leno.....	do.....	2	15	11
South Dakota.....	Rogue River.....	do.....	8	18	13
	Greenwood.....	Charles Mix.....	6	17	11
	White Swan.....	do.....	6	17	7
	Wahehe No. 1.....	do.....	7	11	8
	Wahehe No. 2.....	do.....	6	6	2
	Plain Center.....	do.....	7	7	2
	Nirchal.....	do.....	8	3	1
	Kucca No. 2.....	do.....	6	6	3
	Lawrence No. 2.....	do.....	8	5	3
	Vance.....	do.....	7	6	3
Washington.....	Rouse.....	do.....	6	3	2
	Burke.....	Gregory.....	6	4	4
	Burnt Rock.....	do.....	6	7	7
	Fidalgo No. 2.....	Skagit.....	9	2	2
	Bagachiel.....	Jefferson.....	6	4	4
	Marietta.....	Whatcom.....	9	8	6
	No. 162.....	Clallam.....	9	2	1
	No. 18.....	do.....	4	3	3
	No. 16.....	do.....	9	3	1
	No. 3.....	do.....	3	23	10
Wisconsin.....	West Fork.....	do.....	8	4	3
	Signor.....	Sawyer.....	2	13	12
Total.....				555	389

MISSION SCHOOLS.

There are 47 mission boarding schools not under contract—6 less than in 1907. The decrease was caused by a change in the status of 5, which placed them this year in the list of contract schools, and by the discontinuance of 1. The mission day schools number 6—an increase of 1 over last year. The capacity of the boarding schools is 4,739, the enrollment 3,432, and the average attendance 2,941; for the day schools the capacity is 445, the enrollment 337, and the average attendance 251.

The 8 contract mission boarding schools have accommodations for 1,085; their enrollment was 976, with an average attendance of 874.

The number of mission schools under each denomination is as follows: Roman Catholic 38; Presbyterian 5; Protestant Episcopal 6; Congregational 2; Lutheran 2; Evangelical Lutheran, Christian Reformed, Methodist, Baptist, Reformed Presbyterian and Seventh Day Adventist, each 1; undenominational 2; in all 61.

The table following gives information with regard to mission and contract schools.

Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission and mission contract schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Location.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
<i>Boarding schools.</i>				
Arizona:				
Tucson.....	Presbyterian Church.....	150	147	134
St. Michael's.....	Catholic Church.....	150	125	110
Pima—				
St. John's.....	do.....	175	179	138
Navaho Extension—				
Tolchaco (Navaho Mission).....	Independent Mission.....	10	8	8
California:				
Banning (St. Boniface).....	Catholic Church.....	150	122	106
San Diego (St. Anthony).....	do.....	120	18	17
Idaho:				
Coeur d'Alène—				
De Smet.....	do.....	150	96	75
Blackfoot (St. Joseph).....	do.....	70	27	18
Michigan:				
Baraga.....	do.....	120	22	19
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).....	do.....	200	148	141
Minnesota:				
White Earth—				
St. Benedict's.....	do.....	150	102	98
Red Lake—				
St. Mary's.....	do.....	100	81	62
Montana:				
Blackfeet—				
Holy Family.....	do.....	145	129	101
Flathead—				
St. Ignatius.....	do.....	350	225	187
Crow—				
St. Xavier's.....	do.....	120	57	56
Fort Belknap—				
St. Paul's.....	do.....	90	110	97
St. Peter.....	do.....	100	53	50
Fort Peck—				
Wolf Point.....	Presbyterian Church.....	40	36	28
Nebraska:				
Santee—				
Normal training.....	Congregational Church.....	125	118	97
New Mexico:				
Bernalillo.....	Catholic Church.....	125	84	78
Santa Fe—				
St. Catherine's.....	do.....	160	168	150
Farmington (Navaho Mission).....	Methodist Episcopal Church.....	20	14	11
Liberty (Presbyterian Mission).....	Presbyterian Church.....	30	13	11
Gallup (Rehoboth).....	Christian Reformed Church.....	35	28	26
North Dakota:				
Devils Lake—				
Turtle Mountain (St. Mary's).....	Catholic Church.....	140	159	132
Standing Rock—				
St. Elizabeth's.....	Episcopal Church.....	60	60	56
Oklahoma:				
klowa—				
Cache Creek.....	Reformed Presbyterian Church.....	50	50	45
Mary Gregory.....	Presbyterian Church.....	60	32	29
Methvin.....	Methodist Church.....	70	69	52
St. Patrick's.....	Catholic Church.....	100	79	75
Shawnee—				
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's).....	do.....	60	51	31
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's).....	do.....	75	62	56
Oregon:				
Umatilla—				
Kate Drexel.....	do.....	150	95	71
Pennsylvania:				
Lincoln Institution.....	Independent Mission.....	100	12	12
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River—				
Oahe.....	Congregational Church.....	50	21	17
Rosebud—				
St. Mary's.....	Episcopal Church.....	70	68	64
Sisseton—				
Goodwill Mission.....	Presbyterian Church.....	100	59	40
Washington:				
Colville—				
St. Francis Regis.....	Catholic Church.....	90	57	45
St. Mary's.....	do.....	100	50	41
Puyallup—				
St. George's.....	do.....	90	60	49

* Totally destroyed by fire December 30, 1907.

* Lincoln Institution has given up the care of Indians.

Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc.—Continued.

Location.	Supported by—	Capacity	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
<i>Boarding schools—Continued.</i>				
Wisconsin:				
Eland (Bethany Mission).....	Evangelical Lutheran Church	50	36	33
La Pointe—				
Bayfield	Catholic Church.....	75	53	52
Odanah	do	150	117	115
Green Bay—				
Menominee (Zoar Mission).....	Lutheran Church.....	30	14	5
Red Springs (Lutheran Mission).	do	34	11	3
Wyoming:				
Shoshoni—				
St. Stephen's.....	Catholic Church.....	130	91	86
Shoshoni Mission	Episcopal Church	20	16	14
Total.....		4,739	3,432	2,941
<i>Day schools.</i>				
Arizona:				
Pima—				
St. John's a.....	Catholic Church.....		46	43
San Xavier's.....	Catholic Church.....	125	102	83
Kansas:				
Potawatomi—				
Mayetta.....	Methodist Episcopal Church	25	22	15
Michigan:				
Baraga b	Catholic Church.....	35	31	15
Montana:				
Fort Peck—				
Wolf Point c	Presbyterian Church	15	13	8
Crow—				
Lodge Grass.....	Baptist Home Missionary Society.....	50	41	36
Nebraska:				
Santee—				
Normal Training d	Congregational Church	25	9	7
New Mexico:				
Jemez.....	Catholic Church.....	125	40	28
Wisconsin:				
Onelda—				
Adventist Mission.....	Seventh Day Adventist	20	12	6
Hobart Mission.....	Episcopal Church	25	21	10
Total.....		445	337	251
<i>Contract boarding schools.</i>				
Montana:				
Tongue River—				
St. Labre's.....	Catholic Church.....	60	54	48
Oklahoma:				
Quapaw—				
St. Mary's	do	120	43	35
Osage—				
St. Louis	do	75	73	66
St. John's	do	65	45	30
South Dakota:				
Crow Creek—				
Immaculate Conception	do	70	60	53
Pine Ridge—				
Holy Rosary	do	225	218	201
Rosebud—				
St. Francis.....	do	270	259	244
Wisconsin:				
Green Bay—				
Menominee (St. Joseph's).....	do	200	224	197
Total.....		1,085	976	874
Virginia:				
Hampton (Normal and Agricultural Institute).	Contract and independent	150	93	77

a Attend St. John's boarding school.

b Attend Baraga boarding school.

c Attend Wolf Point boarding school.

d Attend Santee Normal Training School.

CONTRACTS FOR SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

As recited in my report for 1907, the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, of Washington, D. C., asked that contracts be granted it for the fiscal year 1908, payable out of tribal funds, at St. Johns Boarding School, Osage Agency, Okla., for 65 pupils at \$125 per capita per annum; at St. Louis Boarding School, same agency, for 75 pupils at \$125 per capita per annum; and at St. Joseph's Industrial Boarding School, Green Bay Agency, Wis., for 150 Menominee pupils at \$108 per capita per annum. This was done.

In its letter of June 28, 1907, the bureau requested also that "in case the court of appeals of the United States decides that both trust and treaty funds of the Indians may be used for the education of Indian children in mission schools," the letter be considered a formal application for contracts for its schools at Crow Creek, Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies, S. Dak.; Northern Cheyenne Agency, Mont., and Quapaw Reservation, Okla.

On November 29, 1907, the court of appeals of the District of Columbia in the appeal and cross appeal of Reuben Quickbear, et al., appellants, *v.* Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, et al., and Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, et al., *v.* Reuben Quickbear, et al., delivered its opinion, of which the following is the syllabus:

1. Under existing legislation of Congress with respect to the Indian tribes, the position of the United States with respect to the so-called "Sioux treaty fund" and the "Sioux trust fund" is practically that of a trustee, while, with respect to gratuitous appropriations for the support of Indian schools, its position is that of a voluntary donor and a limitation may attach to the use of the gift money without attaching to the trust money.

2. The so-called declarations of policy, with the limitations and restrictions found in the several appropriation acts of Congress as to the use of money appropriated for Indian education in contracts with sectarian schools, concern only gratuitous appropriations of public money to the cause of Indian education, and have no application with respect to the expenditure of such funds as the so-called "Sioux treaty fund" and the "Sioux trust fund," although such funds are applied for educational purposes.

3. A decree enjoining the application of a part of the "Sioux treaty fund" to the education of certain Indian children in a sectarian school reversed and the bill dismissed.

In accordance with this decision the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions was advised that its request could be granted, and petitions were prepared under the usual restrictions and placed before the Indians of the Rosebud, Pine Ridge, Northern Cheyenne, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé reservations. A sufficient number of signatures having been procured, contracts were made for the several schools.

The request for a contract on behalf of the mission school on the Quapaw Reservation was submitted to the national council of the tribe and was approved by it.

Contracts for fiscal year 1908.—The table below shows these contracts for the fiscal year 1908:

Pupils contracted for and attending contract schools during the year ended June 30, 1908.

Name of school.	Tribe.	Number of pupils.	Rate per capita.	Amount of contract.	Average attendance.	Amount paid.
St. Joseph's Industrial	Menominee	150	\$108	\$16,200	122+	\$13,219.81
St. Louis	Osage	75	125	9,375	67+	8,897.92
St. John's	do	65	125	8,125	27+	3,419.13
St. Mary's	Quapaw	9	108	972	9	972.00
St. Francis	Rosebud Sioux	250	108	27,000	230—	24,780.74
Holy Rosary	Pine Ridge Sioux	200	108	21,600	194+	20,966.58
St. Labre's	Northern Cheyenne, Tongue River	60	108	6,480	48—	5,188.40
Immaculate Conception.	Crow Creek	63	108	6,804	37+	4,006.07
Do	Lower Brulé	4	108	432	4	432.00
Total		876		96,968	738	81,382.15

An appeal was taken by Reuben Quickbear and his colleagues to the Supreme Court of the United States, which on May 18, 1908, affirmed the decree of the lower court, Chief Justice Fuller saying:

We concur in the decree of the court of appeals of the District and the reasoning by which its conclusion is supported, as set forth in the opinion of Wright, J., speaking for the court.

Contracts for fiscal year 1909.—On July 1, 1908, the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions requested contracts for the fiscal year 1909 for St. Joseph's Industrial School on the Menominee Reservation, 150 pupils; St. Mary's, Quapaw Reservation, 9 pupils; St. Labre's, Tongue River Reservation, 60 pupils; Holy Rosary Mission, Pine Ridge Reservation, 200 pupils; St. Francis Mission, Rosebud Reservation, 250 pupils; Immaculate Conception, Crow Creek Reservation, 50 pupils; and for 6 pupils from Lower Brulé Reservation, 25 pupils from Cheyenne River Reservation and 7 pupils from Yankton Reservation to attend the Immaculate Conception School on the Crow Creek Reservation; all of the foregoing contracts to be at the rate of \$108 per capita per annum; also for St. Louis, Osage Agency, 75 pupils, and St. John's, Osage Agency, 65 pupils, both at \$125 per capita.

There being no trust or treaty funds of the Yanktons for making a contract as requested, the bureau was so advised.

Supplemental petitions were sent to the Menominee, Tongue River, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé agencies, for the addition and elimination of signatures, as provided in the original five-year petition presented last year to these Indians.

An original petition is now before the Sioux Indians of the Cheyenne River Reservation, on the request of the bureau for a con-

tract for 25 pupils of that tribe to attend the Immaculate Conception School.

Based on the original and supplemental petitions, a contract has been made for St. Joseph's Industrial School on the Menominee Reservation, as requested by the bureau.

The original and supplemental petitions have been returned from Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Crow Creek, Tongue River and Lower Brulé agencies, and the Osage Tribal Council has approved the application for contracts for St. Louis and St. John's Mission Schools; and the contracts called for have been made. The Quapaw National Council has the request for a contract for St. Mary's School now under consideration.

SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR THIRTY-TWO YEARS.

The average attendance and number of all Indian schools conducted during the last thirty-two years are shown in the following table:

Number of Indian schools and average attendance from 1877 to 1908.^a

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. ^b		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877	48		102		150	3,596
1878	49		119		168	4,142
1879	52		107		159	4,448
1880	60		109		169	4,661
1881	68		106		174	4,976
1882	71	3,077	76	1,637	147	4,714
1883	80	3,793	88	1,893	168	5,686
1884	87	4,723	98	2,237	185	6,960
1885	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1886	115	7,260	99	2,370	214	9,630
1887	117	8,020	110	2,500	227	10,520
1888	126	8,705	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889	136	9,146	103	2,406	239	11,552
1890	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1891	146	11,425	110	2,168	256	13,588
1892	149	12,422	126	2,745	275	15,167
1893	156	13,635	119	2,668	275	16,303
1894	157	14,467	115	2,639	272	17,220
1895	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1896	156	15,683	140	3,579	296	19,262
1897	145	15,026	143	3,650	288	18,676
1898	148	16,112	149	3,536	297	19,648
1899	149	16,891	147	3,631	296	20,522
1900	153	17,708	154	3,860	307	21,568
1901	161	19,464	143	3,613	304	23,077
1902	163	20,576	136	3,544	299	24,120
1903	162	20,772	144	3,610	306	24,382
1904	162	21,582	141	3,522	303	25,104
1905	167	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455
1906	169	21,848	149	3,644	318	25,492
1907	178	21,825	168	3,977	341	25,802
1908	170	21,725	173	4,239	343	25,964

^a Some of the figures in this table as printed prior to 1896 were taken from reports of the superintendent of Indian schools. As revised, they are all taken from the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Prior to 1882 the figures include the New York schools.

^b Indian children attending public schools are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.

Appropriations made by the Congress for educational purposes in the last thirty-two years are shown in the table following.

Appropriations made by the Government since 1876 for Indian schools.

Year.	Appropriation.	Percent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877.....	\$20,000	.....	1894.....	\$2,248,497	a 3.50
1878.....	30,000	50.00	1895.....	2,068,695	a 8.87
1879.....	60,000	100.00	1896.....	2,056,515	a 2.00
1880.....	76,000	25.00	1897.....	2,517,265	22.45
1881.....	76,000	.....	1898.....	2,631,771	4.64
1882.....	135,000	80.00	1899.....	2,638,390	.25
1883.....	487,200	260.00	1900.....	2,936,480	11.28
1884.....	675,200	38.00	1901.....	3,089,367	4.91
1885.....	992,800	47.00	1902.....	3,241,250	5.32
1886.....	1,100,065	10.00	1903.....	3,531,250	8.84
1887.....	1,211,415	10.00	1904.....	3,522,950	a .23
1888.....	1,179,916	a 2.60	1905.....	3,889,740	10.15
1889.....	1,348,015	14.00	1906.....	3,777,100	a 2.67
1890.....	1,364,568	1.00	1907.....	3,922,830	3.93
1891.....	1,842,770	35.00	1908.....	4,109,715	4.68
1892.....	2,291,650	24.30	1909.....	4,008,825	a 2.36
1893.....	2,315,612	1.04			

* Decrease.

^b This includes \$65,720 appropriated elsewhere than in the regular Indian appropriation act and after the close of the fiscal year, and hence not included in the amount of \$4,039,995 given in the last annual report.

EMPLOYEES IN SCHOOL SERVICE.

The following table gives a summary of the persons, by position and race, employed in the Indian school service during the fiscal year 1908:

Position.	Non-Indian.	Indian.	Total.	Position.	Non-Indian.	Indian.	Total.
Supervisors.....	7	.....	7	Industrial teachers.....	61	25	86
Day school inspectors.....	4	.....	4	Cooks and bakers.....	130	71	201
Superintendents.....	100	2	102	Farmers.....	47	14	61
Assistant superintendents.....	9	.....	9	Blacksmiths and carpenters.....	59	17	76
Principals.....	39	2	41	Engineers.....	58	34	92
Clerks.....	63	9	72	Tailors.....	12	5	17
Physicians.....	49	1	50	Shoe and harness makers.....	14	16	30
Disciplinarians.....	23	27	50	Gardeners.....	19	9	28
Teachers.....	463	49	512	Dairymen.....	8	.....	8
Kindergartners.....	32	2	34	Superintendents of industries.....	1	4	5
Manual training teacher.....	1	.....	1	Teachers of agriculture.....	8	.....	8
Matrons and housekeepers.....	238	45	283	Indian assistants.....	.....	37	37
Assistant matrons.....	111	45	156	Laborers.....	33	17	50
Nurses.....	30	5	35	Miscellaneous.....	39	59	98
Seamstresses.....	108	35	143				
Laundresses.....	79	54	133	Total.....	1,840	584	2,424

This total is composed of 1,071 male and 1,353 female employees.

INSTITUTES.

Under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior were held last year a local institute on the Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak., a number of district meetings on the Pine Ridge and the Rosebud reservations in South Dakota, and the general institute at Cleveland, Ohio.

The general institute was held coincidentally with the annual convention of the National Educational Association, at which every branch of educational work was discussed; and the Indian school service will be greatly benefited through the opportunity thus

afforded employees of hearing the prominent educators who addressed the Indian meetings, and also those who spoke at the general sessions of the Association. This touching of elbows with persons engaged in every line of educational work suggests new ideas and methods which otherwise might not occur to the Indian workers, many of whom are practically isolated from civilization the greater part of the year.

An interesting feature of the Cleveland institute was a talk entitled "My People," by Elizabeth Penny, a full-blood Nez Percé and a member of the 1908 graduating class of the Carlisle (Pa.) Indian School, where she contributed this feature to the commencement programme. She explained the customs and ceremonies of her tribe, which were illustrated with native songs and dances by a band of Nez Percé Indian pupils in full tribal costume. The exercises illustrated the striking contrasts between the old and the new life, and were a forceful demonstration of what education is doing for the civilization of the Indian. Another interesting exhibition was a demonstration in rug weaving by two pupils from Carlisle, under the direction of Mrs. Angel DeCora Dietz, showing what that school is doing, through the young people gathered there, to preserve the aboriginal arts and crafts. Demonstration lessons with classes of Indian pupils from Mount Pleasant, Mich., were presented by Alice M. Kingcade, principal teacher at that school, for the purpose of acquainting visiting teachers with the Tuskegee and Hampton methods of instruction particularly adapted to Indian school work.

A part of the Jamestown Indian exhibit, supplemented by specimens of native industries, classroom and industrial work from a number of the schools which are specializing their work to fit local conditions, was inspected and studied by thousands of educators from all sections of the country, and was an object lesson to those still unacquainted with the progress the Indian has made along educational lines during the last few years.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following tables show what appropriations for the Indian service were made in the regular Indian appropriation acts for the fiscal years 1908 and 1909, and what amounts were contained in other acts:

Appropriations made by regular Indian appropriation acts.

	1908.	1909.
Current and contingent expenses.....	\$917,800.00	\$945,100.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	2,412,278.16	1,757,162.87
Supports (gratuities).....	565,500.00	660,500.00
Incidental expenses.....	74,000.00	67,000.00
Support of schools.....	4,089,995.00	4,008,825.00
Miscellaneous.....	2,113,614.89	1,814,760.00
Total.....	10,123,188.05	9,253,347.87

Appropriations made by other acts.

	1908.	1909.
Current and contingent expenses.....	\$10,061.83	.....
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	277.59	.....
Support of schools.....	65,720.08	.....
Miscellaneous.....	358,722.66	\$817,434.89
Judgment, Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians.....	789,866.87	.....
Judgment, Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan.....	181,188.94	.....
Judgments, Indian depredation claims.....	144,094.00	.....
Total.....	1,496,951.47	817,434.89

The total appropriations made for the Indian Service for the fiscal years 1908 and 1909 are shown in the following table:

Appropriations for 1908 and 1909.

	1908.	1909.
Current and contingent expenses.....	\$927,881.83	\$945,100.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	2,412,556.75	1,757,162.87
Supports (gratuities).....	565,600.00	660,500.00
Incidental expenses.....	74,000.00	67,000.00
Support of schools.....	4,105,715.08	4,008,825.00
Miscellaneous.....	3,536,487.36	2,632,194.89
Total.....	11,622,139.52	10,070,782.76

The net decrease of 1909 from 1908, \$1,551,356.76, was made in the following items:

Excess of 1908 over 1909:

Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	\$655,392.88
Incidental expenses.....	7,000.00
Support of schools.....	96,890.08
Miscellaneous.....	904,292.47
	<u>\$1,663,575.43</u>

Excess of 1909 over 1908:

Current and contingent expenses.....	17,218.67
Supports.....	95,000.00
	<u>112,218.67</u>

Net decrease for 1909..... 1,551,356.76

IRRIGATION.

The sum of \$125,000 was appropriated for "Irrigation Indian reservations" for the fiscal year 1908, \$92,834.75 of which was expended on the following reservations:

Zuñi, N. Mex.....	\$27,951.72
Pala, Cal.....	1,278.00
Crow, Mont.....	5,402.47
Navaho and Moqui, Ariz. and N. Mex.....	10,877.02
Walker River, Nev.....	15,000.00
Pueblo, N. Mex.....	2,587.32
Fort Hall, Idaho.....	7,227.52
Fort Belknap, Mont.....	5,628.80

Pyramid Lake, Nev. (repairs)-----	\$2,511.26
Western Shoshoni, Nev. (repairs)-----	806.00
Yakima, Wash-----	4,000.00
Miscellaneous-----	3,423.41
Headquarters, chief engineer, and salaries-----	6,142.23
	<hr/>
	92,834.75

Special appropriations to the amount of \$685,000 were made and some tribal moneys and other funds have also been used.

Crow.—The work on this reservation has been chiefly in the nature of maintenance. The total amount expended was \$38,771.45, of which \$14,684.99 was paid for Indian teams and labor.

Fort Hall.—The complications in regard to the Blackfoot Marsh project, alluded to in my last annual report, have all been adjusted, \$75,231.40 having been paid for lands and rights for the reservoir site up to August 20.

A total of \$105,086.50 was expended during the year in work on the old system, erection of buildings, and purchase of lands and water rights; of this amount \$14,113.76 was paid for Indian labor.

Since the close of the fiscal year, the reservation canal of the Idaho Canal and Improvement Company, with the water rights appertaining thereto, has been acquired at a cost of \$90,000.

Mission Indians.—Investigations and surveys have been made by Chief Engineer Code and Superintendent Olberg on various reservations in southern California to ascertain the water possibilities, and the expenditure of some \$30,000 on these reservations during the fiscal year 1909 is contemplated.

Navaho.—The sum of \$17,096.20 was expended on repairs and further development, of which \$5,708.22 was paid for Indian labor.

Pueblo.—Three small rock-filled crib diversion dams were built at Laguna and Acoma, at an expense of \$5,441.67, to supply canals already built.

Tongue River.—Chief Engineer Code reports that the irrigation system for this reservation will be very costly, in view of the small area of land which will be covered thereby. The special appropriation for this project was supplemented by tribal funds, and \$54,947.03 was expended, of which \$23,512.03 was paid for Indian labor.

Uintah.—The work of constructing the several systems of irrigation on the former Uintah Reservation in Utah has been carried forward during the year at an expense of \$149,006.29. Of this sum, I regret to say, only \$3,356.48 was paid for Indian labor, as it was almost impossible to induce the Ute Indians to work on canal construction. Superintendent Means reports that the total amount expended on the Uintah project to June 30, 1908, is \$329,424.78. With that have been built 73.1 miles of main canal and 101.25 miles of

laterals, covering approximately 42,000 acres, at an average cost of \$7.84 an acre. The money advanced by the Government to perfect the irrigating systems is limited to \$600,000, and is to be reimbursed by the Indians.

The area now under cultivation is only 5,360 acres under canals built since 1905, and 5,780 acres under ditches built prior to that time, a total of but 11,140 acres, the greater part of this being cultivated by white lessees of Indian allotments. The Utes do not take to farming readily, and the remoteness of the country makes it difficult for them to lease their lands.

Wind River (Shoshoni).—The year's progress on this reservation was good, the amount expended being \$110,820.80. The area of irrigated land under cultivation is only 2,181 acres.

The appropriation act for 1909 authorizes the leasing of irrigable lands, both tribal and allotted, for terms not exceeding twenty years, for cultivation under irrigation. Efforts will be made to introduce sugar-beet culture here.

Zuñi.—The Zuñi dam was completed early in the spring of 1908 at a total cost of \$262,990.84, the expenditure for Indian labor amounting to \$92,766.21.

The construction of the dam and irrigation system was authorized by the department on July 22, 1903, the work to be under the direction and supervision of John B. Harper, superintendent of irrigation.

Mr. Harper discharged his duties with great energy and zeal and lived to see the dam completed, but died soon afterwards, on March 25, 1908. The employees who served under him have been granted permission to set into the rock work of the dam a small marble slab with the inscription: "Zuñi Dam: John B. Harper, Member Amer. Soc. C. E.: 1908." This tribute to the memory of a very faithful and efficient field worker is regarded by the office as most appropriate.

Superintendent H. F. Robinson was designated to take up Mr. Harper's work and has begun the construction of the main canal at Zuñi. Chief Engineer Code reports that the work will be prosecuted vigorously in order that the Indian lands may be supplied with irrigation facilities for next season's crops.

TIMBER ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

In my report for 1907 I referred to the fact that much of the timber on Indian reservations, especially in the Southwest, is over-ripe, and its death means a loss to the Indians of millions of dollars every year. I urged the importance of legislation applicable to all Indian reservations, whether allotted or unallotted, authorizing the sale of the timber under such regulations and restrictions as might

be imposed by the department. An early opportunity was embraced to bring the subject to the attention of the Congress.

Senate bill 4548, providing for the sale under department directions, of timber on allotted lands only, passed the Senate on February 11, 1908, and at the close of the session was in the House Committee on Indian Affairs. A similar provision was included also in Senate bill 5901, which was not reported.

The cooperative agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture by whose terms timber operations on Indian lands will hereafter, whenever possible, be under the direction and supervision of the Forest Service has been referred to already.

LOGGING ON RESERVATIONS.

During the year logging operations have been conducted on Indian reservations as follows:

FLATHEAD RESERVATION.

On the Flathead Reservation in Montana 19,066,760 feet of dead-and-down pine timber was logged by the John O'Brien Lumber Company of Somers, Mont., and by Ed. Donlan and W. B. Russell of Missoula, Mont., under their contracts, the net proceeds amounting to \$20,762.65. The John O'Brien Lumber Company has completed its contract. The contract of Donlan & Russell has been extended to May 15, 1909, because there proved to be about three times as much dead-and-down timber in the area under contract as was originally estimated. Efforts to obtain bids for the blown-down timber on the sections not included in these two contracts have thus far been unsuccessful.

LA POINTE AGENCY.

Allottees on Indian reservations in Wisconsin under the jurisdiction of the La Pointe Agency are permitted to dispose of the timber on their allotments under the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1109). During the fiscal year timber contracts between allottees and the authorized contractors have been approved as follows:

Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation, Signor, Crisler & Co., Rice Lake, Minn....	5
Red Cliff Reservation, Frederick L. Gilbert, Duluth, Minn.....	2
Bad River Reservation, Stearns Lumber Company, Ludington, Mich.....	36

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There have also been approved nine renewal contracts with J. H. Cushway & Co., authorized contractors on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, and one renewal contract with the Stearns Lumber Company on the Bad River Reservation.

The results on these reservations are shown in the following table:

Timber operations La Pointe Agency, Wis.

Reservation.	Feet of timber logged.	Net proceeds.
Lac Courte Oreilles	2,436,030	\$6,912.78
Red Cliff	238,820	796.22
Lac du Flambeau	8,477,600	44,085.76
Bad River	57,464,640	315,633.89
Total	68,616,990	367,428.65

The money received from the sale of timber is deposited in certain banks which have given bonds for the faithful accounting for the funds deposited and the payment of the agreed rate of interest. The close of the fiscal year found this business in the condition stated below:

Deposits in banks.

	Deposits.	Bonds.
Ashland National Bank of Ashland, Wis.	\$275,492.06	\$300,000
Northern National Bank, of Ashland, Wis.	299,154.59	300,000
First National Bank of Hudson, Wis.	174,908.62	175,000
City National Bank of Duluth, Minn.	149,916.49	150,000
First National Bank of Bayfield, Wis.	73,488.56	75,000
Total	972,956.32	1,000,000

The agent has been instructed not to deposit in any bonded bank a sum in excess of the aggregate amount of bonds furnished.

Red Cliff.—A number of contracts with Frederick L. Gilbert, authorized contractor on the Red Cliff Reservation, expired last spring, and although the department has authorized him to obtain renewal contracts from the allottees, none have yet been submitted. The general superintendent of logging reported that in going over the ground it was discovered that Mr. Gilbert's men had left much timber on the tracts on which the contracts had expired. Substantially all this timber has been cut, but it has not been removed as required by the contracts. An effort will be made to collect its value from the contractor on completion of the estimate now making.

Lac Courte Oreilles.—A trespass was committed by the Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company on two allotments in the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation, due to a mistake on the part of the county surveyor in locating the section lines. The case was settled amicably, with the approval of the department, by the trespasser's paying to the Indian agent \$412.18 for the benefit of the allottees.

Bad River.—Four allottees of the Bad River Reservation contracted with Auger & Peppard for the sale of their timber, without the authority of the office and not in accordance with the regulations. Suit was brought to annul the contracts and collect the value of the

timber cut. The net amount recovered was \$600, which was placed to the credit of the allottees.

Fond du Lac.—As was said in my last report, on January 26, 1907, the proposal of Martin Brothers of Duluth, Minn., for the purchase of timber on the Fond du Lac Reservation in Minnesota, was accepted. Nine contracts entered into with allottees on this reservation have been forwarded for approval, and are now under consideration by the Forest Service.

Grand Portage.—On June 13, 1907, the department authorized the publication of notices in newspapers in Minnesota and Wisconsin that allottees of the Grand Portage Reservation in Minnesota would be allowed to dispose of their timber. Regulations to govern its sale were approved under the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 209), and bids for the purchase of the timber were opened on August 16, 1907. The bid of A. V. Johnson of Grand Marais, Minn., was accepted, and his bond in the sum of \$25,000, guaranteeing his faithful performance of the terms of the contracts, was approved by the department on February 14, 1908. No contracts have yet been forwarded for consideration.

LEECH LAKE AGENCY.

There was logged on allotments under the jurisdiction of Leech Lake Agency, in Minnesota, during the last fiscal year, 3,271,760 feet of timber, of which 2,734,430 feet was logged under approved contracts; and the proceeds, amounting to \$14,536.74, have been deposited to the credit of the various allottees. There was also cut, in trespass, 89,640 feet, by contractors on adjoining ceded lands. Of the proceeds of this timber \$512.37 has been deposited to the credit of the allottees, and \$67.09 is still due and unpaid. For 7,700 feet of timber cut in trespass no settlement has been proposed.

In addition to the above, 447,670 feet of timber, of the net value of \$2,618.79, was cut without authority on the allotment of a minor. This amount has not yet been adjusted.

MENOMINEE RESERVATION.

In the "blown-down district" of the Menominee Reservation in Wisconsin, 39 contracts were entered into with Menominee Indians and white men, with the approval of the department, under the provisions of the act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 547). Under these contracts 41,241,880 feet of timber was cut, including 2,665,870 feet cut from lands claimed by the State. The total contract price to be paid for cutting and delivering this timber is \$283,489.72, of which \$228,935.82 has been paid. The remainder, \$54,553.90, is being withheld pending an examination by the Forest Service into

irregularities which have been discovered in the administration of the contracts by one of the superintendents of logging, who has been suspended.

Under the act of June 12, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 146), 7,500,000 feet of green and dead and down pine and hemlock and dead cedar timber was logged. This timber was advertised for sale, but the bids received were unsatisfactory and were accordingly rejected. In accordance with the recommendation of the Forest Service, part of the logs have been driven down to Bay Boom, eighteen miles above Oshkosh, and the remainder are held on the banks of the streams awaiting a more favorable opportunity for sale.

The act of March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 51), provides for the cutting of timber, the manufacture and sale of timber, and the preservation of the forests on the Menominee Reservation under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. As noted on page 7, the operations will be conducted under the direction of the Forest Service. Plans have been made for three sawmills, which are now in process of construction.

ALLOTMENTS AND PATENTS.

The work of allotting lands in severalty to Indians has advanced satisfactorily during the last year. The number of patents issued and delivered to Indians is shown in this table, classified according to reservations:

Crow, Mont.....	1,981	Sac and Fox, Kans. and Nebr.....	37
Crow Creek, S. Dak.....	2	Shoshoni, Wyo.....	1,781
Kiowa, Okla.....	513	Standing Rock, S. Dak.....	868
Lac du Flambeau, Wis.....	5	White Earth, Minn.....	3,300
La Pointe, Wis.....	11	Yakima, Wash.....	4
Oto and Missouri, Okla.....	121	Yankton, S. Dak.....	2
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.....	1,463		
Quinalt, Wash.....	121	Total.....	10,461
Rosebud, S. Dak.....	252		

Besides these, 819 patents have been issued to Indian allottees outside of reservations, under section 4 of the act of February 8, 1887.

The allotments on reservations which have been approved during the year but for which patents have not yet been issued, number:

Flathead, Mont.....	2,378	Turtle Mountain, N. Dak.....	326
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.....	828	Kiowa, Comanche and Apache,	
Rosebud, S. Dak. (Heu allot-		Okla.....	1
ments.....	206		
Standing Rock, N. Dak.....	1,622	Total.....	5,365
Yakima, Wash.....	4		

To nonreservation Indians, under section 4 of the act of February 8, 1887, 121 allotments have been made and approved, but not yet patented.

FIELD WORK ON RESERVATIONS.

The condition of the work in the field on the reservations where allotments are being made, or preparations for allotting are now under way, may be summarized thus:

Blackfeet, Montana.—This reservation contains 959,644 acres. After allotments have been made to the Indians in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1035), approximately 500,000 acres, less timber lands and lands withdrawn for irrigation purposes, will be opened for settlement under the homestead, mineral and town-site laws of the United States. During the last year the field work of the survey of this reservation has been finished, and although the plats have not been approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office it is possible for the allotment work to go forward.

On September 6, 1907, the President appointed Charles E. Roblin special allotting agent. He entered on duty October 1, and, having been engaged in the preliminary work of preparing family histories of the Indians, but recently reached allotment work proper, and has made only 228 allotments. As there are approximately 2,086 allotments to be made, it is not possible at this time to set any date for the completion of his work.

Coeur d'Alène, Idaho.—This reservation contains 404,480 acres. Allotments are in progress under the provisions of the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 335), and when this work is finished the surplus lands will be opened to settlement and entry under the homestead and mineral laws. William B. Sams of Idaho was appointed special allotting agent by the President on November 18, 1907, and began work January 16, 1908. He is preparing the family history of the Indians while making allotments, has already made 244 allotments, and expects to wind up his work by the end of December. It is estimated that approximately 310,000 acres will be opened to settlement.

Colville, Washington.—The diminished reservation is estimated to contain 1,300,000 acres. Under the act of March 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80), these lands are to be surveyed and allotted, and classified as irrigable, grazing, timber, mineral and arid lands, and the surplus lands are to be opened for settlement and entry under the homestead laws of the United States. During this last year a survey of the reservation has been made, of which the field work is complete, and the plats are now undergoing examination by the General Land Office. The work of allotting will be taken up during the present fiscal year and will be well under way by the summer of 1909. There are about 2,452 Indians to be allotted.

Crow, Montana.—Allotments to the Crow Indians were finished during the year and patents have been issued except to a few of the

allottees on what is known as Schedule A, whose lands, selected and occupied prior to the official survey, do not conform to that survey. Their allotments are now being adjusted to the government surveys, and a schedule showing those which have been perfected will be forwarded for departmental approval at an early date.

Flathead, Montana.—The surplus lands here will be opened to settlement under the act of April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 302), as amended by the fifteenth section of the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 448). Approximately 1,000,000 acres will be subject to entry under the homestead, mineral and town-site laws.

On June 20, 1908, the department approved a schedule of 2,378 allotments to the Indians of this reservation and directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue patents. Schedules have also been approved by the department reserving the falls of the Pend d'Oreille River, McDonald and St. Maries lakes and the Camas Hot Springs for the benefit of the Indians, besides certain lands for agency, school, biological station, religious, cemetery and timber purposes. A commission consisting of Francis X. Salzman, John Matt, Angus McDonald, jr., W. Filmore Hubbard, and Andrew Logan, are now engaged in inspecting, classifying and appraising the lands of the reservation; they will finish their work on November 7.

Fort Berthold, North Dakota.—Under the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1042), a special allotting agent has been engaged in making additional allotments to the Indians on this reservation. He has made and corrected 190 allotments, and estimates that it will require a year to finish the work.

Fort Hall, Idaho.—It is my intention to make allotments on this reservation as soon as practicable, under the provisions of the agreement dated May 14, 1880, as approved by the act of February 23, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 687), and the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 794). There will be, approximately, 60,000 acres under the irrigation project subject to allotment to the Indians. It will be necessary to procure additional legislation before the surplus lands can be opened to settlement.

Fort Peck, Montana.—This reservation embraces 1,776,000 acres. The act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 558), authorizes the opening of the surplus lands to settlement after irrigable and mineral lands and allotments to Indians have been reserved. A. F. Dunnington, topographer of the Geological Survey, has been temporarily transferred to the General Land Office, and is now making a survey of the reservation and a geological examination of the land with reference to its mineral value. A reconnaissance survey has been made by the Reclamation Service with a view to developing an irrigation system to cover the allotted lands. This, however, is dependent upon procur-

ing a cheap fuel supply, as it will be necessary to maintain pumping plants to raise the water to the irrigable lands. The field work of the survey of a number of townships in the southern part of the reservation is finished.

Hoopa Valley, California.—During the last year this reservation has been surveyed and work in the field finished, but the plats have not yet been approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Jicarilla, New Mexico.—Special Allotting Agent Ralph Aspaas is reallotting lands on this reservation in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1413). He has finished 396 reallotments to the Indians.

Klamath, Oregon.—Special Allotting Agent Hiram F. White is engaged in making allotments to the children of the Klamath Indians as provided for in the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 260). He has finished 180 allotments.

Makah, Washington.—In my report for 1907 I said that a special allotting agent had been appointed by the President to allot agricultural lands in the Makah Reservation under the provisions of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 794), and that he had been instructed to allot 10 acres to each Indian belonging on the reservation, and to reserve the necessary tracts for school and other purposes, including such lands adjoining the town site of Neah Bay as might be needed hereafter for town-site purposes. These allotments have been finished. A schedule of them which was transmitted to this office has not been approved because the descriptions of some of the allotments do not conform to the public survey; but these can probably be readjusted so that patents may issue to the allottees.

The Makah Indians are an extremely interesting people; they are skillful fishermen, whalers, sailors and pilots, and for generations have depended on the sea for their livelihood. They catch large quantities of fish for market every year, at times making wages of from \$3 to \$10 a day, besides obtaining a sufficient amount of fish for home consumption. They understand the value of money and its purchasing power, and being alive to the importance of adopting modern methods in connection with their fishing industry, are constantly supplying themselves with better boats, and have even adopted the gasoline engine as a means of propulsion. The coast-wise trips made by them in their small boats are remarkable, and show their skill as mariners. At one time, before promiscuous sealing on the Alaskan coast was prohibited, they owned several small schooners which they manned and navigated themselves, making rich hauls of fur seal.

Any attempt to force agriculture on such Indians as a regular vocation would undoubtedly spoil a lot of good watermen in order to make a few poor farmers. Therefore a town site has been surveyed at Neah Bay, and it is purposed to issue to the Indians who occupy the village lots certificates of occupancy, which will give them a guarantee of title sufficient to warrant them in investing their savings in the construction of substantial homes. The 10 acres allotted to each will give enough land for their simple needs in the way of hay and vegetables, to be cultivated when they are not engaged in fishing. The remainder of the reservation is covered chiefly with timber, and it is believed that this should be allotted in 40-acre tracts, or else some plan should be devised for its protection and care as the common property of the entire tribe, the income derived from the sale of the matured timber to be applied to the construction of wharves, furnishing a water supply for the town of Neah Bay, and other municipal improvements. It is the intention of the office to recommend legislation which will authorize the issue to the Indians of patents for their town lots, containing only such restrictions against alienation as will protect the owners against spoliation.

Moqui, Arizona.—The General Land Office is now surveying this reservation, which includes 2,472,320 acres, and at the same time a special allotting agent is making allotments to the Indians under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1021), and the general allotment acts. He has made 372 allotments and expects to finish his work within one year.

Osage, Oklahoma.—Allotment work on this reservation is referred to on page 114.

Quinaielt, Washington.—The allotment of the Indians on the Quinaielt Reservation has been attended with many difficulties, principally because of the heavy growth of timber and underbrush and consequent inaccessibility of the lands to be allotted. Special Allotting Agent Finch R. Archer has been in charge of the work, which was continued throughout the last fiscal year and now is nearly complete.

Sioux, North and South Dakota.—Under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), Special Allotting Agent John D. Deets has been allotting lands to children and to married women in the Crow Creek, Lower Brulé and Cheyenne River Reservations. He has made 478 allotments, and, having practically finished his work at Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, is now making allotments at Cheyenne River.

Special Allotting Agent Carl Gunderson has been making allotments to the Indians on the Standing Rock Reservation. Of a possible total approximating 3,500, he has finished 2,970.

The Indians to be allotted on the Pine Ridge Reservation under the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), number approximately 6,700. A special allotting agent has been actively engaged in this work during the year and has made 3,077 allotments.

On the Rosebud Reservation 1,159 allotments have been made during the year. After all the Indians have received allotments, the surplus lands south of the Big White River and east of range 25, west of the sixth principal meridian, are to be disposed of under the act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1230). The allotting agent has finished the field work in Tripp County and he is now free to proceed during the coming year with the allotments on the remainder of the reservation. His work in Tripp County has been somewhat delayed by the filing of a suit in the circuit court of the United States for the district of South Dakota by Mary Sully and twenty-four other complainants, who claim rights, as members of the tribe, to certain allotments on the Rosebud Reservation. The special allotting agent is enjoined temporarily from making allotments of the lands involved to any Indians other than the complainants in this suit.

The proclamation of the President for the opening of the Tripp County lands has been issued, and the drawing will take place at Dallas, S. Dak., on October 19, 1908.

Spokane, Washington.—This reservation includes 153,600 acres, and after allotments are made to the Indians the surplus lands are to be classified as agricultural and timber lands and the agricultural lands opened to settlement and entry under the homestead laws and the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 458). Special Allotting Agent Clair Hunt has been making the allotments, and up to the present time has made 501. It was expected that all the allotments would be made by the middle of October, but the work has been greatly delayed by reason of its being necessary to subdivide the lands lying in the narrow bottoms between the Spokane River and its high rocky bluffs. It is believed that the work will be complete by the last of December.

Turtle Mountain, North Dakota.—Members of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians who were unable to procure allotments on their reservation owing to its limited area, were permitted to make selections on the public domain under the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189-195). The act failing to provide for the issue of patents, some legislation looking to this end was recommended to the Congress at its last session but failed of enactment.

White Earth, Minnesota.—On April 2, 1908, the department approved a supplemental schedule of 236 allotments on the White Earth Reservation under the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 539), embracing an approximate area of 19,304.25 acres. These allotments

were included in the original "Steenerson schedule," approved on September 13, 1907, but were not then approved because of an excess or deficiency in acreages or because of conflicts. The trust patents based on this schedule have been issued and delivered.

MOSES AGREEMENT ALLOTMENTS.

Under what is known as the "Moses agreement," ratified by act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 79-80), certain Indians in the State of Washington received allotments which gave them use and occupancy of the lands but no right of alienation. Certain attorneys and others in that State argued that under the agreement the fee to the lands was in the Indian allottees, and they obtained from some of them agreements of sale and deeds of conveyance at much less than the actual value of the lands, and took possession.

On the recommendation of this office, the Attorney-General was requested to instruct the United States attorney for the eastern district of Washington to institute a suit in the name of the United States against one James F. Moore, to eject him from the land allotted to an Indian named Quo-lock-ons, allotment No. 7. An action was instituted in the United States district court for Washington and the court sustained a demurrer to the complaint and dismissed the case, whereupon an appeal was taken to the United States circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit. This court held that the fee of these allotments was in the United States, reversed the judgment of the lower court and remanded the action with instructions to overrule the demurrer to the complaint, with leave to the defendant to answer.

Standing on this decision, the office has recommended that the Attorney-General be requested to give instructions to the proper United States attorney for Washington to institute actions in the United States court against all other purchasers of these allotments and against trespassers thereon. It is believed that all illegal agreements of sale and conveyances of these lands will thus be set aside and the trespassers removed.

The act of March 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 55), authorizes the issue of ten-year trust patents to the Moses agreement allottees and gives them the privilege of selling all their lands so patented except 80 acres. Many of them are reported to be unwilling to dispose of any part of their lands.

DOUBLE ALLOTMENTS.

From a report of Inspector Tinker, dated May 18, 1908, it appears that 16 Indians have been allotted on both the Puyallup and Yakima reservations, and that 4 others have received allotments and patents on the Yakima Reservation who are not entitled to them. The super-

intendent in charge has been requested to call upon the adult Yakima allottees, and upon the natural or legal guardians of minors who are the heirs of deceased Yakima allottees, to return the patents held by them with relinquishments to the United States indorsed thereon. He has also been instructed to inform them that if possession of the originals can not be obtained, the patents will be canceled on the records of the General Land Office, which under the law (act of April 23, 1904, 33 Stat. L., 297) will be as effective as if the original patents had been returned and canceled.

NONRESERVATION ALLOTMENTS.

The work of making allotments to nonreservation Indians under the fourth section of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 794), has been prosecuted as expeditiously as possible during the last year. The rapidity with which public land available for Indian allotments is being appropriated renders it important that Indians on the public domain be provided with homes at once before all the land worth taking up passes into the possession of other settlers.

Special Allotting Agent George A. Keepers reported on July 21, 1908, that he had made 469 allotments on the public domain in New Mexico.

On July 21, 1908, the President appointed William Williams, of Rome, N. Y., a special allotting agent, in place of Howard G. Bartlett. Agent Williams will make allotments to Indians on the public domain in California and Arizona in the neighborhood of Needles.

Carson Sink.—In previous reports I have outlined the plan to bring the allotted lands of the Pah Ute Indians in Carson Sink, Nev., within a reclamation project, which was: To extend the Truckee-Carson irrigation project over all these allotments; to cancel existing allotments and dispose of the lands covered by them, except 7 quarter sections, under the homestead laws; to reallocate these 7 quarter sections to the Indians in 10-acre tracts with perpetual water rights; and, out of the proceeds of the sale of their surrendered lands, to reimburse the reclamation fund.

It was necessary to obtain authority to cancel unrelinquished patents and an appropriation to defray the cost of reclaiming the lands reserved for reallocation. These were given by the act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 85), which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior "to make such arrangement and agreement in reference thereto" as he deems for the best interests of the Indians, and allows \$13,000 of irrigation money to be used "to meet the necessary cost of carrying out this legislation."

PATENTS IN FEE.

The act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee simple to allottees whom he considers competent to manage their own affairs.

Under this act 753 applications for patents were approved by the department up to September 1, 1907. From that date to September 1, 1908, 2,281 applications were received, of which 2,050 were approved, the patents issued covering a total area of 183,418.12 acres, which was divided among the agencies and tribes as follows:

Patents in fee issued from September 1, 1907, to August 31, 1908.

Reservation or tribe.	Ap- proved.	Denied.	Area.
			<i>Acres.</i>
Carson.....	1		120.00
Crow Creek.....	13		2,288.44
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	66	18	9,923.67
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Seger Colony.....	4	1	480.00
Devils Lake.....	8	1	899.23
Grande Ronde.....	23	1	2,065.02
Kickapoo, Kansas.....	10	8	670.21
Kiowa.....	42	4	5,124.32
Leech Lake.....	10		799.01
Lower Brulé.....	17	5	5,718.02
La Pointe.....	4	8	288.25
Nez Percé.....	25	1	2,049.74
Omaha.....	112	26	6,168.84
Oto.....	7		800.00
Oneida.....	497	21	17,027.84
Prairie Band Potawatomi.....	9		574.20
Ponca.....	8		838.05
Pawnee.....	8		1,071.02
Pine Ridge.....	4		2,665.70
Rosebud.....	66		21,176.35
Shawnee.....	111	26	11,792.86
Southern Ute.....	1		160.00
Sac and Fox, Kansas.....	2		160.00
Santee.....	47	11	4,821.76
Siletz.....	108		9,263.00
Sisseton.....	78	30	8,720.71
Sac and Fox, Oklahoma.....	35	24	8,002.60
Standing Rock.....	16	4	8,073.81
Umatilla.....	86	1	6,571.23
White Earth.....	416	1	38,882.00
Winnebago.....	95	16	5,125.56
Yankton.....	104	29	9,558.53
Yakima.....	27		2,162.15
Total.....	2,050	281	183,418.12

SALES OF INDIAN LANDS.

Recent legislation has modified, as I have already noted, the process of selling Indian lands under any existing law, except in Minnesota, Oklahoma or South Dakota.

The first section of the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), provides for the issue of a patent in fee simple, at the instance of the Secretary of the Interior, in the name of the purchaser, for the lands purchased. The interest of any minor may be sold on petition of his natural guardian if he have one, and the interest of an orphan minor,

or of a person deemed incompetent to petition for himself, on petition of a person designated by the Secretary of the Interior.

The immediate benefits to be derived from these new provisions are (1) that they enable a minor to sell his interest without going through the tedious process of having a guardian appointed by a court—thus saving costs and preventing a possible cloud on the title, such as would occur if there were irregularities in the appointment of the guardian or a failure to secure a decree from the proper court authorizing the guardian to convey the minor's interest; and (2) that since a direct patent in fee simple will be more satisfactory to any purchaser than an approved deed, the lands offered for sale will command higher prices.

The heirs of a deceased allottee are determined according to the laws of the several States and Territories where the lands are situated. Many intricate questions of heirship have arisen and will continue to arise; and in the solution of these and other problems of law involved in the disposal of Indian lands, the burden of the initiative, from the peculiar circumstances liable to attend each case, falls chiefly upon the Office of Indian Affairs.

The table below goes back to March 4, 1903, because that was the date on which inherited land sales began, and brings the figures down to June 30, 1908.

Sales of inherited lands since March 4, 1903.

	Acres.	Proceeds.	Average price per acre.
1903.....	44,498.99	\$757,178.25	\$17.01
1904.....	122,222.52	2,057,464.50	16.83
1905.....	90,214.97	1,398,131.52	15.44
1906.....	64,447.67	981,430.87	15.23
1907.....	106,359.25	1,248,793.34	11.74
1908.....	91,802.57	1,302,508.94	14.27
Total.....	519,040.97	7,740,502.42	14.91

A detailed statement follows of sales of inherited Indian lands which have been made during the last fiscal year. In Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Washington the average price per acre is higher than that obtained during the year preceding; but it is less in Minnesota, Montana, Oregon and Wisconsin. The average price per acre at all reservations for the last fiscal year is \$14.27, which is \$2.53 greater than that obtained for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

Sales of inherited lands for year ended June 30, 1908.

Location of land.	Number of tracts.	Number of acres.	Total proceeds.	Average price per acre.
Colorado: Southern Ute	5	1,040.00	\$30,280.00	\$29.07
Idaho: Nez Percé	18	1,098.65	21,762.45	19.81
Kansas:				
Kickapoo	3	267.14	7,514.00	28.18
Potawatomi	8	650.68	16,520.40	25.39
Total	11	917.82	24,034.40	26.18
Minnesota:				
Leech Lake	23	1,590.97	20,125.27	12.65
White Earth	4	320.00	3,381.00	10.41
Total	27	1,910.97	23,456.27	12.27
Montana: Crow	50	3,544.77	52,986.17	14.96
Nebraska:				
Omaha	27	1,814.60	61,076.20	36.91
Santee	14	1,060.50	11,918.00	11.24
Winnebago	32	1,785.02	61,251.59	34.31
Total	73	4,660.12	134,245.79	28.81
North Dakota: Devils Lake	17	1,278.25	14,343.44	12.22
Oklahoma:				
Cantonment	11	1,632.42	18,983.00	11.06
Cheyenne and Arapaho	12	1,824.18	35,856.58	19.11
Kaw	5	1,519.09	20,581.16	18.51
Kiowa	50	7,661.30	138,856.78	18.12
Oto	4	600.00	7,687.00	11.06
Pawnee	9	1,138.05	19,560.50	17.19
Ponca	9	898.07	22,398.50	24.94
Quapaw	19	1,671.17	32,128.25	19.22
Sac and Fox	4	555.45	6,514.00	11.74
Seger	12	1,919.10	22,670.00	11.76
Shawnee	24	1,907.15	34,018.85	17.84
Total	159	21,325.98	359,157.62	16.87
Oregon:				
Grande Ronde	7	759.60	1,816.40	2.39
Siletz	11	798.21	9,319.98	11.68
Umatilla	1	40.00	400.00	10.00
Total	19	1,597.81	11,536.38	6.97
South Dakota:				
Crow Creek	28	4,648.52	31,317.08	6.95
Lower Brulé	34	7,540.29	85,854.75	4.69
Pine Ridge	1	79.83	1,841.00	2.31
Rosebud	105	24,066.55	151,680.60	6.82
Sisseton	22	2,804.21	36,976.40	16.05
Yankton	124	11,452.57	256,559.90	22.14
Total	314	50,091.97	512,729.78	10.58
Washington:				
Colville	5	398.35	9,209.00	23.12
Yakima	33	2,906.29	100,436.69	34.56
Total	38	3,304.64	109,645.69	33.18
Wisconsin:				
La Pointe	3	162.88	2,840.00	17.49
Oneida	14	869.21	5,569.00	15.08
Total	17	581.59	8,409.00	14.52
Grand total	768	91,302.57	1,802,508.94	14.27

The following table shows the sales of lands of noncompetent Indians made up to June 30, 1908, under the act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018).

Sales of land of noncompetent Indians.

Location of land.	Number of tracts.	Number of acres.	Total proceeds.	Average price per acre.
Colorado: Southern Ute	1	120.00	\$1,470.00	\$12.25
Minnesota: Leech Lake	5	272.99	7,019.00	25.71
Nebraska:				
Omaha	1	80.00	3,440.00	43.00
Santee	7	640.00	17,733.00	27.71
Winnebago	13	922.02	29,066.91	31.52
Total	21	1,642.02	50,239.91	30.69
Oklahoma:				
Cantonment	2	162.24	1,025.00	6.32
Kiowa	4	172.97	3,701.00	21.39
Quapaw	8	517.72	8,500.00	16.42
Seger	2	100.00	13,016.00	130.16
Total	16	952.93	26,242.00	27.56
Oregon:				
Grande Ronde	1	160.00	280.00	1.75
Siletz	6	469.96	9,048.28	19.25
Total	7	629.96	9,328.28	14.81
South Dakota:				
Rosebud	5	1,608.49	3,664.00	2.28
Sisseton	11	1,352.04	27,326.40	20.21
Yankton	18	1,046.65	28,909.22	27.62
Total	34	4,002.18	59,899.62	14.81
Wisconsin:				
Oneida	6	288.89	4,620.00	15.99
Wittenberg	2	81.91	500.00	6.10
Total	8	370.80	5,120.00	13.89
Grand total	92	7,990.88	159,718.81	19.99

In all these sales the bids equaled or exceeded the appraised value, and it is believed that the Indian allottees received fair prices.

Sales of Indian lands other than inherited and lands of noncompetents since July 1, 1907.

	Acres.	Consideration.
Citizen Potawatomi	540.00	\$8,298.66
Absentee Shawnee	581.54	6,651.60
Peoria	94.18	2,291.00
Miami	448.65	7,990.00
L'Anse, etc., Chippewa	7,257.04	62,998.50
Miscellaneous	1,794.86	50,986.50
Total	10,716.27	139,211.26

**INDIAN LANDS SET APART TO CHURCHES AND
MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.**

The table which follows shows the tracts of reservation lands set apart between July 1, 1907, and August 15, 1908, for the use of societies and churches carrying on educational and missionary work among the Indians.

Reservation lands set apart for churches and societies.

Church or society.	Date.	Acres.	Reservation.
American Missionary Association, Rosebud Indian Mission.	Dec. 5, 1907	a 160.00	Rosebud, S. Dak.
Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Southern California.	July 9, 1908		Yuma, Cal.
	Dec. 19, 1907	2.00	
American Missionary Association, Rosebud Indian Mission.	Jan. 18, 1908	160.00	Rosebud, S. Dak.
Presbyterian Board of Home Missions	Jan. 31, 1908	(b)	Fort Peck, Mont.
Methodist Episcopal	Feb. 21, 1908	2.00	Lac Courte Oreille, Wis.
Roman Catholic	do	80.00	Spokane, Wash.
Do	do	80.00	Do.
Protestant Episcopal	Feb. 29, 1908	40.00	Cheyenne River, S. Dak.
Do	Mar. 23, 1908	5.00	White Earth, Minn.
Do	do	c 210.87	Red Lake, Minn.
Do	do	32.00	Cass Lake, Minn.
Do	do	c 13.00	Leech Lake, Minn.
Presbyterian Board of Home Missions	Apr. 1, 1908	.70	Camp McDowell, Ariz.
American Missionary Association, Rosebud Indian Mission.	Apr. 4, 1908	23.96	Rosebud, S. Dak.
Do	do	45.40	Do.
Roman Catholic	May 20, 1908	50.00	Fort Belknap, Mont.
Connecticut Indian Association	May 25, 1908	10.00	Omaha Agency tract, Nebr.
Indian Association of Redlands, Cal.	Aug. 1, 1908	(d)	Paia, Cal.
Mission to Navaho Indians	Aug. 3, 1908	2.00	Navaho Extension, Ariz.
Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church.	Aug. 7, 1908	85.00	Winnebago, Nebr.

* Modified by department July 9, 1908, so as to reserve all of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. 21, T. 28, R. 32, instead of only the N. $\frac{1}{4}$.

b Lot 50 by 150 feet.

c Four separate tracts.

d Lot 50 by 50 feet.

LEASES.

Since my last annual report 2,970 Indians who are described as being "progressive" have been permitted to make the experiment of managing or leasing their allotments and collecting the rentals without departmental supervision. With few exceptions the privilege has been extended so as to include the lands of minors, provided the children were in school and the parents could safely be permitted to manage their affairs. The following list shows where and to what extent this permission has been granted:

Indians who may lease free from departmental supervision.

Location.	Number of Indians.	Location.	Number of Indians.
Cantonment, Oklahoma	186	Round Valley, California	38
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma	278	Sac and Fox, Oklahoma	115
Cheyenne River, South Dakota	4	Santee, Nebraska	156
Colville, Washington	1	Seger, Oklahoma	57
Fort Lapwai, Idaho	279	Shawnee, Oklahoma	51
Fort Totten, North Dakota	1	Shoshoni, Wyoming	391
Kaw, Oklahoma	23	Siletz, Oregon	81
Kickapoo, Kansas	89	Sisseton, South Dakota	83
Kiowa, Oklahoma	32	Sisseton, South Dakota (for children's allotments only)	15
Klamath, Oregon	59	Tulalip, Washington	34
La Pointe, Wisconsin	49	Uintah and Ouray, Utah	2
Leech Lake, Minnesota	48	Umatilla, Oregon	5
Omaha, Nebraska	163	White Earth, Minnesota	2
Oto, Oklahoma	34	Yankton, South Dakota	255
Pawnee, Oklahoma	86		
Pine Ridge, South Dakota	116		
Ponca, Oklahoma	56		
Potawatomi, Kansas	281	Total	2,970

On December 13, 1907, the department approved the recommendation of the office that the Indians of the Osage Agency, Okla., be given possession and control of their selections from the date of their confirmation by the allotting commission, and that pending the approval of their selections they be permitted to lease them for a period of one year from April 1, 1908.

Under the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 794), as amended by the acts of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 85), and May 31, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 229), the terms for which allotted lands may be leased are limited to three years for grazing and five years for farming purposes, except unimproved allotments on the Yakima Reservation in Washington, which may be leased for agricultural purposes for any term not exceeding ten years, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. The act of April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 70), authorizes the leasing of allotted lands susceptible of irrigation in the former Uintah and Uncompahgre reservations in Utah, by the Secretary of the Interior with the consent of the allottee, for terms not exceeding ten years; and the same act extends the term for leasing lands susceptible of irrigation on the Shoshoni or Wind River Reservation in Wyoming for cultivation under irrigation for terms not exceeding twenty years, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. The following list shows the number of leases for farming, grazing, mining, and business purposes, approved between August 15, 1907, and August 15, 1908.

Leases of allotted lands.

Location.	Number of leases.	Location.	Number of leases.
Cantonment, Oklahoma	179	Puyallup, Washington	1
Carson, Nevada	10	Rosebud, South Dakota	24
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma	430	Round Valley, California	4
Colville, Washington	14	Sac and Fox, Oklahoma	200
Crow, Montana	37	Santee, Nebraska	161
Crow Creek, South Dakota	38	Seger, Oklahoma	241
Fort Berthold, North Dakota	1	Shawnee, Oklahoma	129
Fort Lapwai, Idaho	370	Shoshoni, Wyoming	24
Fort Totten, North Dakota	8	Siletz, Oregon	1
Kaw, Oklahoma	163	Sisecton, South Dakota	356
Kickapoo, Kansas	178	Southern Ute, Colorado	5
Kiowa, Oklahoma	1,044	Standing Rock, North Dakota	16
Klamath, Oregon	354	Tulalip, Washington	1
Leech Lake, Minnesota	2	Uintah and Ouray, Utah	19
Omaha, Nebraska	333	Umatilla, Oregon	416
Osage, Oklahoma	61	Winnebago, Nebraska	577
Oto, Oklahoma	780	Yakima, Washington	114
Pawnee, Oklahoma	299	Yankton, South Dakota	137
Ponca, Oklahoma	361		
Potawatomi, Kansas	241	Total	7,329

Since September 30, 1907, permits for grazing stock on tribal lands have been approved as follows:

Permits for grazing stock.

Reservation.	Number of permits.	Term.	Number of head.	Rate per head.	Annual tax.
Blackfeet.....	6	1 year	5,672	\$1.50	\$8,508.00
Colville.....	15	do	6,407	1.50	9,610.50
Colorado River.....	4	do	302	1.00	802.00
Crow.....	3	do	11,500	1.00	11,500.00
Fort Berthold.....	5	do	1,290	1.50	1,935.00
Flathead.....	3	do	2,700	2.00	1,400.00
Fort Apache.....	3	do	1,322	1.00	1,322.00
Fort Belknap.....	19	do	6,410	1.00	6,410.00
Fort Peck.....	1	do	68,000	.20	1,600.00
Fort Peck.....	2	do	500	1.00	500.00
Fort Peck.....	5	do	970	1.00	970.00
Fort Peck.....	3	do	2150	1.50	225.00
Klamath.....	6	do	522	1.50	783.00
Lower Brulé.....	7	do	5,127	1.75	8,972.25
Mescalero.....	2	3 years	4,500	1.00	4,500.00
Mescalero.....	1	do	6,600	.25	1,650.00
Mescalero.....	4	1 year	260	1.00	260.00
Northern Cheyenne.....	2	do	1,507	1.50	2,260.50
Nevada.....	3	4 months	24,000	.10	2,400.00
Nevada.....	1	1 1/2 months	7,000	.05	350.00
Nevada.....	9	1 year	695	1.00	695.00
Navaho Extension.....	1	do	11	1.00	11.00
Rosebud.....	6	do	7,153	1.50	10,729.50
San Carlos.....	11	do	17,545	1.00	17,545.00
Southern Ute.....	10	6 months	2,690	.50	1,345.00
Shoshoni.....	1	do	3,000	1.00	3,000.00
Truxton Canyon.....	9	1 year	1,745	1.00	1,745.00
Tule River.....	4	4 months	13,810	.15	2,071.50
Western Shoshoni.....	9	1 year	1,400	1.00	1,400.00
Yakima.....	8	6 months	757	1.50	1,135.50
Yakima.....	15	5 months	34,587 13,545	.20 .08	8,001.00
Total.....	177		189,677		110,736.75

* Horses.

* Sheep.

* Lambs.

The following table shows the leases of tribal lands which have been approved since September 30, 1907:

Leases of tribal lands.

Reservation.	Number of leases.	Kind of lease.	Term.	Number of acres.	Rate per acre.	Annual rental.
Cheyenne River...	2	Grazing.....	5 years.....	766,225.00	\$0.04	\$34,480.13
Chilocco.....	4	Agriculture.....	3 years.....	538.00		(a)
Fort Belknap.....	1	Sugar beet culture.....	10 years.....	10,000.00		(b)
Fort Berthold.....	1	Grazing.....	5 years.....	3,160.00	0.07	287.00
Kickapoo.....	1	Farming.....	2 years.....	155.00	1.80	280.00
Kickapoo.....	4	Grazing.....	1 year.....	280.00	.50 to 1.25	280.00
Omaha.....	6	Business.....	do.....	70.00		125.00
Osage.....	52	Grazing.....	do.....	163,999.00	.10 to .50	25,045.00
Sac and Fox.....	1	do.....	2 years.....	34.00	.58	20.00
Shoshoni.....	7	Mining.....	10 years.....	23,605.00		(c)
Winnebago.....	8	Farming.....	1 year.....	590.82	1.11	656.29
Standing Rock.....	1	Grazing.....	4 years.....	142,560.00	.04	5,702.40
Total.....	87			1,111,266.82		

* One-third of crop raised.

* \$4.50 per ton for beets at factory.

* On royalty basis

RAILROADS ACROSS INDIAN LANDS.

Railroad construction across Indian lands is particularly active in the Northwest, and several important lines have been completed or are in course of construction. All grants of rights of way to railroad companies through Indian lands, except in Oklahoma, are made in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 990), as amended by the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325).

RAILROADS OUTSIDE OF OKLAHOMA.

The following is a summary of railroad construction affecting Indian lands outside of Oklahoma, for the year ended June 30, 1908:

Arizona and California.—The map of definite location of this company over the Colorado River Reservation, and a map showing the amended location of its line were approved on May 12 and November 24, 1906, respectively. Station grounds consisting of 40 acres were acquired at Parker, Ariz., under the act of March 16, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 43), and the map showing them was approved on June 10, 1908. Action has been taken by the office to obtain adequate compensation for the land acquired.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.—On August 28, 1907, the department approved a schedule showing damages caused by this company's location of 6 station grounds, covering 82.16 acres, in the Standing Rock Reservation in North and South Dakota, amounting to \$1,232.40, which has been paid.

This company was granted on October 15, 1907, 11.4 acres for station-ground purposes in the Cœur d'Alene Reservation in Idaho. Damages in the sum of \$114 have been assessed and paid.

Permission, in the nature of a license, was granted the company by the department on October 23, 1907, subject to the provisions of the act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 790), to cross a part of the Cœur d'Alene Reservation with a pipe line for water supply purposes. A map showing amended right of way for a distance of 13.84 miles was approved on December 10, 1907.

Denver, Northwestern and Pacific.—Maps of definite location were approved on August 17, 1907, showing right of way over the Uintah Reservation in Utah for a distance of 95.134 miles. These maps were approved subject to the right of the United States to cross the right of way and the works constructed thereon with any canals or water conduits of any kind, or telephone or electric transmission lines, which may be built by the United States, or to flood all lands in the Strawberry Valley below the elevation of 7,538 feet above the United States Geological Survey datum, the United States to be released from all damages resulting from such construction.

Idaho Northwestern.—The department on July 30, 1907, approved two maps showing the definite location of a right of way over the Cœur d'Alene Reservation in Idaho for a distance of 37.22 miles. Damages in the sum of \$2,119.19 have been assessed and paid.

On August 8, 1907, the department approved a map showing the definite location of a right of way for a branch line for a distance of 4.847 miles over the Cœur d'Alene Reservation, from a point in sec. 35, T. 45 N., R. 6 W., and extending along Hangmans Creek.

Maps showing 4 station grounds of 4.59 acres each, were approved on August 28, 1907.

Marysville and Arlington.—A map showing the definite location of a right of way across Indian lands in the Tulalip Reservation in Washington for a distance of 1.92 miles, and a map showing station grounds of 2.29 acres, were approved by the department on June 27, 1908. A schedule of damages in the sum of \$2,918 was approved on July 4, 1908.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas.—On June 17, 1908, the department approved to this company, as successor in interest to the Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Railroad Company, 6 maps showing the definite location of the right of way of the railroad as constructed through Osage lands in Oklahoma. The original maps were approved on August 6, and September 10, 1902. After the road was constructed it was discovered that the company had changed certain curves so as to get better grades, which necessitated the approval of maps showing the amended location.

Missouri River.—On August 2, 1907, a map was approved showing the definite location of the right of way of this company for a distance of 22 miles through the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota. A draft for \$4,803.68 was accepted by the department in payment of damages arising by reason of the construction of the road.

Oregon Eastern.—On February 24, 1908, a map was approved showing the definite location of a right of way for a distance of 4.744 miles across the Klamath Reservation in Oregon.

Southern Pacific.—A map showing the definite location of a right of way across the Yuma Reservation in Arizona for a distance of 6.999 miles was approved on June 18, 1907.

Western Pacific.—On December 4, 1907, and January 17, 1908, applications of this company were approved for rights of way over Indian allotments in Lassen County, Cal. The superintendent of the Carson School at Stewart, Nev., was designated to represent the allottees in effecting an amicable adjustment of the damages.

Wyoming and Northwestern.—Maps were approved on June 11, 1907, showing additional lands embracing 8.15 acres, required by this company in the Shoshoni Reservation in Wyoming.

On September 27, 1907, the department approved an application to survey a spur line across the Shoshoni Reservation from a point on its main line to the mine of the Hudson Coal and Grain Company. The map showing the definite location of this right of way, a distance of 1.77 miles, was approved on October 14, 1907. Damages in the sum of \$215 have been assessed and paid.

RAILROADS IN OKLAHOMA.

All grants of rights of way and grounds for railway purposes involving Indian lands in Oklahoma are made in accordance with the act of February 28, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 43). The maps submitted under the provisions of this act are not subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, but are filed in this office as a part of the permanent records of the Government.

The following is a list of maps filed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:

Maps filed of railroads in Oklahoma.

Name of company.	Right of way.	Additional grounds.
	Miles.	Acres.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad:		
Additional grounds at Ardmore, Okla.		4.7
Additional grounds.		1.94
Additional grounds at Bomar, Okla.		13.65
Additional grounds at Wynnewood, Okla.		9.86
Additional grounds at Ardmore, Okla.		5.3
Additional grounds in secs. 27 and 34, T. 3 N., R. 1 E.		9.64
Additional grounds.		2.51
Do		1.86
Do		3.19
Additional grounds in secs. 16, 21, 28, T. 1 S., R. 2 E.		60.38
Additional grounds in secs. 2 and 35, T. 1 N., R. 1 E.		38.75
Additional grounds in secs. 16 and 21, T. 3 N., R. 1 E.		31.6
Additional grounds in secs. 1 and 12, T. 4 N., R. 1 W.		7.5
Additional grounds in secs. 2, 3, and 34, T. 12 S., R. 2 E.		7.5
Additional grounds in secs. 18 and 19, T. 2 S., R. 3 E.		2.3
Additional grounds in sec. 13, T. 6 N., R. 2 W.		5.1
Bartlesville Interurban Railway Co.:		
Right of way	6	
Power-plant site		1.5
Additional grounds.		.5
Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railroad:		
Additional grounds near El Reno, Okla.		36.02
Do		36.3
Do		36.3
Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad:		
Amended location	14	
Coal spur track, McDonald mine	24	
Do	4	
Amended location	19	
Do	24	
Midland Valley Railroad:		
Additional grounds at Frankford		9.18
Additional grounds at Foster		9.18
Spur to Gunther's mine		6.60
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad:		
National Zinc Company's spur	.23	.5
Additional grounds, sec. 14, T. 22 N., R. 20 E.		61.72
Additional grounds, sec. 14, T. 11, 12, 13 N., R. 17 E.		164.12
Additional grounds, sec. 14, T. 10, 11 N., R. 16, 17 E.		102.6
Additional grounds, sec. 14, T. 8, 9, 10 N., R. 15 and 16 E.		155.42
Additional grounds, sec. 14, T. 27 N., R. 13 E.		1.61
Additional grounds, sec. 14, T. 5 N., R. 16 E.		40.78
Additional grounds near Colbert, Okla.		84.94
Additional grounds near Savanna, Okla.		13.36
Additional grounds near Frink, Okla.		24.19

Maps filed of railroads in Oklahoma—Continued.

Name of company.	Right of way.	Additional grounds.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad—Continued.	Miles.	Acres.
Additional grounds near Kiowa, Okla.		18.86
Additional grounds near Armstrong, Okla.		23.88
Additional grounds near Chili, Okla.		22.95
Additional grounds near Stringtown, Okla.		22.95
Additional grounds near Durant, Okla.		22.95
Additional grounds near Lee, Okla.		22.95
Additional grounds near Limestone Gap, Okla.		22.95
Additional grounds near Reams, Okla.		22.95
Additional grounds near South Canadian, Okla.		22.95
Additional grounds near McAllister, Okla.		22.95
Additional grounds near Sterrett, Okla.		22.95
Additional grounds near Atoka, Okla.		23.86
Additional grounds near Coney, Okla.		22.95
Missouri River and Gulf Railroad:		
Additional grounds, sec. 28, T. 24 N., R. 20 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 18, T. 23 N., R. 20 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 12, T. 22 N., R. 19 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 3, T. 21 N., R. 19 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 22, T. 19 N., R. 18 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 29, T. 18 N., R. 18 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 12, T. 12 N., R. 18 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 25, T. 16 N., R. 17 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 14, T. 15 N., R. 17 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, secs. 38-39, T. 14 N., R. 17 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 1, T. 13 N., R. 16 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, secs. 27 and 28, T. 13 N., R. 16 E.		9.2
Additional grounds, sec. 11, T. 11 N., R. 15 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 21, T. 10 N., R. 15 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 22, T. 7 N., R. 15 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, secs. 15 and 16, T. 3 N., R. 14 E.		6.9
Additional grounds, sec. 21, T. 2 N., R. 15 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 18, T. 1 N., R. 15 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 29, T. 1 N., R. 15 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, secs. 21 and 28, T. 2 S., R. 15 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 29, T. 5 S., R. 15 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 31, T. 6 S., R. 15 E., and sec. 6, T. 7 S., R. 15 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 21, T. 29 N., R. 22 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 7, T. 27 N., R. 22 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, secs. 10 and 11, T. 26 N., R. 21 E.		4.6
Additional grounds, sec. 19, T. 25 N., R. 21 E.		4.6
Shawnee Central Railroad:		
Additional right of way	25.98	
Do	22.65	
Amended location	22.65	
Do	19.65	
Do	18.58	
Do	25.98	
Total.	263.71	1,417.6

DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

On June 8, 1869, the agent in charge of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians filed in this office 123 claims, amounting to nearly \$700,000, for horses, cattle and other property belonging to them alleged to have been stolen or destroyed by the Comanche Indians during the years 1866, 1867 and 1868. The Choctaws and Chickasaws based their claims for indemnity on the 14th article of the treaty made with them in 1855 (11 Stat. L., 611), which was reaffirmed by the 10th article of the treaty of 1866 (14 Stat. L., 769).

On July 1, 1871, these claims were sent to the superintendent of Indian affairs at Lawrence, Kans., with instructions that they be submitted to the tribe charged with the depredations. On May 16, 1872, he returned them with letters from Agents Tatum and Rich-

ards, reporting the result of the investigations which they had made, and saying:

From the testimony adduced and accompanying the report it appears the claims to a very large degree are unjust; that the overestimate of stock and its value is shown in some more than in others. In order that the treaty provisions applicable to these claims may be vindicated, I recommend the appointment of a commission to examine each claim and report as to its justice.

No further action was taken on the matter until September 18, 1883, when 31 of the claims were sent to the agent in charge of the Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita agencies, with instructions to make a thorough investigation and report his findings. On July 7, 1884, the agent returned them, reporting that they had been submitted separately to a general council of the Comanche Indians convened at the agency for that purpose, and that the Indians had disclaimed any knowledge of the alleged depredations. On September 10, 1884, 87 more of these claims were sent to the same agent, who returned them on February 7, 1885. He reported that a general council of the Comanche Indians had been convened at the agency, to consider the claims, which—

Were each in turn presented in detail, and as far as claimants had stated the circumstances and extent of the depredations, they were fully explained in each case. After examining the claims of each, the chiefs and headmen were called upon to say what they knew about it, if anything, and the reply was uniformly the same in each case, that they had no knowledge whatever of the matter in question and positively denied that the Comanches had committed the alleged depredations.

The act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stat. L., 362, 376), directed the Secretary of the Interior to present to the next session of the Congress a complete list of all claims filed in the Interior Department on behalf of citizens of the United States on account of depredations chargeable against any tribe of Indians by reason of any treaty between such tribe and the United States. The list, including the 123 Choctaw and Chickasaw claims, was submitted by the department on March 11, 1886, and printed as H. Ex. Doc. 125, Forty-ninth Congress, 1st session, but no appropriation was made for their payment.

This act was construed to apply only to claims on behalf of citizens of the United States, and therefore for several years no more claims in favor of Indians were examined and reported to the department.

Before March 3, 1885, however, 18 of the 123 claims had been examined and sent to the department, with a recommendation that from 50 to 75 per cent of the amounts claimed be allowed and they have since been paid, the last one by an item in the deficiency act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 514).

The act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 851), conferred upon the Court of Claims authority to inquire into and finally adjust all claims for property of citizens of the United States taken or destroyed by Indians belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States; provided that such claims had been allowed or were pending before the Secretary of the Interior or the Congress at the time of the passage of the act, and that they were submitted to the court by petition within three years thereafter. The act provided also that investigation and examination by the Secretary of the Interior, as directed by former acts, should cease.

In the case of *Valk v. United States and Rogue River Indians* (28 C. Cl., 241), it was held that the act of March 3, 1891, was applicable only to claims of persons who were citizens of the United States at the time the depredations were committed. The court made the same ruling in the case of *Johnson v. The United States and the Ute Indians* (29 C. Cl., 1). When appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, the ruling of the lower court was sustained (160 U. S., 546).

In 1901, in considering the claim of Overton Love, a noncitizen Chickasaw Indian, the Comptroller of the Treasury (7 Comp. Dec., 308) raised the question whether, inasmuch as the act of March 3, 1891, provided a special forum for citizens, section 13 of that act must be construed as taking from the administrative officers their duty to make an examination of claims of noncitizens. In his opinion, it was not reasonable to suppose that the Congress intended to provide a special forum and easy means for the adjudication of claims of citizens against Indians, and at the same time to take away the only forum which noncitizen Indians had for the examination and settlement of their claims. He held that sections 466, 464, and 236 of the Revised Statutes were left in full operation as to claims of noncitizens, and that under section 466 it was the duty of the Secretary to prescribe regulations for the investigation of such claims, while under section 464 it was the duty of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to make an administrative examination and forward the claims to the accounting officers, who were required by section 236 to make settlements.

An attorney holding a power of attorney to prosecute several of the Choctaw and Chickasaw claims, contended that they should be sent to the Court of Claims to be considered under what is known as the Bowman Act (22 Stat. L., 485), where the interests of the Government could be defended by able counsel employed for that purpose. Seven of these claims were so referred, among them those of James T. Gaines, a Chickasaw.

On February 16, 1905, the office forwarded to the Court of Claims, to be used as evidence, all the papers in his case. They covered two

claims—one for 68 head of horses valued at \$7,710, the other for 5,000 head of cattle valued at \$75,000. While the case was pending, the depositions of several persons were taken in support of the claims, and the Government was put to the expense of employing special counsel and of printing the affidavits made and the depositions taken. On motion of the attorney for the United States, the case was dismissed on May 23, 1906, for want of jurisdiction, the claimant not being a citizen of the United States.

The claims were then referred to the Auditor for the Interior Department, but at the request of this office were returned for administrative examination. After a thorough investigation, the claims and all the evidence were submitted to the department with office letter of February 20, 1907, recommending that they be disallowed. A synopsis of the history of the Indian Territory was given, as gleaned from the annual reports of this office from 1862 to 1866, which showed that during the civil war the country occupied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians had been so devastated and stripped of all stock, and the Indians left in so destitute a condition, that it was not possible for them to have possessed anywhere near the number of stock they claimed to have lost. The findings of the office that the claims had not been satisfactorily established were approved by the department, and under department instructions were submitted to the accounting officers of the Treasury. The Auditor for the Interior Department, considering both claims as one, disallowed them "for the reason that the evidence submitted did not establish the loss of any horses or cattle in the manner alleged." The attorney for the claimant took an appeal to the Comptroller, who on July 25, 1907, concluded his findings in the case as follows:

Where evidence is *ex parte* it should be clear and beyond dispute. It should establish the number and value of the stock lost and the circumstances of the loss. In the case under consideration we have the depositions of some of these affiants and other persons, taken in the Court of Claims. The evidence as to many of the material facts is so contradictory and so much of it hearsay as to make it of little or no value in establishing the claim. * * * After careful consideration of all the evidence submitted, together with the findings of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the brief of claimant's attorney, I am of the opinion that claimant has failed to prove the facts as alleged. The decision of the auditor is affirmed.

The same course was followed in considering two claims of Robert H. Love, a Chickasaw Indian, for \$89,050 and the comptroller reached the same conclusion. Bills were introduced in the last session of Congress to pay both the Gaines and R. H. Love claims in full.

An examination of the depositions taken in support of the claim of James T. Gaines led the office to the conclusion that if these old claims should be referred to the Court of Claims and an order entered to take the depositions of the witnesses for the claimants, the officers

of the Government would be at a great disadvantage in establishing a defense, because the depredations are alleged to have been committed thirty-five years ago in an unsettled part of the country, with a scanty, shifting population, where the witnesses were known to the claimants and unknown to the defendants. Hence the office recommended that the department pass on the evidence submitted, and either approve or disapprove the claims wholly, or in part, and then refer them to the accounting officers, as required by sections 464 and 466 of the Revised Statutes. Since the decision of the comptroller in the Gaines case this course has been followed in the investigation of 16 claims, amounting to \$153,365, in all of which the department has approved the office recommendation that they be disallowed. They have also been disallowed by the Auditor for the Interior Department, but an appeal was taken to the comptroller on the claim of Wyatt Gilchrist for \$490.

The Gilchrist claim had been investigated by the office and reported to the department on June 24, 1881, with the recommendation that it be allowed in the sum of \$300. No investigation or allowance of the claim was made by the Secretary, but it was sent, with others, to the Congress on January 12, 1882.

A claim in favor of Overton Love had also been investigated by the office, and allowed on May 12, 1881, in the sum of \$7,350.

In 1882 a bill introduced to settle on these terms the claims of O. Love and Gilchrist was favorably reported in both the House and Senate, but did not become law. In 1884 the bill was again presented, and was reported favorably in the House but unfavorably in the Senate, and the claim was returned to this office.

On April 22, 1907, the attorney representing the claim of the estate of Gilchrist asked that it be transmitted to the Auditor for the Interior Department. On June 12, 1907, the office reported it to the department adversely, reviewing the history of the Indian country at the time the depredation was alleged to have been committed, the affidavits supporting the claim and the circumstances connected with its filing and prosecution. The office argued that the act of March 3, 1885 (citing *Buchanan v. The United States and the Apache Indians*, 28 C. Cl., 127), required the Secretary to cause an investigation to be made and to report his determination on each claim, and that department letter of January 12, 1882, transmitting the claim to the Congress, was not such an investigation and allowance as was required by section 466 Revised Statutes, and that the comptroller, in the O. Love case, had so held.

The department returned the claim to this office, with these instructions:

The proof submitted in support of this claim is considered unsatisfactory, being unable to determine what loss, if any, was sustained by the claimant.

Your findings are approved, and you are directed to submit the matter to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department for such action as they may deem proper.

The auditor also disallowed the claim on the ground that the evidence was not satisfactory. On appeal, the comptroller overruled the disallowance of the auditor and held that the recommendation of this office allowing the Gilchrist claim in the sum of \$300, was adopted by the Secretary as his findings when he transmitted the claim to the Congress on January 12, 1882, and that "neither the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs nor the Secretary of the Interior had a right, in the absence of the production of new and material evidence or some error in calculation, to review the decision of their predecessors in allowing the claim against the Kiowas and Comanches, and in favor of Wyatt Gilchrist." He was also of opinion that the action taken on this claim by this office in 1881 and by the department in 1882 was not subject to review by the accounting officers.

There are about 85 of the Choctaw and Chickasaw claims and several thousand other depredation claims, in favor of both citizens and non-citizens, now on file in this office, and they have been pending so long that many of the claimants are dead and can be represented only by heirs or administrators; but attorneys make frequent inquiry concerning such claims, and many bills are introduced in each Congress to pay those which are barred by law. Reports on the bills, and the large, miscellaneous correspondence involved, require a great deal of searching of old records in order to obtain all the facts.

For several years a bill has been introduced in each Congress to amend the act of March 3, 1891, so as to make it apply to claims of both citizens and persons who had declared their intention to become citizens; also to strike out the amity clause, which would make the Government liable even though the Indians were on the warpath when the depredations were committed. During the last session of Congress four such bills were introduced in the House and two of them also in the Senate, the most radical being H. R. 11316, which is identical with H. R. 17797 and S. 4440. The purpose of these bills is to amend the first section of paragraph 1 of the act of March 3, 1891, so as to make it read:

All claims for property of citizens of the United States, or inhabitants thereof who have since become, or shall hereafter become, or whose heirs are or shall hereafter become, citizens of the United States, taken or destroyed within the limits of the United States by Indians belonging to any tribe or nation subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, without just cause or provocation on the part of the owner or agent in charge, and not returned or paid for; and the alienage of the claimant, provided he is or may hereafter become a citizen, or the alienage of his heirs, provided they are or may hereafter become citizens of the United States, or the want of amity of the defendant Indians, shall not be a defense to said claim.

Section 5 of these bills is:

That all cases heretofore filed under said Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, which are embraced within the terms of this Act, heretofore dismissed by said court, may be reinstated and readjudicated under the said Act as hereby amended.

The bills have other objectionable features, and if enacted into law would permit the presentation of many claims that were not filed in the Court of Claims within the time required by the act of March 3, 1891, and also claims for depredations committed prior to July 1, 1865, which were barred by that act. To strike out the "amity clause" which has been in every depredation claim act since 1796, and is the settled law of the country, would result in the reinstatement and readjudication of all those claims which the court has disallowed because the Indians alleged to have committed the injuries were not in amity with the United States. It would take from five to ten years, and probably cost \$10,000,000, to readjudicate the claims which would be reinstated should the provisions of these bills become law. The office has always been strongly opposed to any such legislation.

LEMHI RESERVATION.

Under the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-335), the office has completed its work preliminary to the opening to settlement and entry of the lands on the Lemhi Reservation in Idaho.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has been furnished with a schedule of the improved lands to be abandoned and a description of the improvements thereon, and with the names of the Indian occupants and the purchasers of the respective improvements.

I am informally advised by the General Land Office that the surveys of this reservation have been made in the field; and although the plats of survey have not yet been transmitted by the surveyor general of Idaho, yet by the spring of 1909 the surveys will have been accepted and the plats made ready, so that the lands may be opened to entry.

LANDS OF SAC AND FOX IN IOWA.

In my last annual report I alluded to the uncertainties existing as to the legal status of the Sac and Fox in Iowa and what had been done under the legislation of 1896 about a formal transfer of the legal title and trusteeship of their lands held by the governor of Iowa and the United States Indian agent.

On March 25, 1908, the superintendent in charge of the Sac and Fox School in Iowa, who performs the duties of agent, forwarded a deed executed by him on that date, transferring to the Secretary of

the Interior the trusteeship and legal title to certain of their lands held by the United States Indian agent in trust for the Sac and Fox Indians; and on July 3, 1908, a deed was executed by the governor of Iowa, conveying to the Secretary of the Interior all the right, title and interest held in the lands originally deeded to the governor of Iowa in trust for the Sac and Fox Indians and all the right, title and interest of the State of Iowa in those lands.

These deeds having been accepted as a sufficient conveyance, the United States now has exclusive jurisdiction over the Indians and over all the lands now owned by or held in trust for them as a tribe.

THE KICKAPOO INDIANS.

On their application and under authority contained in the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1048-1064), patents have been issued for the lands allotted to five Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma named O-ke-mah, Thi-the-qua, Wah-nah-ke-the-hah, Noten and Kish-ke-nic-quote or "Jim Deer" father and sole heir of Shuck-e-quah, a deceased allottee.

Two other Kickapoos, Tah-pah-the-a and Ne-con-o-pit (Ne-kah-nah-pit?), also mentioned in the act, have not applied for patents, and the superintendent in charge has been instructed to ascertain whether they want them, and, if they do, to see that they file applications accompanied by proof of identity.

Fifty-nine suits are now pending in the United States circuit court for the western district of Oklahoma by which it is sought to set aside deeds made by certain Kickapoo Indians immediately after the passage of the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-363), which removed all restrictions on the alienation of their lands. The original allotments to the Kickapoos provided that the United States should hold the title in trust for the Indians for twenty-five years. The United States district attorney is prosecuting these cases on the theory that the act of June 21, 1906, did not confer upon the Kickapoo allottees any greater title to these lands than they had before its passage; that they did not by virtue of the act acquire the fee to the lands, and therefore had no power to convey such title to the grantee in these deeds. The actions were originally brought in the territorial district court of Oklahoma Territory. The petitions have been amended: first, to recast them in order to make them conform to the federal practice; second, to incorporate therein important facts brought out by the investigation of the Senate subcommittee into the affairs of the Kickapoo Indians; and third, to eliminate individual Indians as parties plaintiff so that the cases may stand as suits brought by the United States as sole plaintiff.

A majority of the members of the Mexican Kickapoo tribe of Indians met in council on May 18, 1908, at San Bernardino ranch in Arizona, and authorized the payment of the \$215,000 appropriated by the act of April 30, 1908, in fixed ratios to the band in Mexico and the band in Oklahoma. The payment has been made accordingly, and the matter has been settled to the satisfaction of both branches of the tribe, \$115,000 going to the Oklahoma stay-at-homes and \$100,000 to the Mexican absentees.

HURON PLACE CEMETERY.

The act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-348), authorized the Secretary of the Interior to sell the land covered by the Wyandotte (Huron Place) Cemetery in Kansas City, Kans., and use the proceeds of the sale for the removal of the bodies and their reinterment and the marking of their graves in the Wyandotte Cemetery at Quindaro, Kans. After the settlement of these and certain other specified expenditures, the remainder of the fund was to be paid per capita to the members of the Wyandotte tribe who were parties to the treaty of 1855, their heirs or legal representatives (10 Stat. L., 1159).

A commission of three persons was appointed to carry out the provisions of this act and instructed in regard to the removal and reinterment of the bodies, the appraisal of the tract for sale, etc. It was adjourned on December 31, 1907, subject to further instructions.

On April 6, 1908, the secretary to the commission recommended that steps be taken at once to remove the three Conley sisters from the cemetery ground, where they had erected and occupied a building for the purpose of holding possession. One of them, Lyda B. Conley, filed a bill of complaint in the United States circuit court for the district of Kansas to enjoin proceedings under the act of June 21, 1906. The court dismissed the bill of complaint, whereupon she took an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, (Docket No. 620, October Term, 1907). On May 11, 1908, the Attorney-General advised the department that a motion would probably be made to advance this case to an early date next term, and suggested the advisability of awaiting the outcome of this appeal before instituting proceedings to eject the Conley sisters from the burying ground, or taking other action under the act.

When the United States Supreme Court shall have passed upon the question involved in the appeal by Miss Conley, the matter of the sale of these lands and the reinterment of the bodies will be taken up without delay.

SWAMP LANDS IN MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN.

Department decision of September 17, 1898 (27 L. D. p. 418), held that the lands in the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota were subject to the provisions of the swamp land act of March 12, 1860 (12 Stat. L., 3), which reads:

That the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'swamp lands' within their limits," approved September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, be, and the same are hereby, extended to the States of Minnesota and Oregon: *Provided*, That the grant hereby made shall not include any lands which the Government of the United States may have reserved, sold, or disposed of (in pursuance of any law heretofore enacted) prior to the confirmation of title to be made under the authority of the said act.

On July 7, 1907, the surveyor-general of Minnesota reported to the General Land Office a list of swamp lands in the White Earth Reservation aggregating 38,072.41 acres. The list probably contains some tracts which were in a "state of reservation" on March 12, 1860, as it is well known that parts of four or five townships in the northwest part of that reservation had been reserved prior to that date. On September 13, 1907, the department approved two schedules of allotments to the White Earth Indians, one of about 500 under the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 642), and the other of about 2,700 under the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 539). The General Land Office withheld patents on approximately 100 of the allotments on the ground that they conflicted with swamp land selections filed by the State of Minnesota.

Department decision of December 3, 1903 (32 L. D. p. 328), held that the swamp and overflowed lands in the Chippewa, Leech Lake, White Oak Point and Winnibigoshish reservations, most of which were not "in a state of reservation" on March 12, 1860, also passed to the State, and an opinion of the Attorney-General rendered June 15, 1906 (Opinions Atty. Gen'l. Vol. XXV p. 626), is to the same effect. The department has approved lists (153 and 154, Special), embracing 17,474.67 acres of swamp lands on the Chippewa Reservation, but no patent has been issued. The State has filed other lists, aggregating more than 143,000 acres, on which no action has been taken by the General Land Office. These lists probably cover some land that was "in a state of reservation" on March 12, 1860.

The position taken by the Indian Office is that the field notes of these surveys—especially those of the Chippewa Reservation—are wholly unreliable, and that an examination should be made in the field for the purpose of determining what lands are actually "swamp and overflowed" lands within the meaning of the act of

September 28, 1850 (9 Stat. L., 519). Accordingly, on July 22, 1908, the General Land Office directed S. J. Colter, chief of field division, Duluth, Minn., to make an investigation to determine whether the lands included in the lists mentioned were swamp or nonswamp in 1860, and on July 28, 1908, the office directed the agents of the Leech Lake and White Earth agencies to assign competent representatives from their offices to accompany the field agents of the General Land Office in making this examination.

The situation respecting swamp lands in Wisconsin is controlled by department letter of December 19, 1894, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which said:

By the swamp-land grant the State of Wisconsin acquired the title, the naked fee, to the swamp lands embraced within the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, subject to the right of Indian occupancy; and while said right exists, no action should be taken under said grant looking toward a disturbance of the Indian right (XIX L. D. 518).

This decision has controlled on all the other Wisconsin reservations, the basis of Indian title on the Lac Courte Oreille, Lac du Flambeau, La Pointe and Red Cliff reservations being the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1109); Menominee Reservation, treaty of October 18, 1848 (9 Stat. L., 952); Oneida Reservation, treaty of February 3, 1838 (7 Stat. L., 566); and Stockbridge Reservation, treaty of November 24, 1848 (9 Stat. L., 955).

In the Menominee Reservation 16,249.14 acres were patented to the State as swamp land by patent No. 8, issued November 13, 1865. In 1866 the governor was requested to return the patent for cancellation, but he declined, holding that the lands had been rightfully patented. A commission of two persons designated by the General Land Office and the governor of Wisconsin, respectively, filed a report on August 13, 1881, which characterized as swamp lands 4,800 more acres in the Menominee Reservation.

In the Lac du Flambeau Reservation about 18,000 acres were reported as swamp lands on October 22, 1866, and an additional 21,000 acres was included in the commission's report.

In the La Pointe Reservation 9,135.61 acres of swamp lands were reported July 30, 1870, which were approved April 24, 1871, but have not been patented, and 1,303.16 acres which have not been approved. About 2,640 acres additional were included in the commission's report.

In the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation about 1,500 acres were reported on June 15, 1859, as swamp land, the greater part of which has been approved and patented to the State. An additional 600 acres was included in the commission's report, but the claim thereto has not been adjusted.

WHITE EARTH TOWN SITE.

The act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1032), authorized the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of the Indians, to set apart the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 23, T. 142, R. 41, as a town site, to cause the land to be surveyed into suitable lots, blocks, streets and alleys, and to dispose of the lots. The town-site board consisted of Charles G. Sturtevant, John Leecy and the superintendent in charge of the White Earth Agency. The original plat of survey, schedule of appraisement of lots and schedule of lots containing permanent improvements were approved on December 12, 1907. The lots containing permanent improvements were appraised at \$1,742, and were sold to the owners thereof at the appraised value. At an auction sale of lots containing no improvements, held on March 10, 1908, 14 lots were sold at an aggregate price of \$445. The schedules of both sales were approved on May 8.

During May, the attention of the department was invited to the fact that the town-site board had reserved only lots 10 and 11 in block 3 for schoolhouse purposes, instead of "one square" as required by the act, and on May 27, the department directed that the board be instructed to reserve one entire block for schoolhouse purposes. On July 6, the board submitted an amended plat of survey of original block 2, showing its subdivision into two blocks, one of which was designated block 17, and marked "reserved for schoolhouse purposes." This amended plat was approved on August 3.

BOUNDARY OF TONGUE RIVER RESERVATION.

On recommendation of this office the Commissioner of the General Land Office was instructed to determine by proper survey the main stream of Cook Creek in Montana, which forms a part of the boundary of the Tongue River or Northern Cheyenne Reservation in that State. A contract for the survey was executed, and I am informally advised by the General Land Office that the surveys have been completed in the field, but that the plats have not yet been transmitted by the surveyor-general of Montana for acceptance.

The location of Cook Creek by this survey will fix the boundary of that part of the reservation and end the disputes over it.

BY-A-LIL-LE AND HIS NAVAHO CONFEDERATES.

On March 29, 1907, the superintendent of the San Juan school at Shiprock, N. Mex., reported that on several occasions a settlement of renegade outlaw Indians on the south side of the San Juan River in Utah, some 40 miles north of Shiprock, had defied the authority of

the Government, threatened to kill certain of its officers, terrorized the friendly Indians and the white settlers living along the borders of the reservation, and depredated on their stock and other property. Conspicuous among the offenders were two Indians named By-a-lil-le and Polly.

By-a-lil-le's example among the Indians had been bad all along, but earnest effort had been made to gain his confidence and to persuade him to exert a good influence on his clan. He was encouraged to cultivate some crops, to increase his flocks and herds and to send his children to school. But he persisted in his own course, and at the head of his brigand force, which was well armed, went into the outlying districts of the reservation and threatened to kill the Indians who sent their children to school or took up civilized ways. As a "big medicine man" he foretold disaster to those who failed to follow him, and vaunted his ability to strike with lightning any soldiers who might pursue him.

The progressive and friendly Indians insisted from the first that mild efforts to get these renegades to behave themselves would be fruitless, and asked that soldiers be sent there to prove that the United States Government was able and willing to protect the people who were trying to make an honest living and be law-abiding. But the office was very reluctant, naturally, to resort to any measures which could be interpreted as threats, if tact and persuasion could be made to answer the purpose.

In company with the San Juan superintendent, a special United States Indian agent investigated the matter and reported on April 6, 1907, that By-a-lil-le was a dangerous Indian if he could hold his following. His territory bordered on the "worst district of bronco Indians in the Southwest," the wilds of the Black Mountains, where friendly Navahos feared to go, and where roamed some 800 or more hostiles who had never recognized government control but had threatened to ambush a former Indian agent who wished to visit them on a friendly mission. He also affiliated with some 200 renegade Utes and Piutes, who were back in the breaks of the Colorado and San Juan rivers, where criminals and others opposed to the restraints of civilization could find convenient refuge, the whole region being an ideal country for the operation of outlaws, full of canyons, precipices and ledges which afford excellent places for ambush.

The special agent recommended that By-a-lil-le and his followers be disarmed, their children sent to school, the white settlers and the well-disposed Indians given protection, and the chief medicine men and lawless leaders placed where they would have to work.

On September 18, 1907, the superintendent reported that soon after his return from his visit to By-a-lil-le's camp with the special

agent, several of the better class of Indians from different parts of the reservation brought ugly news about By-a-lil-le's escapades and the discontent he was causing among their people. The superintendent induced some of the most influential of them to visit By-a-lil-le, have a friendly talk and try and persuade him to give up the business of an outlaw and the leadership of bad men; but the conference bore no fruit. The visiting Indians said that By-a-lil-le and his followers, who were heavily armed, bivouacked in the brush and sought a fight, and that during the talk firearms were discharged to intimidate the visitors.

Do-hi-e, a prominent Navaho who died about September 1, 1907, after a short illness, had told his friends that By-a-lil-le was a witch who had caused his illness by shooting invisible darts into his body. Indeed, belief in By-a-lil-le's malevolent power was so widespread that the superintendent said that the police could not be induced to arrest him, that if arrested there was not a sufficient force to hold him, and that no Indians west of the "Four Corners" would enlist on the police force, so great was their fear of By-a-lil-le's influence. He accordingly recommended that two troops of cavalry be sent to arrest By-a-lil-le or to be stationed near the outlaw's camp to overawe his followers and give the Indian police confidence that the Government would protect them in doing their duty.

On October 12 this matter was brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, who three days later directed the commanding general of the department of the Colorado to cause two troops of cavalry from Fort Wingate, N. Mex., under an officer of experience and good judgment, to move northward to Aneth, Utah, ostensibly on a practice march, the object being to show the Indians that there were troops within call should they resort to violence. The force was to be well supplied with ammunition and with baggage enough to enable them to prolong their stay near Aneth should it become necessary. Troops I and K, Fifth Cavalry, four officers and 74 men, accompanied by 1 officer and 2 men of the Medical Department and 3 Indian scouts, left Fort Wingate on October 23, 1907, at 8 a. m., under command of Capt. H. O. Williard. At Shiprock they were joined by the superintendent and his Indian police.

Captain Williard reported to the commanding officer that on October 27 his force reached Four Corners, about 32 miles from Shiprock, where one of By-a-lil-le's men named Sisco was found. He was placed under arrest, and all other Indians entering Four Corners that day were detained under guard. It was ascertained from friendly Indians that By-a-lil-le and his worst men were then near McElmo Canyon on the south side of the San Juan, about 17 miles from Four Corners and 4 miles east of Aneth, and it was decided that they must be surprised and captured forthwith if a serious conflict

was to be averted. Captain Williard then determined upon a night march and gave his soldiers their first information of the object of the expedition. Saddles were stripped and each man was supplied with 100 rounds of rifle ball and 20 rounds of revolver ball cartridges, and at 1.30 a. m. on October 28 the men were quietly awakened and ordered to saddle and mount without noise. The moon was about half full. The police and the other Indians with the command expected to be ambushed on the march if the proximity of the soldiers had been discovered by the hostiles, but Captain Williard assured them that the secret had been well kept. He was right. The San Juan was forded at daybreak some 3 miles from By-a-lil-le's camp, and about 5.45 the hogan in which By-a-lil-le, Polly, and other Indians were asleep was surrounded and nine Indians were captured. As there proved to be several other hogans in the neighborhood, the Indian police, supported by a detachment of troops, were sent to arrest all the inmates. The police warned these Indians to surrender without firing, but, apparently not seeing the soldiers, they opened fire upon the police, and this at once drew a response from both the police and the soldiers by which two outlaws were killed and one wounded. None of the soldiers was injured, but the horse of a sergeant was killed under him and he was shot at several times. The skirmish lasted fifteen to twenty minutes, and by that time all the hostiles in the neighborhood had been killed or captured or had escaped through the heavy underbrush.

The command proceeded with the police and the prisoners to Aneth, and the Indians held at Four Corners were ordered released. Soon after reaching camp, Captain Williard learned from an Indian who had come to the trading post that the outlaw who had been wounded had been carried off by his friends after the command had marched away. In the afternoon a detachment went back to the place of the morning's skirmish to find and care for the sufferer; but no one could be seen there except some sick Indians and several old squaws.

The friendly Indians expressed satisfaction over the capture of the vicious ringleaders and even urged that By-a-lil-le and Polly be killed because they had kept the Indian settlements in a state of constant terror, which would continue as long as the two were alive.

In view of their bad character the superintendent and Captain Williard recommended that these two Indians be confined in a military prison at hard labor for ten years, and then be sent to some other reservation and never permitted to return to the Navaho country. As to the other eight—Sisco, Hosteen-et-so, By-a-lil-le-be-tah, sr., At-city, Bis-cla-e, Tha-el-chee-nah-ki-be-ga, Cliz-e-slon-be-ga and Meleyon—Captain Williard recommended that they be similarly confined for two years. The superintendent concurred except as to

Hosteen-et-so, who, being an old man, he thought should be released and returned home from Fort Wingate; this was done.

I recommended that the other 9 prisoners be transported to Fort Huachuca in Arizona, and confined there at hard labor for an indefinite period, the time of release to be settled in each case on its own merits, considering the conduct of the prisoner during confinement and his promise of good behavior after his return home. This recommendation was carried out. Mele-yon has since been released and returned to the southern part of the reservation, but 8 of the prisoners are still confined in the military prison at Huachuca. They have admitted that By-a-lil-le had told them to be ready always to shoot the soldiers or the police if they were interfered with.

Outside of By-a-lil-le's immediate band no regrets have been expressed that the two Indians De-cla-yaze and Nah-pah-yaz were killed. The father of De-cla-yaze visited the San Juan superintendent on November 4, and said that he blamed no one but his son, who had been advised repeatedly by good people but had persisted in obeying By-a-lil-le. It seems that De-cla-yaze was more than a mile up the river from the place where the Indians were arrested, and that when he heard the troops and police pass he followed them, and it was he who fired at the sergeant and continued shooting until killed. Nah-pa-yaz, or Smarty, the other Indian killed, is reported by the superintendent to have been "an all-around bad man," and the wounded Indian, By-a-lil-le-be-tah, jr., is a nephew of By-a-lil-le and was one of his regular body guards. He has since recovered.

On November 21, the department referred to this office a letter from Howard R. Antes, a missionary residing at Aneth, complaining of the arrest of By-a-lil-le and his confederates, and the alleged "shooting in the back" of two Indian boys while running from the soldiers. On April 2, 1908, the War Department, under instructions from the President, directed Col. Hugh L. Scott, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point—an officer of long experience in dealing with Indians, who fully understands their character and sympathizes with them, and who is a master of their sign language—to proceed to such points in Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico as might be necessary to investigate thoroughly the charges made by Mr. Antes.

Colonel Scott reported on April 25 that Mr. Antes was given ample notice to appear at Aneth to present his testimony and bring forward witnesses to sustain his charges; but that while under oath Mr. Antes submitted a statement retracting of his own free will and accord each and every one of the charges made. Colonel Scott reviewed the circumstances which led to the capture of the By-a-lil-le gang, and concluded that if the Government desired to maintain its supremacy and give protection to the white settlers in Utah, Colorado and New

Mexico, as well as to the law-abiding and progressive Indians, the arrest was imperative, and in his opinion the military were to be highly commended for the humane and skillful manner in which it had been made.

The superintendent of the San Juan school has reported that leading Indians from different parts of the reservation have assured him that they were pleased with the outcome of the affair, and many have asked him to thank the office for sending troops. He has received friendly visits from even the former members of By-a-lil-le's band, including his wives, sons and sons-in-law. The guns of By-a-lil-le and his oldest son were voluntarily delivered to the superintendent, and the younger son entered school without any solicitation. The superintendent believes that there are no prospects of further trouble and that everybody has settled down to work.

THE NAVAHO EXTENSION.

Many Navaho Indians have, for generations, been occupying lands on the public domain in New Mexico and Arizona; but since the advent of the railroad, cattle and sheep men, both white and Mexican, have been appropriating all the available springs and watering places which the Indians had been using. The resources of the country depend on this not abundant water supply; so it was recommended to the department on November 8, 1907, that certain designated lands be withdrawn temporarily from entry and settlement, and set apart as an addition to the Navaho Reservation till the resident Indians could have the lands they were individually occupying allotted to them under the general law. Accordingly, about 53,000 acres in New Mexico and 30,000 acres in Arizona were withdrawn by the executive order of November 9, 1907, as amended by the executive order of January 28, 1908. The order of withdrawal expressly provided that it should not affect any existing valid rights of any person.

Special Allotting Agents William M. Peterson and Joseph G. Kent are now making allotments to these Indians, and on August 29, 1908, reported that 493 selections had been made.

TRESPASS UPON LANDS OF PUEBLO INDIANS.

In 1818 the Indians of the pueblo of Taos purchased from the heirs of Antonio Martinez a large tract of land which was part of a grant made in 1716, and received what purported to be a valid deed. Since then they have occupied this land for grazing purposes, and, as it was not fenced, stock belonging to Mexicans have also ranged over it.

Another grant known as the Antonio Leroux grant, made in 1742, covered a large part of the Antonio Martinez grant, including part of the tract which was sold to the Indians.

The Indians held their lands substantially without dispute until about 1861, when the owners of the Leroux grant laid claim to the overlapping tract. In order to get their grant confirmed by the Congress, which was done by the act of March 3, 1869 (15 Stat. L., 342), the Leroux people in 1861 acknowledged the Indians' holdings under the Martinez deed of 1818 and quit-claimed to the Indians their interest and title to this land purchased from the Martinez heirs, and also to that part lying east of the Rio Lucero to the foot of the mountains, which the Martinez purchase did not cover. The only consideration received from the Indians was the withdrawal of their opposition to the confirmation of the grant. The quit-claim was duly recorded in 1871.

Several years ago A. R. Mamby purchased from persons claiming to be descendants of Antonio Martinez their interests in the Martinez grant, and brought suit to quiet title. British capitalists are said to be interested in the Antonio Leroux grant. The government survey of the Leroux grant has been filed in the office of the surveyor-general of New Mexico and protests have been filed against its approval, and it is very probable that the land will be involved in litigation for many years. The Indians having evidence of title to parts of the territory covered by both grants are proper defendants in any case involving title to the land included in them.

The parties interested in the Martinez grant have organized a company known as The Taos Valley Land Company, which filed an application to appropriate water from Rio Lucero, Arroyo Hondo and Arroyo Seco and proposed to build a reservoir on Rio Lucero at a place which is claimed both by the Indians and by the other claimants to the Leroux and Martinez grants. The application specifies a reservoir less than 1,000 acre feet (in order not to conflict with the provisions of the Reclamation Service) and provides for impounding the water only during the flood season. But danger lies in the company's being allowed to appropriate water at any time, as the Indians are not aggressive and are ignorant of the law, and would in time lose their water right. The application was so cleverly drawn that it seemed difficult to show just cause why the company should not be permitted to impound water during the flood season, and the office secured the detail of R. J. W. Brewster, special agent of the Department of Justice, to visit the pueblo and use every legitimate means to protect the rights of the Indians. Before he could reach Taos Mr. Pollock, a special agent of this office, and Mr. Abbott, special attorney for the Pueblos, were also put to work on the case and a protest was filed against the approval of the application.

Some very interesting facts brought out in the investigation of this matter are outlined in the following extracts from the report of Special Agent Brewster, dated April 27, 1908:

Before my arrival at Taos, Mr. A. G. Pollock, of the Indian office, discovered a feature of great value, which is as follows: The river Rio Lucero, at a point some 3 miles or more distant from the proposed reservoir site (see Exhibit D), and on the Pueblo League, seeps into the earth and totally disappears, and does not come to the surface again for 2½ miles, which point is also on the Pueblo League. It rises in numerous springs, which finally form the stream which flows on. This subsurface flow constitutes a natural system of irrigation, the value of which can not be overestimated. * * *

Mr. Robinson, irrigation engineer, made a careful investigation as to the measurement of the water at the point where the proposed dam was to be built; also at the several irrigation ditches, and of the underflow and its value, and substantiated our contention in a sworn statement. He also made a survey of the pasture land (marked "Exhibit C") affected by this natural irrigation and there is a total of 713 acres of pasture, 387 acres of which are under fence.

This underflow, or natural irrigation, affords the Indians a perpetual pasture, and removes the necessity of putting up winter feed for their stock, and consequently is a matter of the greatest importance to them.

The matter of the underflow, or natural irrigation, together with the value of this pasture land, was sworn to in a statement made by Special Agent Levi P. Chubbuck.

The water has not been known, in the last ten years, to run down the dry bed of the stream below the point where it seeps into the earth, but many years ago, due to unusual rains and melting snow, it did extend a little farther than it does now. This fact was substantiated by the affidavits of a number of the oldest Indians. * * *

It is for this reason that the waters of the Arroyo Hondo and Arroyo Seco were made a part of the amended protest. These streams do not irrigate any of the land of the Indians, but the ditches to convey water therefrom would run through the Indians' land. This contention was made to offset Mamby's application, which covered the feature "for mining and power purposes," which, under the territorial law, is proper.

It is understood that the hearing in this water rights case was held before the engineer commissioner, whose decision is not in any way final.

The prima facie showing made in the amended protest was such that the engineer commissioner reserved his decision until such time as he can make a personal inspection of the conditions.

Upon Mr. Mamby's agreement not to build said reservoir in the Lucero Canyon, all protests but that of the Indians were withdrawn.

Under the territorial laws, there is an appeal from the engineer commissioner to the board, from the board to the district court, and from there to the supreme court of the Territory.

While I feel confident that the Indians' case will not be lost, should it reach the courts, the matter is of such vital importance to them that should it become necessary it should be followed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The fact that these waters leave the surface of the earth and appear again on the Pueblo League gives the Indians, in my opinion, a vested right, and we found a number of authorities which bear out this conclusion.

The application of the Taos Valley Land Company is couched in fraud in order to cover every feature going to serve its ends.

The ground that the reservoir is to be used for mining and power purposes is not honest. There are no mining interests requiring these improvements, and absolutely no warrant or reason for the generation of power in that locality. * * *

Mr. Mamby, it will be understood, claims under the Antonio Martinez grant, which was made in 1716, and which can be followed by the green lines on the map marked "Exhibit E." * * *

The department will understand that since the filing of this suit, the purchasers of the Vegil heirs have had what is known as the "Leroux grant" approved by a special act of Congress, the land court of New Mexico, which grant or survey is now before the Commissioner of the General Land Office. It will be seen (Exhibit E) that the Leroux grant, which is shown by the yellow lines, overlaps both the Indians' and the Mamby interests. This grant was made in 1742.

The special attorney for the Pueblos has been instructed to carry out several recommendations made by Mr. Brewster for the protection of the rights of the Indians.

THE EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEES.

Last year's report referred to the sale in 1906, by the council of the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians, of 35,000 acres of land in Swain County, N. C., known as the "Love speculation tract," for \$245,000.

When this land was sold the Indians understood that the money was to be distributed to them per capita as fast as it was paid in. As the office had no authentic roll on hand, it became necessary to take a new census of the band in order to determine who were entitled to share in the fund. Superintendent Harris of the Eastern Cherokee School reported on June 24, 1907, that he was having great difficulty in preparing the new roll, and he was thereupon directed to submit two rolls, one showing the names of all Eastern Cherokees whom the council was willing to enroll, and the other showing those who claimed the right to enrollment but who had moved into the State since October 23, 1874, the date of the award of the Qualla boundary lands to the Indians.

On September 27, 1907, he requested that the enrollment be assigned to some one else, since he could not attend to that work and to his duties as school superintendent at the same time. United States Indian Inspector Frank C. Churchill was accordingly instructed by the department on October 11, 1907, to make a complete census of the band.

His report of May 20, 1908, with the new census roll and a large number of applications, was returned to the department with office recommendations on August 15, and was approved as recommended on August 17.

It became evident, soon after the inspector began work, that considerable time must elapse before the money then in the hands of the

superintendent, and that soon to be received by him from the sale of the "Love tract," could be paid out to the Indians. The proceeds of the first of the notes of Ward and Hutton, the purchasers, had been deposited with the American National Bank of Asheville, N. C., a government depository, and were secured by bonds on deposit with the United States Treasurer. On November 26, 1907, the office received a proposal from the bank to accept as a special deposit to the credit of the Indians, the \$19,662.50 already held by it as a United States deposit, and the \$36,000 which would be due from Ward and Hutton on December 4, and to pay interest at 5 per cent for ten years. The Indians were not willing to have their money tied up for so long a time; but as they realized that there must necessarily be not a little delay in the completion of their census roll, they agreed to place the \$55,662.50 on deposit with the bank at the best obtainable rate of interest until the money could be disbursed per capita to the members of the band, the bank to furnish an approved surety bond. On December 9, 1907, the bank, through Messrs. A. S. Pratt & Sons, its agents in this city, agreed to accept that amount for deposit and to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum for such time as the money remained there. This plan was approved by the department on December 10, and on January 4, 1908, A. S. Pratt & Sons submitted a bond for \$60,000 executed by the American National Bank of Asheville, N. C., as principal, and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company as surety, which runs to the United States for the use and benefit of the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians; it was approved by the department on January 8. On January 15 Superintendent Harris was instructed to withdraw the funds and to redeposit them in accordance with the approved plan, and they are now so held awaiting authority for their per capita distribution.

On February 6, 1908, Superintendent Harris submitted a deed acknowledged February 5, 1908, from the council of the band, conveying to Minnie C. Bedford for the Bedford & Stevens Lumber Company, the so-called "Thomas 3,200-acre tract," for \$20,959. This was one of the tracts embraced in the award made by the arbitrators on October 23, 1874, and included in the deed executed August 14, 1880, by William Johnston and Lucinda Johnston, his wife, and W. L. Hilliard, et al., to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as trustee for the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians. The description of the "Thomas 3200-acre tract" in this deed did not agree exactly with that in the Johnston deed, as recorded in this office, and pending an inquiry for more definite information as to the location of the land and the necessity for its sale, the office recommended that an expert examination and appraisal of the land by the Forest Service be requested. On May 9, the Secretary of Agriculture forwarded

the report of D. M. Lang of the Forest Service, who estimated the value of the tract at \$46,800, more than twice the amount named in the Bedford deed. Therefore, on office recommendation, the deed was disapproved by the department on May 20, 1908.

On March 30, 1908, Hon. W. T. Crawford, a Representative in Congress from North Carolina, brought to the attention of the office the claim of George H. Smathers for \$1,000 for legal services and expenses in connection with the case of *W. W. Frazier v. The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians*; and on April 16 the claim of W. H. Hargrove for \$652.75 for surveying the "Thomas 3200-acre tract". As all the funds of the band had been deposited in the American National Bank of Asheville, Mr. Crawford was informed that nothing could then be done toward settlement of these claims, but that if the sale of the "Thomas 3200-acre tract", then pending before the department, were approved, there would probably be sufficient funds to the credit of the band for the payment of both claims, if sanctioned by the office. After the disapproval of the Bedford deed, the superintendent suggested that the six months' interest which would be due from the American National Bank on July 25 would furnish enough money to pay the claims; but before any such action could be taken the office was notified by the superintendent that both Smathers and Hargrove had filed suits against the band to recover the amounts of their claims; so the department, on the recommendation of this office, requested the Attorney-General, by letter of July 31, 1908, to instruct the proper United States attorney to appear and defend the interests of the Indians and the United States. Later, however, the Office directed the settlement of the claims on condition that the suits be withdrawn.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Since my report for 1907 was made many changes have occurred in what was formerly known as the Indian Territory.

The creation of the State of Oklahoma on November 16, 1907, did not in any material respect affect the civic status of the citizens and freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes, because the Indians were made citizens of the United States on March 3, 1901, and the freedmen already were citizens. Under the enabling act, all the rights which had been reserved to the allottees in the way of exemption from taxation and other civil burdens were continued, and the United States specifically reserved the right to legislate with reference to the allottees and their affairs. However, the exemption of Indian allotments from taxation presented serious problems to the authorities of the new State, because, without land to tax, the counties created out of the former Indian Territory would have no source of revenue except the taxation of town lots and personal property, and such

income as might be derived from the taxation of whatever lands had been relieved from restrictions by the act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 189), or by the Secretary of the Interior under that act.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.

The office and the department were satisfied that many allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes from whom the restrictions had not been removed were fully qualified to deal with their business affairs without governmental oversight, and that it was not in the interest of the Indians and freedmen themselves to allow conditions to exist which would render impossible the maintenance among them of the usual agencies of orderly government. Schools must be maintained for their children as well as for those of their white neighbors; courts of justice must be established; roads must be built and streams bridged if allotments were to be farmed advantageously and the people to have access to markets. Hence the executive joined with the legislative officers of the Government in framing measures of relief for existing ills and shortcomings.

It was believed that, in view of their white parentage and of their opportunities for education, all Indians of less than one-half blood could be intrusted with the untrammelled management of their lands. It was also believed that Indians of less than 75 per cent Indian blood should be authorized to sell their surplus lands, because as they too had had opportunities for education, very few would have any excuse for making a foolish use of the privilege, and if they did sell their land for less than it was worth or make improvident use of the proceeds, they would still have their homesteads to fall back upon and would have learned a needed lesson. There were also individual cases of Indians having more than three-quarters Indian blood who had been successful in business, and who were so enlightened and educated that they too could be trusted with the supervision of their own affairs. The freedmen have as a rule been the most industrious and successful allottees among the Five Civilized Tribes. They have always been the chief cultivators of the soil, and, having had no tribal funds, have built their own homes and supported themselves without outside aid. It was therefore the judgment of the officers of the department that the freedmen did not need the protection of the government as to their lands and that the taxation of these lands would make it possible to maintain schools for their children.

The act of May 27, 1908, entitled, "An act for the removal of restrictions from part of the land of allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes" (35 Stat. L., 312), generally known as the "restrictions act," removed restrictions on the sale of the lands of about two-thirds of the allottees of the Five Civilized

Tribes. They were removed from all lands, including homesteads, of allottees enrolled as intermarried whites, as freedmen, and as mixed-blood Indians having less than one-half Indian blood, including minors, and from all lands, except homesteads, of mixed-blood Indians having at least one-half but less than three-quarters Indian blood. It is estimated that 36,000 allottees out of 101,228 still have restricted lands; and the law provides that the Secretary of the Interior may remove their restrictions also, wholly or in part, under such regulations as he may prescribe concerning the terms of sale of their lands, and the disposal of the proceeds for their benefit.

On August 8, 1908, the agent dismissed 338 Creek applications for removal of restrictions then pending in his office. The whole business of removing restrictions and selling allotted lands in the Creek Nation was discontinued on that day, because it ended the five-year period from the final ratification of the Creek agreement which said:

Lands allotted to citizens hereunder shall not * * * be alienable by the allottee or his heirs at any time before the expiration of five years from the ratification of this agreement * * *

The agreement was ratified by the Creek national council on August 7, 1902.

During last year, 2,021 applications for removal of restrictions in all the Five Civilized Tribes were approved by the department, and 24 were disapproved. In 162 cases, involving an area of 22,959.60 acres, restrictions were removed by the department for the purpose of authorizing sales for town-site uses. For some weeks before the passage of the "restrictions act" no applications for the removal of restrictions were received at the Union Agency.

DISTRICT AGENTS.

The "restrictions act" provides that the persons and property of minor allottees, "except as otherwise specifically provided by law," shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the probate courts of Oklahoma, but the Secretary of the Interior is empowered, under regulations prescribed by him, to appoint local representatives within the State to investigate the conduct of guardians and curators having charge of the estates of minors, report to the proper probate court all cases of negligence or carelessness or incompetency, and prescribe the necessary remedy, either civil or criminal, or both, to preserve the property and protect the interests of the minors. The local representatives are authorized to accept appointments as guardians or curators for minors without fee or charge, and it is their duty, also without charge, to advise allottees, adult or minor, having restricted lands, regarding their legal rights and as to the preparation of

leases authorized by law. At the request of any such allottee the local representative shall, without other charge than the necessary court and recording fees and expenses, take measures in the name of the allottee to cancel and annul any instruments constituting a conveyance or incumbrance of the restricted lands, including the bringing of any suit and its prosecution and appeal.

The act provided also—

That leases of restricted lands for oil, gas, or other mining purposes, leases of restricted homesteads for more than one year, and leases of restricted lands for periods of more than five years, may be made, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, under rules and regulations provided by the Secretary of the Interior, and not otherwise.

On June 20, 1908, the department promulgated regulations governing the duties of the local representatives who are designated as "district agents," the leasing of restricted lands and the removal of restrictions on their sale. The regulations divided the former territory of the Five Civilized Tribes into fifteen districts, each in charge of a district agent, as follows:

Locations of district agents.

No. of district.	Counties in district.	Office at—
1	Delaware, Craig, Mayes and that part of Ottawa County within the Cherokee Nation.	Vinita.
2	Washington, Nowata and Rogers.....	Nowata.
3	Creek and Tulsa.....	Sapulpa.
4	Okmulgee and Okfuskee.....	Okmulgee.
5	Wagoner, Muskogee and McIntosh.....	Checotah.
6	Cherokee, Adair and Sequoyah.....	Westville.
7	Le Flore and Pushmataha.....	Antlers.
8	Haskell, Latimer and Pittsburg.....	McAlester.
9	Hughes and Seminole.....	Holdenville.
10	Pontotoc, Coal and Atoka.....	Atoka.
11	McLain, Garvin and Murray.....	Pauls Valley.
12	That part of Grady, Jefferson and Stephens Counties within the Chickasaw Nation.	Chickasha.
13	Carters and Love.....	Ardmore.
14	Marshall, Bryan and Johnston.....	Tishomingo.
15	Choctaw and McCurtain.....	Hugo.

The district agents, largely selected from the experienced employees who had been discharging duties of a similar character in the offices of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Indian agent at Union Agency, entered upon their duties on July 1, 1908.

ILLEGAL CONVEYANCES.

The department has had knowledge of the fact that a large number of warranty deeds, quitclaim deeds, mortgages, and powers of attorney had been procured from ignorant full-blood and mixed-blood Indians and from freedmen covering lands still under restrictions, and the "restrictions act" appropriated \$50,000 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General in suing to set aside these illegal instruments. For several weeks during the summer a force of em-

ployees of the Attorney-General and a large part of the force of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes have been sent to the offices of the recorders of deeds in the various counties created out of the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes, to procure the needed data; and as a result, suits have been brought or directed involving more than 12,500 tracts covered by illegal instruments of conveyance.

LEASES.

Up to June 30, 1908, there had been filed with the agency for the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, called the Union Agency, 17,727 leases covering allotted land, of which 17,428 were for oil and gas production, 228 for coal and asphalt, and 71 were miscellaneous. The number filed during the fiscal year 1908 was 3,143. At its close 9,732 leases were in effect and 6,930 had been disapproved or canceled, leaving 516 pending in this office and the department and 549 pending at the agency.

On October 14, 1907, the Secretary of the Interior promulgated the following amendment to the regulations governing oil and gas leases:

The minimum rate of royalty on oil shall be 10 per cent of the gross proceeds of all oil produced from the leased premises, payment to be made at the time of the sale or disposition of the oil, but the Secretary of the Interior may, from time to time, increase the existing minimum rate of royalty to a minimum rate not exceeding 16½ per cent, provided that any lease hereafter delivered to the lessee, in which the royalty specified is at any time less than the minimum rate of royalty in force at that time, as fixed in accordance herewith, shall be subject to such minimum rate of royalty instead of the rate originally specified in the lease.

On April 20, 1908, revised regulations covering the leasing of lands of allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes were promulgated, the most important modifications being that—the minimum rate of royalty is increased from 10 to 12½ per cent; instead of mineral leases being made for a term of fifteen years, they are to be made for a period of five years from the date of approval by the Secretary of the Interior, and will continue in force as much longer thereafter as the oil or gas or other minerals named in the lease are found in paying quantities; in leases approved, delivered or signed before the date of the revised regulations, wherein the royalty on oil is less than 12½ per cent, the lessees may take advantage of the indefinite extension of the lease provided they stipulate in writing to increase the royalty to 12½ per cent; and leases approved at earlier dates which provide for a rate of 12½ per cent or more may also be extended, on terms to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, at any time before the removal of the restrictions.

The agreement with the Seminole Nation, ratified by Congress on July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 567), provided that of all royalties

produced from allotted lands in that tribe, one-half shall be paid to the allottee and the remaining half into the tribal treasury until the extinguishment of the tribal government. This differed from the rule in force in the other four nations, where allottees received all the royalties. So on the department's recommendation the following clause was inserted in the "restrictions act:"

Sec. 11. That all royalties arising on and after July 1, 1908, from mineral leases of allotted Seminole lands heretofore or hereafter made, which are subject to the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be paid to the United States Indian Agent, Union Agency, for the benefit of the Indian lessor or his proper representative to whom such royalties shall thereafter belong; * * *

The development of the oil fields in the Five Civilized Tribes has not gone forward so rapidly during the last year as the year preceding, partly because of the business depression and partly because of the over-production of oil in the country generally. The prices which had remained stationary at 35 cents per barrel for many months, were increased by the largest purchaser in the field to 41 cents per barrel. Two new pipe lines extending to tide water on the Gulf of Mexico began business during the year and somewhat added to the market for oil, but without material advantage to the field in general, because their purchases were almost entirely limited to operators who were closely affiliated with their organizations. It has been necessary for operators to continue to construct tankage for storing surplus oil, and it is believed that the amount now on hand in the Creek and Cherokee nations greatly exceeds the 18,000,000 barrels estimated as being in storage there on June 30, 1907. A number of new oil producing districts were discovered during the year, but as far as developed, appear to be of so small area that the known oil and gas producing regions were not materially extended.

EDUCATION.

Educational affairs among the Five Civilized Tribes have been conducted on the same general lines as in the past, with the central idea predominant of an early transition from the United States Government to state control.

For ten years the Interior Department has supervised the education of the Indian children of these tribes, and at the close of that period Superintendent Benedict says:

The school work of the year just closed has progressed quietly and, upon the whole, quite satisfactorily. The Indians are manifesting a livelier interest in the education of their children than in former years, as evidenced by the crowded condition of our tribal boarding schools. At the opening of these schools in September last, nearly every one enrolled its full quota of pupils on the first day. This condition presents quite a striking contrast with that of a few years ago, when parents had to be persuaded to send their children

to school, and when the first month was usually consumed in organizing and filling each school with pupils.

The amounts which can be spent for education in the several nations are limited by law as follows:

Cherokee Nation-----	\$120, 476. 45
Creek Nation-----	83, 143. 62
Choctaw Nation-----	124, 967. 35
Chickasaw Nation-----	145, 471. 89
Seminole Nation-----	23, 788. 00
Total -----	497, 847. 31

In addition to these amounts from tribal funds the Congress appropriated (34 Stat. L., 1015) \$300,000 for the maintenance, strengthening, and enlarging of the tribal schools, "making provision for the attendance of children of parents of other than Indian blood therein." This fund also is supplemented by "Surplus court fees."

A general summary of the work accomplished is shown by a comparison with that of the previous year:

For the fiscal year 1907, 312 day schools were maintained from tribal funds, 486 from congressional appropriation, and 197 from surplus court fees, making a total of 995 day schools.

For the fiscal year 1908, 357 day schools were maintained from tribal funds, 865 from congressional appropriation, and 199 from surplus court fees, a total of 1,421 day schools—an increase of 426.

The total enrollment of day and boarding schools for the fiscal year 1908, was 12,765 Indians, 54,853 whites, and 11,556 negroes—a total of 79,174 pupils. The enrollment in the same classes of schools for last year was 67,100, showing an increase of 12,074.

In the new State of Oklahoma, counties and school districts have been formed, with power to raise money for school purposes. For some time many of these districts will be hampered for lack of funds, and therefore may require some federal aid if adequate facilities are to be provided for the Indians.

Statehood having injected new conditions into the Government's educational work, Superintendent Benedict, in order to work in harmony with the state officers and bring the school system into accord with the new laws, entered into the following agreement with the governor and the state superintendent of schools:

Whereas, common school education is one of the most important subjects of our state policy and government, and

Whereas, the constitution of the State of Oklahoma declares for absolute equality and affiliation between the Indian and white races, an essential feature of which begins with affiliation in childhood and in youth in the public schools, and it is therefore important that the Indian and white children should at all times and in all localities in the former five civilized nations, be associated equally in the public schools and in the higher educational institutions of the State, and

Whereas, equality in taxation for the support of the common schools is essential in justice to all classes, and

Whereas, for reasons and considerations heretofore deemed adequate and satisfactory to the Federal Government in the allotting of land in the portion of the State of Oklahoma heretofore known as Indian Territory and the surrender of the tribal forms of government in the five civilized nations, the Federal Government deemed it wise to withhold certain of the allottees' lands from local or state taxation for varying periods of years, to the extent that the local revenue for permanent school purposes are materially diminished, and

Whereas, the policy of the Federal Government has been and is to draw upon the Indian funds of the five civilized nations to aid in the education of the allottees of school age, and

Whereas, in practically every neighborhood of the former Indian Territory, the school children are of both classes (Indian and white) and

Whereas, the school system heretofore prevailing in the portion of the State known as Oklahoma Territory, was by the provisions of the statehood bill, made operative throughout the entire State, and

Whereas, it would be impractical as well as contrary to the school laws of Oklahoma Territory (now the law of the State of Oklahoma) not to apply said laws in the plan of districting, taxation, etc., to the entire State, to the end that uniformity of public school system may be attained,

And whereas, the former Indian Territory area has been districted by the authorities of the State of Oklahoma into public school districts;

Therefore be it resolved, That so long as Indian funds and public money of the Federal Government is appropriated to the maintenance of public schools in the former five civilized nations (outside of incorporated towns) that:

1. The State, in order to secure uniformity in granting certificates, shall provide for the addition to its state board of education of one member, to be nominated by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. That three members of the state board of examiners, examining applicants and granting certificates to teach common schools, may be nominated by the Secretary of the Interior, or his representative in charge of the common school interests of the Five Civilized Tribes.

3. That upon each board of county examiners in each of said counties in the former five civilized nations, one member of the board of county examiners, examining applicants and granting teachers' certificates, shall be appointed by said common school representative of the Interior Department.

4. Under the authority of the proper school officers of the State of Oklahoma, schools for the joint and equal attendance of the Indian allottees and white children in the same school shall be opened and maintained each year until the district tax levy and the per capita apportionment of state funds is exhausted; whereupon the superintendent representing the Interior Department shall take supervision and conduct said school by the expenditure of the allotment from the Indian fund, and from the government fund, appropriated from year to year, so as to provide if possible, at least eight months school in each year in every district, retaining the same teacher if satisfactory.

Under this agreement, out of the \$300,000 gratuity available for the next fiscal year many schools can be maintained which otherwise would have only very short and irregular terms.

The annual summer normals were held during the month of June, and one of the encouraging features noted was the increase in the interest of the teachers in agricultural instruction.

The following tables give the location, attendance, etc., of the schools among the Five Civilized Tribes:

Schools among Five Civilized Tribes.

Name of school.	Enroll-ment.	Average attend-ance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.
<i>Cherokee schools.</i>					
Male Seminary	143	119	9	\$17,377.88	\$146.08
Female Seminary	194	159	9	21,879.28	137.61
Orphan asylum	67	60	12	10,753.80	215.08
Colored boarding school	54	46	9	5,672.81	123.82
International School for the Blind and Deaf	3	2	12	279.17	139.56
140 day schools:					
White	4,188	}			
Indian	2,792			47,322.62	
Negro	1,027				
Total	8,463	876		108,285.56	
<i>Choctaw schools.</i>					
Jones Male Academy	123	112	9	19,685.37	175.76
Armstrong Male Academy	113	97	9	17,432.11	179.71
Tusahoma Academy	120	106	9	19,544.45	184.88
Wheelock Academy	108	100	9	16,929.32	169.29
Murrow Indian Orphan Home	68	61	9	6,600.00	108.19
Old Goodland	70	56	9	8,585.47	63.13
Chishoktak	41	27	9	1,679.19	62.19
International School for the Blind and Deaf	4	8	12	755.34	251.78
Durant School	70	58	9	4,675.55	80.61
St. Agnes Mission	34	30	9	1,884.77	62.88
74 day schools:					
White	2,273	}			
Indian	436			12,685.46	
Total	3,460	650		106,407.03	
<i>Chickasaw schools.</i>					
Bloomfield Seminary	69	54	9	11,474.94	212.50
Rock Academy	64	41	9	9,246.33	225.52
Harley Academy	78	56	9	10,377.61	185.31
Chickasaw Orphan Home	89	46	12	12,774.81	277.71
Collins Institute	60	42	9	9,012.66	214.59
Selridge Business College	8	5	9	479.87	95.97
Hargrove School	55	39	2	941.47	24.14
Tonkawa Preparatory	2	1	9	127.80	127.80
St. Elizabeth's Convent	17	14	9	1,505.28	107.52
St. Agnes Academy	35	24	9	2,589.14	107.88
El Meta Bond College	15	14	8	1,151.45	82.25
Sulphur Boarding School	41	26	6	2,080.28	80.01
110 day schools:					
White	3,905	}			
Indian	454			22,650.33	
Total	4,892	362		84,411.97	
<i>Seminole schools.</i>					
Emahaka Academy	104	88	8	9,968.27	120.04
Mekusukey Academy	96	78	8	9,447.78	130.24
6 day schools:					
White	95	}			
Negro	186			1,287.99	
Total	481	156		20,699.04	
<i>Creek schools.</i>					
Enfaula High School	100	72	9	9,551.85	132.66
Wetumka Boarding School	97	63	9	8,406.12	133.43
Euclache Boarding School	117	91	9	10,838.08	119.10
Wealaka Boarding School	76	56	9	6,754.29	120.61
Creek Orphan Home	77	46	12	9,069.90	196.95
Pecan Creek Boarding School	67	58	9	5,619.74	96.89
Tallahassee Boarding School	55	44	9	6,069.92	137.73
Tallahassee Boarding School (orphans)	35	24	9	1,907.04	79.46
Nuyaka	94	82	8	5,934.78	72.38
27 day schools:					
White	471	}			
Indian	85			6,420	
Negro	869				
Total	2,183	536		70,551.72	

Support of schools from special funds.

Name of fund.	Number of day schools.	Enrollment.			Cost.
		Indian.	White.	Negro.	
Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes	865	5,786	34,800	9,259	\$272,576.88
Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, surplus court fees.....	199	538	9,126	225	47,028.91

FINANCIAL.

The financial transactions of the Indian agent for the Union Agency have increased from year to year ever since the agreements with the Five Civilized Tribes became law, and the moneys handled during last year greatly exceeded the high-water mark of preceding years. The number of vouchers paid by the agent in the year ended on June 30, 1908, was 16,083 as against 7,879 for the previous year. The receipts and disbursements were:

Receipts.

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations:

Coal royalty.....	\$270,351.62
Asphalt royalty.....	2,845.20
Condemnation of lands for railway purposes....	10,573.50
Sale of seized timber.....	275.44
Proceeds of timber illegally cut.....	199.44
Final quarterly payment right of way St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company.....	750.00
Rent of jail at Tishomingo.....	125.00
Rent of court-house at Atoka.....	20.00
Rent of court-house at Tishomingo.....	600.00
Grazing fee.....	16,804.35
Rental segregated coal and asphalt lands.....	54,119.25
Pipe-line damages.....	2,640.50
Pipe-line taxes.....	32.70
Refund of court costs.....	4.45
Tribal treasurer's (Chickasaw Nation) unexpended balance.....	33.90
Town lots.....	249,134.19
	<hr/>
	\$608,509.54

Cherokee Nation:

School revenue (board of teachers and pupils) ..	8,704.17
Taxes on pipe lines.....	136.55
Damages by pipe lines.....	644.50
Sale of stray stock.....	449.15
Sale of seized timber.....	56.32
Royalty, stone and ballast.....	1,019.36
Ferry charters.....	60.00
Grazing fees.....	22.50
Condemned lands for railway purposes.....	1,353.65
Tribal treasurer's unexpended balance.....	18,673.11
Town lots.....	93,687.94

124,837.25

Creek Nation:

Timber royalty	\$298.41	
Proceeds from sale of timber illegally cut	40.00	
Taxes on pipe lines	91.01	
Damages account construction pipe lines	7,002.90	
Grazing fees	3,176.40	
Condemned lands for railway purposes	2,833.27	
Sale live stock Wetumka and Wealaka boarding schools	232.50	
Refund account marshal's fees in town-lot suits	179.32	
Tribal treasurer's unexpended balance	138.28	
Town lots	21,636.57	
		\$35,728.64

Seminole Nation:

Sale live stock Emahaka and Mekusukey boarding schools	1,407.50	
Tribal treasurer's unexpended balance	1,128.88	
		2,536.38

Individual Indian moneys received to reimburse congressional appropriation:

Leasing of mineral and other lands	30,000.00	
Sale of inherited and other lands	1,891.89	
Exchange	24.00	
		31,915.89

Individual Indian moneys—royalties:

Oil and gas leases	1,665,837.35	
Coal and asphalt leases	10,464.42	
Limestone and shale leases	554.15	
Miscellaneous leases	184.54	
Oil lease bonus (individual)	12,919.55	
Damages to crops account waste oil	25.00	
Refund by Treasurer United States tribal money deposit	2,642.54	
		1,692,627.55

Individual Indian moneys—Land sales:

Balances taken up under Circular 187, as of April 1, 1908	40,684.06	
Various bids, sales and interest	68,433.54	
		109,117.60

Miscellaneous:

Sale of town site maps	157.90	
Sale of lease blanks	6,260.00	
Overpayments advance royalty, Creek and Cherokee	8,623.92	
		15,040.82

Total moneys actually collected by Indian agent	2,620,319.67	
Amount received by agent to cover disallowances .....	.69	
Received by treasury warrants on requisition	707,258.80	
		3,327,578.66

Balance "Individual Indian moneys—Royalties" carried over from previous fiscal year	144,044.06	
Balance "Overpayments advance royalty, Creek and Cherokee," carried over from previous fiscal year	2,257.90	

Total receipts	3,473,880.62	
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Per capita and other Indian payments:

Choctaw-Chickasaw town lots, 1904.....	\$4,600.00	
Choctaw-Chickasaw town lots, 1906.....	9,660.00	
Payment to loyal Creeks.....	5.95	
Payment to the Delawares.....	2,358.65	
		\$16,624.60

Tribal warrant payments:

Choctaw	80,734.28	
Chickasaw	19,891.03	
Cherokee	16,282.82	
Creek	45,624.59	
Seminole	53,210.90	
		215,743.62

Payment for improvements on segregated coal and asphalt lands,

Choctaw-Chickasaw nations.....	198,453.70
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Miscellaneous:

Incidentals, office of Indian inspector for Indian Territory	17,443.13	
Removal of intruders.....	16,992.98	
Sale and leasing of Creek and Cherokee lands.....	59,631.40	
Salary and expenses revenue inspection and collection service.....	19,364.15	
Roads	6,162.58	
Investigation alleged fraudulent leases.....	10,210.51	
Removal of restrictions.....	20,889.40	
Clerical and other expenses town lots.....	5,863.05	
Salary of agent, employees, office incidentals and miscellaneous.....	64,622.74	
Telephone inspection service.....	773.49	
Overpayments advance royalty.....	7,900.79	
Paid royalties due individual Indians.....	1,635,675.26	
Proceeds from land sales paid to individual Indians	16,206.52	
Return of rejected bids on land sales.....	12,808.35	
Town lot refund, Five Civilized Tribes.....	769.86	
Exchange	273.85	
		1,945,608.06

Total actual disbursements.....	2,376,524.98
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Deposited in Subtreasury:

Indian moneys to credit of various tribes.....	773,244.04	
Sale of town site maps.....	157.90	
Sale of lease blanks.....	6,113.00	
Reimbursement appropriation "Leasing of mineral and other lands"	30,000.00	
Reimbursement appropriation "Sale of inherited and other lands"	1,891.89	
Unexpended balances.....	53,797.09	
Account of disallowances.....	.69	

Balances in banks:

Overpayment advance royalty.....	2,926.03	
"Individual Indian moneys—Royalties"	149,123.27	
"Individual Indian moneys—Land sales"	80,102.73	

Grand total.....	3,473,880.62
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TOWN LOTS.

No new town sites were created during last year.

Payments.—The following payments for lots have been received by the Indian agent:

Creek Nation	\$21, 636. 57
Cherokee Nation	93, 687. 94
Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.....	249, 134. 19
	<hr/> 364, 458. 70

Final payment on 56 of the 300 government town sites in the Five Civilized Tribes have been made and the patents covering the land prepared and delivered. Many lot holders who were delinquent on installments due, were notified of the intention of the department to declare forfeitures of such lots, and those on which the payments were not made have been declared forfeited.

Creek lots.—The Creek agreement, ratified by the act of March 1, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 861), provides for the scheduling of lots to persons owning improvements or having the right of possession at 50 per cent of the appraised value, as follows:

(a) Any person in rightful possession of lots having improvements thereon other than temporary buildings, fencing and tillage;

(b) Any person having the right of occupancy of a residence or business lot or both, whether improved or not and owning no other lot or lots in the town; and

(c) Any person holding lands occupied by him as a home within a town, also any person who, at the time of signing the agreement, had purchased any lot, tract, or parcel of land from any person in legal possession at the time.

No person was entitled to purchase at less than the appraisal lots exceeding 4 acres in area, and all the other lots were to be sold at public auction.

Reports came to the department that frauds had been perpetrated in the scheduling of lots in some of the towns in the Creek Nation. The services of Hon. William Dudley Foulke were enlisted to make an investigation, and on the strength of his report it was decided, where tribal patents had been issued and delivered, to bring suits to restore the title to the nation, and, where the lots had not been patented, to cancel the schedules.

The execution, approval and recording of deeds in the towns covered by his report were suspended. M. L. Mott, national attorney of the Creek Nation, was directed to bring suit where fraud was apparent in the original scheduling and W. L. Sturdevant, of St. Louis, was appointed a special counsel to assist him. The chief method pursued had been for some one to take in his own name all the lots that the law permitted one person to buy and then to have additional lots scheduled in the names of relatives and friends, the expect-

tation being to procure large areas at 50 per cent of the value of the lots. Many suits had been brought in the United States courts for the Indian Territory, but before they could be brought to issue, the United States courts for the Indian Territory went out of existence and the cases were transferred to the Oklahoma state courts, whence they passed later to the United States court for the eastern district of Oklahoma. The delays incident to these transfers have prevented the final hearing and determination of any of the cases.

Lots on coal lands.—Section 13 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), provides:

That all coal and asphalt lands whether leased or unleased shall be reserved from sale under this act until the existing leases for coal and asphalt lands have expired, or until such time as may be otherwise provided by law.

A good many towns had been established on the segregated coal lands and the department held that under that act no further payments could be accepted from the town-lot holders and nothing could be done in the way of conveying title to the lots until further legislation could be had from the Congress. Section 14 of the "restrictions act" reads:

That the provisions of section thirteen of the act of Congress approved April twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and six, * * * shall not apply to town lots in town sites heretofore established, surveyed, platted, and appraised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the conveyance of any interest in the coal or asphalt underlying said lots.

This law renders it possible for the department to accept final payments on town lots in the segregated coal lands and to issue tribal patents covering the ownership of the surface, which will afford a great relief. Since the creation of the original towns, others have sprung into existence in the neighborhood of the mines, and the towns already established have spread beyond their original boundaries. Valuable improvements have been erected and it was felt that some consideration should be shown to occupants of the new lots. In the act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), generally known as the "omnibus Indian act," section 7 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to segregate, survey, and schedule such other towns, parts of towns or town lots as are now in existence, or which he may deem it desirable to establish within the coal and asphalt lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. The Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes has been directed to carry out this provision of law.

Hartshorne.—The people of the town of Hartshorne, Choctaw Nation, complained that the lots within their town site had been appraised at much more than their real value. The "restrictions act" authorized a reappraisement, which has been made and approved by the department.

Dewey.—The town of Dewey in the Cherokee Nation was laid out and lots sold by an intermarried white citizen before allotments were made, and a part of the land included in the town site was selected in allotment by Julia Lewis, a claimant to enrollment as an intermarried white citizen. Before a decision was rendered by the Supreme Court in the citizenship case, her selection was laid out in lots, the lots sold and valuable improvements erected. Under the Red Bird decision involving the claims of intermarried whites, she was declared not to be entitled to enrollment, and the purchasers of the lots, being thus deprived of any title to their holdings, asked for congressional relief. In the "omnibus Indian act" there was inserted a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to set aside for town-site purposes the land selected by Julia Lewis, and to survey, appraise and sell the lots for cash. The Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes has been directed to carry out the law.

Tuttle.—A suit is pending in the courts of Oklahoma and the supreme court of the District of Columbia, involving a part of the town site of Tuttle, in the Chickasaw Nation. which has been a source of great embarrassment to the lot-holders within the area involved. The suit arises out of a claim by Ethelbert Dowden to ownership of the land in question through an alleged purchase by him from the heirs of Aaron Colbert, a deceased Choctaw Indian. After the land had been selected in behalf of the estate of Colbert, the department segregated it for town-site purposes and surveyed and sold the lots. The Government is making a defense in behalf of the townspeople, but pending the final determination of the controversy it is impossible for sales to be made or loans to be negotiated to pay for improvements.

Lots for school sites.—In some sections among the Five Civilized Tribes it has been difficult for the directors of school districts to procure sites for schoolhouses, because the suitable land was unsalable, being included in full-blood allotments or in homesteads or in the unallotted lands of the tribes. To meet the difficulty, a provision in the "omnibus Indian act" authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to sell for school purposes from the unallotted lands tracts not exceeding two acres in any one district, and to sell from allotted lands any tracts not exceeding two acres which the allottees, including full-bloods and minors, wish to dispose of for such purposes.

ROADS.

The work of establishing roads in the Creek and Cherokee nations was substantially finished before the beginning of the last fiscal year, but in the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole nations it was continued. From July 1, to November 16, 1907, 1,211 miles of section-

line roads had been established in the Cherokee and Creek nations at a cost of \$6,162.58 paid out of their tribal funds. This with the 1,582 miles in the other three nations makes a total of 2,783 miles.

PLACING ALLOTTEES IN POSSESSION.

During the year, the agent has carried forward the work of placing allottees in possession of their allotments. He received 2,650 verbal complaints which were all adjusted in the field without the necessity of hearings. Of the 570 written complaints filed and those brought forward from the previous year, 598 were investigated and disposed of, making a total of 3,248 cases adjusted.

KIOWA TOWN SITES.

In my last report I referred to the establishment of six town sites in the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache pasture lands in Oklahoma, under the act of March 20, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80).

The deeds for the lots in the town site of Randlett were approved on January 24, 1908, and were returned to the Kiowa town site commission on January 28. Deeds for Quanah, approved on March 27, 1908, were returned to the commission on March 31. Those for Eschiti, approved on December 20, 1907, were returned on March 12. Those for Isadore, Ahpeatone and Koonkazachey, approved on March 27, 1908, were returned on March 31. The commission was instructed to deliver all these deeds in escrow to the various banks designated by the purchasers.

The following table shows the status of these six town sites:

Kiowa town sites.

	Randlett.	Quanah.	Eschiti.	Isadore.	Ahpeatone.	Koonkazachey.
Number of lots.....	1,566	1,190	1,236	1,204	1,302	562
Number of lots sold.....	1,566	677	1,236	660	451	60
Lots unsold.....		513		544	851	502
Lots redeemed.....	1,343	24	74	123	63	39
Lots unredeemed.....	213	653	1,162	587	388	21
Deeds executed.....	408	161	380	137	67	17
Deeds redeemed.....	360	6	25	28	11	10
Deeds unredeemed.....	48	165	356	109	56	7
Total sale valuation.....	\$68,681.00	\$10,252.00	\$50,954.00	\$7,937.00	\$5,751.00	\$459.00
Collected at sale.....	19,931.75	2,801.50	12,829.25	2,028.50	1,470.75	114.75
Second payment collected.....	37,186.50	158.75	1,380.75	723.00	930.75	225.75
Total amount collected.....	57,118.25	2,960.25	14,210.00	2,751.50	2,401.50	340.50
To be collected on delivery of deed.....	48,749.25	7,450.50	38,124.75	5,908.50	4,280.25	344.25
Total amount uncollected.....	11,562.75	7,296.75	36,744.00	5,185.50	3,349.50	118.50

OSAGE RESERVATION.

The Osage allotting commission is still actively engaged in the work, alluded to in my last two reports, of making an equal division among them of the lands and funds of the Osage Indians in Oklahoma, under the act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539).

Tribal roll.—On April 11, 1908, the Secretary of the Interior approved the tribal roll which contains the names of 2,230 persons, of whom all but one are entitled to allotments. A white woman who has resided with the tribe during most of her life was enrolled for annuities only. A resolution introduced at the last session of the Congress providing for the enrollment of some 37 other persons failed of passage, and unless other names are added by the Congress the roll will remain as now constituted.

First, second, and third selections.—The schedule of first, second, and third 160-acre selections made by each member of the tribe was submitted by the allotting commission on June 16, 1908, and is now being entered in the tract books of the office. The first selections aggregate 354,654.90 acres, the second 355,078.65, and the third 355,400.76, a total of 1,065,134.31 acres.

This schedule also shows which selection each member of the tribe has designated as his homestead. The allotting commission has submitted also a separate schedule showing the homestead selections, which aggregate 355,291.78 acres.

Lands reserved.—With reference to railroad rights of way the act of June 28, 1906, provides:

SEC. 11. That all lands taken or condemned by any railroad company in the Osage Reservation, in pursuance of any act of Congress or regulation of the Department of the Interior, for rights of way, station grounds, side tracks, stock pens and cattle yards, water stations, terminal facilities, and any other railroad purpose, shall be, and are hereby, reserved from selection and allotment and confirmed in such railroad companies for their use and benefit in the construction, operation, and maintenance of their railroads: *Provided*, That such railroad companies shall not take or acquire hereby any right or title to any oil, gas, or other mineral in any of said lands.

On October 29, 1907, the allotting commission was instructed to reserve from selection and allotment all rights of way of railroad companies legally acquired, including station grounds, side tracks, stock pens, water stations, etc. Lands have been reserved as follows:

To the Midland Valley Railroad Company 1,367.50 acres. This line of road traverses 111 first selections, from which is reserved 691.81 acres; 52 second selections, from which is reserved 307.03 acres; 42 third selections, from which is reserved 237.34 acres, and 35 unallotted subdivisions, from which is reserved 131.32 acres.

To the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company 1,114.09 acres. This line of road traverses 72 first selections, from which is reserved 435.11 acres; 53 second selections, from which is reserved 279.31 acres; 30 third selections, from which is reserved 145.59 acres, and 75 unallotted subdivisions, from which is reserved 254.08 acres.

To the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company 612.49 acres. This line of road traverses 40 first selections, from which is

reserved 308.89 acres; 24 second selections, from which is reserved 224.35 acres; and 9 third selections, from which is reserved 79.25 acres.

The following lands have also been reserved from selection and allotment:

John N. Florer reservation: W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$; S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$; S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$; SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 15; N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, T. 24, R. 6.

For dwelling purposes of Osage Indians:

At Grayhorse SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 15; NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$; E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$; S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$; S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$; SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$; NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 22, T. 24, R. 6.

At Hominy E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$; lots 6 and 7, sec. 6, T. 22, R. 9.

At Pawhuska lots 1 and 2; S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, T. 25, R. 9.

To the Sisters of St. Francis, for St. John School: Lot 3 of sec. 3, T. 24, R. 7; SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$; S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, T. 25, R. 7.

To the Sisters of St. Francis, for St. Louis School: NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, T. 25, R. 9.

The act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1061), reserved five town sites and a cemetery, as follows:

Fairfax Cemetery: NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 13, T. 24, R. 5.

Fairfax town site: Lot 2, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$; NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$; lot 3, sec. 7, T. 24, R. 6.

Foraker town site: SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, T. 23, R. 7.

Hominy town site: Lots 1 and 2; S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, T. 22, R. 8.

Pawhuska town site: S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 4; N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 9, T. 25, R. 9.

Bigheart town site: NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, T. 24, R. 11.

The area of these reservations (including the railroad reservations) aggregates 5,208.58 acres.

Final division.—On June 29 the allotting commission entered on the work of dividing among the members of the tribe the lands not embraced in the three selections or the reservations for towns, cemeteries, and railroads, estimated at 399,717.09 acres. Naturally, the best had been taken, leaving only the poorer land for final division. Some of it can not be classed as even good pasture land, but some is known to contain valuable mineral deposits. The commission will try to equalize the value of the allotments as far as practicable.

Resurveys.—On October 10, 1907, the department directed a retracement of the exterior township lines and the relocation of section corners along these lines, and on March 14, 1908, a retracement of the original subdivisional lines of survey, at an approximate cost of \$61,289.50. The survey is now progressing in the field under the direction of A. F. Dunnington, topographer in charge.

Town sites.—My last report gave the receipts up to July 23, 1907, from sales of town lots under the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1061). During the fiscal year 1908, the remaining lots have been sold

and the work of the town-site commission closed. The following amounts were received:

Pawhuska town site-----	\$3, 902. 75
Foraker town site-----	622. 00
Bigheart town site-----	870. 25
Hominy town site-----	4, 345. 50
Fairfax town site-----	6, 605. 50
	<hr/>
	16, 346. 00

Oil and gas.—Only a few subleases or assignments of interest, covering oil and gas lands within the 680,000 acres embraced in the Foster oil and gas lease, have been submitted to the office during the last fiscal year. Practically the whole of this field is now in the hands of actual operators, and the development of petroleum and natural gas has been going on steadily throughout the year.

During the year ended December 31, 1907, the total quantity of crude petroleum run from the Osage Reservation to the Prairie Oil and Gas Company was 5,085,232.49 barrels; to the Uncle Sam Oil Company 56,757.92 barrels; to the Superior Refining Company 2,002.56 barrels; 5,143,870.97 barrels in all. Under the act extending the Foster lease, the royalty to be paid the Indians is one-eighth of all the oil produced, amounting to 642,983.87 barrels.

A conservative estimate places the production of natural gas, under present development, at about 350,000,000 cubic feet per day. This does not include the gas known as "casing head gas," produced from certain wells classed as combination wells, which is used by many of the operators for fuel, lighting and other purposes.

WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION BOUNDARY.

In an opinion rendered May 24, 1906, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department held that the true northern line of the Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon, defined by the treaty of June 25, 1855 (12 Stat. L., 963), was correctly run by Handley in 1871, from the initial point established by him "up to and including the 26th mile thereof," and that Congress had so declared by the act of June 6, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 86); that the true line for the remainder of the northern boundary was declared by that act to be "thence in a due west course to the summit of the Cascade Mountains," as found by the commissioners who were appointed under the Indian appropriation act of August 19, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 336-355), and who reported to the department June 8, 1891; and that from this point the true westerly boundary must begin and run, as the treaty provides, "southerly to Mount Jefferson."

As section 2115 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides for the survey of the boundaries of Indian reservations under

the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, this office made recommendation on July 30, 1908, which was approved by the department on August 3, that the Land Office be instructed to enter into a contract for the survey of the western line of the reservation and of the unsurveyed part of its northern boundary as above set out. These boundaries have been in dispute for some time, and the Forest Service, as well as this office, is anxious to have them definitely fixed by an authorized survey.

THE ABSENTEE UTES.

In my reports for 1906 and 1907 accounts were given of the departure of some Utes from their reservation in Utah, their wandering in Wyoming, their surrender to the military and their settlement on four townships of land in the northwestern part of pasture No. 2 on the Cheyenne River Reservation in South Dakota, where they again passed under the jurisdiction of this office.

Work was at once offered them on generous terms on the Santa Fe Railway System, all able-bodied men to be employed and their families to be comfortably provided for at no cost for house rent, fuel or water, and with commissary supplies furnished at wholesale prices. They refused, because the work was so far away that they could not take their ponies with them. They were advised to do as other citizens would, and sell the ponies if these were an obstacle in the way of their self-support; but all such suggestions were treated with scorn. Later they were offered work on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway System, little more than 100 miles distant, with the promise that their ponies should be cared for in a large pasture attached to the Rapid City Indian School and that their children should be placed in that school, where they would be within a few miles of their parents, who could easily visit them. This offer they rejected with the contemptuous remark that "work was all right for the Sioux Indians, but the Utes were 'government people' and the Government would support them."

Special United States Indian Agent Thomas Downs, then in charge of the Cheyenne River Reservation, did his best to induce the Utes to change their attitude. He had just succeeded in bringing about a good state of feeling among the Sioux, and it was particularly trying that the Utes should set the Sioux so bad an example of resistance to the Government's benevolent effort to improve their condition. Meanwhile, under instructions from this office, he had cut down the Ute rations one-half, and had carefully explained to the absentees that such a reduction was because the fund from which they had been supplied was practically exhausted, and that I was unwilling to trench on the money which belonged to the other Utes who had respected the wishes of the Government and remained at home.

To insure protection to the agency employees and other white persons in the neighborhood of the Ute settlement, in case the Utes should openly revolt, Special Agent Downs recommended that a force of United States soldiers be stationed there; and, accordingly, in the latter part of October, the War Department dispatched two troops of cavalry to remain for a while near the Ute camp at Thunder Butte. Meanwhile, Capt. Carter P. Johnson, U. S. Army, who had been instrumental in removing the Indians from Fort Meade to the Cheyenne River Reservation, was sent there to counsel with them and report to the War Department. In his report of October 30, 1907, he strongly urged a plan which included further rationing of the Utes.

No doubt, the easiest way out of the difficulty would have been to continue to feed, clothe and shelter these Indians, as they themselves had proposed. But it seemed to me that we had reached a crisis in their affairs where the only thing to do was to keep them faced squarely with the one alternative which had been held out to them from the beginning—the same alternative faced by other citizens of every race and color in this country: since work and wages had been offered them, they must either earn their bread or go without it. To parley further was only to postpone the evil day. It was hoped that even at that late hour they would accept the situation and take the wiser course when confronted with the plain choice of accepting employment or taking the natural consequences of rejecting it.

I neither attempted nor advised any measure of coercion. My one effort throughout the episode was to impress upon these people the fact that as citizens they were amenable to the law, and that the law contemplates that every man who can do so shall support himself and his family and permit his children to receive the rudiments of an education. I accordingly recommended that the President be advised of the facts and be requested to assure the Absentee Utes that he had reached the last limit of lenity in dealing with them. This attitude of the Government was conveyed to the Indians, at my instance, through Captain Johnson as coming direct from the President.

On November 2, 1907, I dispatched to the reservation Charles E. Dagenett, supervisor of Indian employment, who had procured offers of remunerative work for some of the Indians, so that he might immediately arrange for their employment if they would accept it. At the same time I recommended that the military force in their neighborhood be strengthened; that it be confined exclusively to preserving order, and that the same general lines of policy be followed which were pursued when these people were first rounded up and removed to Fort Meade, namely, that they be convinced through their

sense of sight that violence would be of no avail, and that the shedding of blood on either side would be entirely useless. The presence of a military force in the neighborhood had the desired effect of entirely preventing any show of violence or even resistance on the part of the Indians, who generally concluded to go to work.

Matters were quiet through the winter with scarcely any change; the troops remained in camp and the Indians continued peaceable. Captain Johnson visited them once a month and submitted reports as to their condition. Many of the Indians were employed during the fall and a part of the winter on construction work for the Missouri River and Northwestern Railway Company; their earnings amounted to \$1,805.40, and matters were progressing favorably until about January 1, when the company suspended. Some \$218 are still due, which the company will probably pay after its reorganization. Some of the Utes removed to the Rapid City School in South Dakota, where they were employed in the construction of fences and other farm labor; for this they were paid \$1,036.73. A considerable number of the children attended school, and were subsisted and clothed, like the other pupils, at the expense of the Government.

Toward spring a widespread desire was manifest among the Indians to return to their home on the Uintah Reservation, which was not discouraged. The matter was discussed at several meetings, until finally there was a general agreement among them to return, and active preparations for the trip began about the middle of May. Captain Johnson was detailed by the War Department to go with the Indians, and Henry Harris of Fort Duchesne was induced to act as interpreter for the removal party. On June 10, 11, and 12, authority was granted Captain Johnson to expend for—

Subsistence.....	\$4, 420
Wagons and harness.....	3, 000
Rent of camping grounds en route.....	1, 500
Incidental expenses.....	500
Emergency fund.....	500

The War Department had already placed at his disposal a number of mule teams sufficient to equip the expedition.

On June 29 Captain Johnson telegraphed the office that he and 225 Indians had left Thunder Butte for Rapid City. On July 14 he telegraphed that the wagons he had ordered from the factory had just arrived at Rapid City, and that a delay of three or four days would be necessary to set them up and reorganize the expedition for the final start to Utah. On July 24 he left Rapid City with 360 Indians, comprising the entire number there and on the Cheyenne River Reservation. On August 3 he reported that he had arrived at Fort Robinson in good condition. A family of four persons deserted

shortly after leaving Rapid City and were later found on the Pine Ridge Reservation. They were sent under escort of two Pine Ridge policemen to rejoin Captain Johnson's party.^a

COLORADO UTES IN SAN JUAN, UTAH.

Several years ago some Ute Indians left the Southern Ute Reservation in Colorado and went into San Juan County, Utah, where they are accused of having caused great damage and annoyance to the citizens by stealing property, killing stock, and putting women and children in fear.

The superintendent in charge of the reservation investigated the stories as best he could, but the testimony submitted was so contradictory that the office could reach no conclusion whether the whites or the Indians were to blame for the alleged troubles. On January 11, 1908, he was instructed to try to persuade the absentee Indians to return to their reservation, or to settle down somewhere and take lands under the fourth section of the general allotment act as amended. He was told to explain to them that white men who had no fixed abode but wandered at will without any definite way of making a living, were arrested and kept in confinement, and that, though the Washington Government would regret very much to see them treated in this way, yet if they committed depredations on white citizens the President might send soldiers to remove and punish them. Complaints continued, and on the suggestion of the superintendent, Special Inspector Chubbuck was instructed on May 1 to visit the several bands, investigate thoroughly the complaints made by the white men, and inform the Indians that they must live in peace with their neighbors, observe the rules laid down for the good order of the community, and heed the advice of the local officers; and that the Government, however able and willing to protect persons who were trying to make an honest living and be law-abiding, whether whites or Indians, would take no part in the protection of lawbreakers and disorderly characters.

Mr. Chubbuck's report of August 24 shows that many of the alleged depredations were committed years ago, and that the whites were in the wrong in some instances and the Indians in others. It also shows that the Indians went into that country first, and have rights there which some of the whites, particularly the cattlemen, have not been disposed to respect.

Mr. Chubbuck suggested several ways by which troubles between the Indians and the whites might probably be avoided, all of which will be considered with a view to working the problem out.

^a Since this was in print, Captain Johnson has telegraphed that the entire band of Utes reached the Uintah Agency on October 21, and were turned over by him to the acting agent there.

PUYALLUP LANDS.

During the last year \$17,214.46 has been reported as having been collected on deferred payments for lands previously sold in the Puyallup Reservation in Washington—\$8,766.62 being payments on allotted lands and \$8,447.84 on Indian addition lots.

On February 12, 1908, the supervisor who was then in charge of the Puyallup Agency reported that a former superintendent who had absconded, had deposited to his own credit in the National Bank of Commerce of Tacoma, Wash., \$885.41 of the allotted funds and \$960.32 of the Indian addition funds which he had collected, instead of placing them to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. It also appeared that he had misused \$246.99 of the allotted land and \$1,775.72 of the Indian addition funds. When his accounts shall have been finally settled and these sums collected on his bond they will be paid to the Indians entitled. The remainder of the \$17,214.46 was properly placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States and disbursed under department authority to the parties entitled.

An investigation of the sale by the superintendent of school tract No. 2, as provided in the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 377), cast a suspicion of fraud on that transaction, and the office recommended that a tender of the consideration be made to the purchasers and a reconveyance demanded of them, and that, in case of their refusal to deed back the land, suit be instituted to cancel the deed and restore the lands to the Indians. To avoid a suit they have reconveyed the lands to the United States in trust for the Indians.

PUYALLUP TIDE LANDS.

On April 29, 1907, the Puyallup Indians entered into a contract with Charles Bedford, an attorney of Tacoma, Wash., to prosecute their claim to the lands adjacent to the reservation and between high and low tides for a contingent fee of 50 per cent of the land or proceeds thereof that might be recovered. This contract was on February 3, 1908, approved by the department for a contingent fee of 25 per cent of the proceeds from all compromises or sales of land recovered by virtue of the contract, such compensation not to exceed, however, \$30,000, and no compromise to be final and effective until approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The history of the claim of these Indians relates back to 1854, when Isaac Stevens, governor of the Territory of Washington, entered into a treaty with the Nisqually and other Indians whereby there was set aside as a reservation for the Puyallup Indians a square tract containing 2 sections, or 1,280 acres, lying on the south

side of Commencement Bay. Governor Stevens, finding the Indians dissatisfied with the size and location of the reservation agreed upon, held another council with the Indians on Fox Island in August, 1856, and agreed to a readjustment of the reservation, the exterior boundaries of which were surveyed and established by his order. A map of the survey was transmitted by the governor to this office under date of December 5, 1856, giving a description of the courses and distances of the exterior boundaries of the reservation.

The reservation was set apart for the use of these Indians by executive order dated January 20, 1857. The Indians claim that it was intended to have this reservation bounded on its western side by the waters of Commencement Bay from the southeasterly extremity of said bay around northwardly to the northwestern corner of the reservation on the southerly shore of Admiralty Inlet. The survey was thought to be made so as to give the Indians this frontage upon the bay, with free access to the waters thereof, but when the map was made it showed that there was land along the shore and outside of the reservation, arising from an error of the surveyor in leaving the line of low-water mark along the shore of the bay and running a direct line to the place of beginning.

In 1873 Superintendent Milroy called attention to this inadvertence and asked that the western boundary of the reservation be so adjusted as to conform to the intentions of the parties when the reservation was established, and recommended that, instead of the direct line along the water front, the boundary follow the shore line at low-water mark.

On the recommendation of the department the President on September 6, 1873, issued an order that the reservation be extended so as to include within its limits all that part of sec. 34, T. 21 N., R. 3 E., not already included within the reservation. The intention of this order was to give the Indians access to a mile of the water front.

In 1874 the surveyor-general for the Territory of Washington extended the government survey over the reservation and forwarded to the General Land Office a map showing the result of his survey. This map was identical with Governor Stevens's map, except the western boundary of the reservation along the waters of Commencement Bay. Governor Stevens's map showed a straight line across the head of the bay, running from the last monument mentioned in his field notes to the place of beginning, a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, while the surveyor-general's map showed an irregular line between these same points, following approximately the line of high water, or what in a general survey would have been a meander line of the bay. Between these two lines there is an area of between 200 and 300 acres of land bars at low tide, which are covered at high tide.

In 1889 the State of Washington was admitted into the Union, and one section of its constitution asserts title in the State to all tide and shore lands, while another section of the constitution disclaims any title to lands embraced within an Indian reservation and lands patented by the United States.

In 1893 the State of Washington enacted legislation looking to the sale of its tide lands, and in 1906 the tide lands were sold by the State, including the land lying between the western boundary of the reservation as shown on Governor Stevens's map and the western meander line of the reservation as shown by the public survey. This land, and that added to the reservation by executive order of September 6, 1873, is now the subject of conflicting claims by the Puyallup Indians and the grantees of the State, and forms the basis of the claim for which they entered into the contract with Mr. Bedford; and suit to recover these lands is now pending in the circuit court of the United States for the western district of the State of Washington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS E. LEUPP,
Commissioner.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
Washington, D. C., September 25, 1908.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the twenty-sixth annual report of the Superintendent of Indian Schools for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

The progress made during the year in all lines of educational work has been steady and cumulative. Thanks to the practical policy you outlined three years ago, large numbers of Indian students are voluntarily working by the day, receiving the same compensation paid to white men for similar work, and are taking more kindly to this mode of gaining their livelihood. The attendance this year has been larger and more regular than heretofore, and many of the schools have better equipment and improved methods of instruction. The advancement in Indian education is seen also in the improved condition of the Indians generally, and in the increasing number who speak English and are self-supporting.

SYNOPSIS OF SCHOOLS VISITED.

A brief résumé of reports of inspection, made by your direction, that have been submitted to you during the year are appended, arranged in alphabetical order by States.

CALIFORNIA.

Few Indians in southern California, as you are aware, receive rations, none receive annuities, and but few live in idleness. There are 12 day schools in this section, and nearly all the children are in attendance. Of the returned students I have met here, nearly all are fairly industrious. Farming their own land and working for their white neighbors are the principal occupations of these Indians.

Sherman Institute (nonreservation school).—The large boarding school established at Riverside five years ago has an enrollment of 500 pupils, and is a successful and well-managed school. The buildings are in excellent condition and the grounds are attractive and well cared for. Good work is carried on in the class rooms, and pupils are given practical instruction in all branches of industrial work. Class-room lessons are based on practical daily work of the industrial departments, and this idea has also extended to the literary societies and entertainments held during the year.

A commendable feature is the training pupils receive in connection with the farm, where they are detailed in squads of fifty each for

periods of three months. The girls perform work usually falling upon a farmer's wife and daughters, such as general housework, cooking, butter making, etc.; they also have the care of a small poultry yard, a few pigs, and a kitchen garden. The boys are required to do actual farm work, including care of dairy herd, cattle, hogs, and horses. The products of the farm supply a substantial part of the school subsistence.

Many pupils attending this school are placed in positions financially and educationally profitable. They earn considerable money, two-thirds of which is placed in a savings bank to their credit, and the remainder given to them for incidental expenses. The boys work in orange and lemon groves, fruit-packing houses, and on ranches, earning from \$1 to \$2 per day, according to their ability and ambition. The girls find ready employment in white families at from \$25 to \$30 per month, where they learn home making; and in view of this a larger number should receive training at the school in cooking, butter making, and poultry raising, and a more extensive equipment is required in the cooking department. The girls also receive instruction in lace making and drawn work, and find profitable employment after leaving school, as such work usually commands ready sale.

Practical demonstrative work was a feature of the commencement exercises.

COLORADO.

There are 807 Southern Ute Indians in Colorado, the only tribe in the State. A few of these Indians have small patches of land under cultivation, and a more extensive system of irrigation and additional farming implements would be of assistance. The Catholics and Presbyterians maintain churches for these Indians.

Grand Junction (nonreservation) school.—About 240 pupils attend the Grand Junction School, coming from the Southern Ute Reservation in the southwestern part of Colorado and from reserves in adjacent States and Territories. Six new buildings have been erected within the last year or two, and the plant is in good condition.

Facilities for industrial training are limited. The school farm contains 178 acres, but the soil is not well adapted to agricultural purposes, owing to the excessive amount of alkali. The dairy herd, composed of Holstein and Durham stock, furnished a fair supply of milk; but in order to have adequate pasturage and to make the land under cultivation yield better results, a drainage system should be supplied and an extra effort made to get rid of the alkali.

The class-room teachers, none of whom were there on my previous visit, were urged to follow the outlines in your 1905 report and adapt the instruction to meet local needs. The advisability of giving instruction in horticulture was pointed out to the teaching corps, in order to equip pupils for employment on the fruit farms in the surrounding country. This is an advantageous point to carry on the outing system, and I was informed that 50 boys and 20 girls belonging to this school have saved between \$3,000 and \$4,000 in the last year or two. There is a steady demand at good wages for the services of both boys and girls, and the training they receive in household duties, on ranches, and in beet fields proves of greater benefit than years spent in school.

IDAHO.

There are 1,782 Indians under the Fort Hall School, and the majority of them have a sufficient knowledge of English to conduct ordinary business transactions. They are making good progress, and rations are issued only to the old and infirm. The valleys, where a few years ago only sagebrush grew, have been put under cultivation, and yield good crops of grain, alfalfa, and vegetables. The Indians are also improving their cattle, and are supplying all the beef required on the reservation. They are locating their lands in anticipation of future allotments, and the improvements on the reservation during the past few years have been marked. The irrigation system is working a wonderful transformation, and both men and women are employed on the works. Their horses were in better condition than on my former visit, and there were stacks of feed back of almost every tepee.

Fort Hall (reservation) School.—The school buildings are new, electric lighted and steam heated, and are in excellent condition. The class-room work showed progress, but industrial training facilities are limited. The new school farm contains 32 acres of well-watered, fertile valley land and 300 acres of meadow land on Rossfork Creek, 2½ miles distant. Good crops of hay, grain, and vegetables are raised, and the school has a large herd of cattle.

MICHIGAN.

The Indians residing on reservations in Michigan are composed of bands of Chippewa. They receive no rations from the Government. The allotments comprise mostly valuable timber land, and the timber is sold by the Indians subject to the supervision of the Government. They nearly all speak fair English and dress in citizen garb.

The school is situated near the center of the old Isabella Reservation, where the Indians were well advanced in civilization, religiously inclined, and now voluntarily place their children in school. The camp meetings held by the old Indians at this place are attended by Indians from all over the State of Michigan.

Mount Pleasant (nonreservation) School.—About 350 pupils attend this school. The work in the class rooms and industrial departments is steadily improving, although the facilities for the latter need enlarging if the school is to be continued. Girls in the domestic science class are taught to take charge of a kitchen and dining room and to do the family cooking, and those who complete the course find ready employment in white families. The farm of 320 acres is adapted to various crops, but climatic conditions have been unfavorable this year. The commencement exercises consisted of practical demonstrations in domestic and industrial work.

A class of pupils was taken to the institute held at Cleveland, Ohio, where, in a creditable manner, they assisted in the presentation of practical schoolroom work.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma Indians in some instances reside on their allotments, some lease their lands to white farmers, a few camp where they work. In some sections improvement is apparent in the amount of land

farmed by Indians. Both Catholic and Protestant missionaries are at work among the Oklahoma Indians.

Chilocco (nonreservation) School.—The pupils attending this school are drawn from reservations in the locality and from many western and northern tribes. The school farm contains 8,640 acres of land and agricultural instruction holds front rank in the industrial course. In addition to practical instruction received in cultivating the farm crops pupils are required to make original investigations and experiments. For example, Indian corn was procured from arid regions of New Mexico and Arizona and pupils from those sections conducted experiments with a view to increasing the yield without destroying the drought-resisting qualities. Similar experiments and investigations were made with grains indigenous to other localities from which pupils are drawn. Training is also given in dairying and poultry raising.

A large orchard supplies the school table with quantities of peaches, apples, cherries, etc., the growing and care of which furnish practical instruction in horticulture. Truck gardening is extensively carried on, the younger pupils being assigned individual plats. This gives them a sense of personal responsibility and an ambition to perform their work well, and shows them what can be grown on a small piece of land when properly cultivated.

The domestic course aims to give the girls practical drilling in cooking, sewing, and general housework, and the industrial to equip the boys to earn a living by working their allotments.

The class-room work was more or less retarded by the burning of the main school building.

This school has a large and well-equipped printing office and 2,000 copies of my report for 1907 were printed, illustrated, and bound by the printing staff, composed of Indian boys. The work was of such a creditable nature as to meet your commendation.

OREGON.

The Indians on the five reservations in Oregon are fairly prosperous. On the Klamath Reservation, which is adapted to stock raising, the census last year gave 1,061 Indians, and they raised 2,700 head of horses, 3,600 cattle, 2,000 domestic fowls, 600 hogs and 70 mules. The Indians take kindly to day schools for their children, and last year two boarding schools were abolished (the Grande Ronde and the Yainax schools) and day schools established in their stead. Both Protestant and Catholic missions are conducted on the different reservations in the State.

There are 448 Indians on the Siletz Reservation, and very few—the physically disabled—receive any gratuitous support from the Government. These Indians have been allotted land in severalty and in civilization are, perhaps, above the average. Many of them live in good houses and a number of the homes are neat and sanitary. Nearly all of them speak English and wear citizens' clothes. They support themselves by cultivating their allotments and by working for the neighboring white farmers who have purchased inherited Indian land.

Salem (nonreservation) School.—The Salem School, at Chemawa, is the largest in the Northwest. Much care and work have been

expended on both buildings and grounds, showing that the 668 students enrolled, part of whose instruction consists in keeping up the plant, receive practical industrial instruction. The school is situated in a section where many kinds of fruits and vegetables can be grown and general farming carried on to advantage, and since pupils will depend mainly upon these occupations for support after leaving school, too great stress can not be laid upon the importance of horticultural and agricultural instruction. The girls are taught sewing, hand-laundering, and rag-carpet making, but there is need of more training in family cooking. Efforts are being made to correlate more closely the industrial and literary branches than heretofore, and with good results.

This school remains in session during July, to afford pupils an opportunity to work in the hop fields during September without interfering with their school work. The pupils earn considerable money while so employed, which they are encouraged to save.

Attached to this school is one of the finest and best equipped hospitals in the service; and the open air treatment of tubercular patients has achieved some cures that had been considered hopeless.

Siletz School.—The land allotted to the Siletz Indians is quite productive, and it is essential that the older children receive thorough training in the agricultural, industrial, and domestic branches. There are, however, much better facilities at the Chemawa school for training in these branches than there were at the Siletz boarding school, and the latter has been closed and a day school for the younger children substituted; this will be for the best interest of these Indians as well as a saving to the Government.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Carlisle (nonreservation) School.—Indian students from all parts of the United States, including Alaska, attend this school. During the past year over 1,000 students were enrolled.

The school is well equipped for industrial training, and the buildings are kept in excellent repair by boys in the carpentry, masonry, plumbing, and other departments; and they seem eager to prepare themselves for self-support by acquiring skill in some mechanical trade. The work in the class rooms and industrial branches is more closely correlated than heretofore, with excellent results.

The beneficial influences of the outing system are apparent and many pupils were placed in white families during the year. Pupils who devote their entire time to household or farm duties are paid for their work; those who merely perform minor tasks, morning and evening, while attending public school are housed and fed in return for their services. A considerable sum is earned by outing pupils each year, the greater portion of which is deposited in bank to their credit and turned over to them when they finally leave the jurisdiction of the school.

Classes in native arts and crafts, under the direction of native teachers, form an interesting feature of the work.

The commencement exercises this year were especially commendable and a part of the programme was repeated at the Cleveland Institute to show other schools how the office desires commencements conducted.

VIRGINIA.

Hampton Institute.—Each year Congress makes appropriation for the tuition and maintenance of 120 Indian children. Only those are enrolled who are capable of passing satisfactory mental and physical tests and who are ambitious to become leaders among their own people. A record is kept of students after leaving school, which furnishes authentic information regarding the uses to which they put their training and education.

This is one of the best equipped industrial schools in the United States, and the Indian boy has an excellent opportunity to become skilled in one or more of the eighteen or twenty trades taught, with equal advantages for acquiring a practical knowledge of farming, dairying, poultry raising, etc. Attention in detail is given to training girls to become homemakers, the work of domestic economy being especially good.

The academic departments offer every advantage for obtaining an excellent English education, the class room and industrial branches being closely connected. Pupils, if they so elect, may devote the entire day to industrial work and attend the evening sessions in the academic departments.

Whatever of value the Indian child has by race inheritance is preserved; and classes are conducted in native tribal music, basketry, pottery, rug weaving, etc.

The educational and physical requirements governing admission of Indian pupils to this model training school have resulted in the enrollment of desirable students. The practical foundation upon which the curriculum is based and the high efficiency of teachers in both literary and industrial branches, afford pupils ideal opportunities to fit themselves for special work among their people, the primary object sought by this institution.

WASHINGTON.

COLVILLE AGENCY.

The Indians under the Colville Agency compare favorably with those of other reservations in civilization, thrift, industry, and honesty, although the excessive use of intoxicants is a drawback to the advancement of many promising young Indians. Spurred by the recent surveys and process of allotment they are selecting their lands with care, and fences are being moved to conform to survey lines. These Indians furnish all the hay and grain needed for agency use, as well as the wood for fuel.

The sanitarium.—Your instructions for the transformation of the agency boarding school into a sanitarium boarding school for Indian children afflicted with disease, provides educational advantages for many children whose physical condition heretofore prevented their attending school; and under competent medical supervision and an efficient teaching staff your dual object of improving their health and giving them the rudiments of an education will be accomplished. The attendance at first has been small, owing to the tendency of Indians to view with suspicion any innovation and their reluctance to entrust the care of sick children to strangers. It is

believed, however, that eventually all diseased children in the Northwest can be enrolled.

Day schools.—Four day schools had been established just prior to my visit, as follows: No. 1, in Three Mountain district; No. 2, in Lott's district; No. 3, at Nespelem subagency; No. 4, in Barnaby district. Many children were not in school, for want of accommodations, but completion of the additional day schools authorized will materially remedy this condition.

PUYALLUP RESERVATION.

The Indians on this reservation own fertile tracts of land, keep good horses and vehicles, and are in a position to earn a comfortable living. Some of them are doing well, but whisky is a decided drawback to their success.

Puyallup (reservation) School, at Tacoma.—Some of the buildings at the boarding school are in good condition; others are old and should be replaced. Good work was being done in the class rooms, and upon completion of the course several pupils entered the local high school and made creditable records. Although the boys receive practical training in gardening, little other industrial instruction is given, there being practically no shop facilities. The surrounding economic conditions make it an ideal location for a manual training school, and your new policy in regard to this school will undoubtedly create a fine institution.

Day schools.—There are five day schools under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Puyallup boarding school, viz, Chehalis, Quinaielt, Skokomish, Port Gamble, and Dungeness. The Quinaielt school is situated near the homes of the pupils, and the housekeeper was interested in the welfare of the pupils and visited their homes, teaching the parents bread making and general housekeeping. The Skokomish school has been moved to a point more accessible to the Indian homes.

TULALIP (RESERVATION) SCHOOL.

There are about 1,425 Indians under this school, and a fair proportion speak sufficient English to be understood. Each year more homes are made and allotments cleared, and they are beginning to realize that industry is repaid by good crops. All marriages are solemnized under state law. Government rations are issued only to the aged, sick, and incapacitated. Since the monopoly of the fishing industry by white immigrants the Indians have turned to lumbering and agriculture as a means of livelihood. The whisky traffic has proven a menace to the advancement of many.

The general condition of the boarding-school plant is good, and the sanitary arrangements the best I have seen at any school in the service. The superintendent, who at the time of my visit was also a physician, watched closely the health of pupils. The class-room work was good and, as far as local conditions would permit, was correlated with the industrial training. The pupils were making progress, and the interest parents took in the school was gratifying.

About 10 acres of land had been cleared, fenced, and added to the school farm, and an orchard set out. The school garden promised

to contribute generous quantities of vegetables to the children's tables. It is hoped that instruction in agriculture can be given more generally when additional land has been cleared, as vegetables and fruit can be raised in abundance. It is impossible for anyone not familiar with local conditions to realize the time and labor it takes to clear this heavily timbered land, and the introduction of modern implements and methods of clearing was materially aiding the progress of these Indians.

Day schools.—Good work was done at the two day schools, but the heavy rainfall during a great part of the year prevented regular attendance.

YAKIMA RESERVATION.

There are approximately 2,200 Indians under this agency. They own many Indian ponies, for which there is some demand. A number have small herds of cattle and grow sufficient hay and fodder to maintain them during the winter. Fifteen thousand dollars was spent during the year on extending the irrigating canal, and practically all the work was done by Indian labor. About all the irrigable land has been allotted, and fair crops of hay, grain, and hops—the latter an important industry in this section—are grown. Many of these Indians are industrious, but owing to conflicting decisions of the court, the liquor traffic flourishes and is having a demoralizing effect.

Yakima (reservation) School.—The boarding school has a capacity of 150. Facilities for industrial training are limited to caring for the school gardens and stock. The school building and commissary are old, but with some minor repairs they will doubtless answer present requirements. A number of Indian children are attending, without cost to the Government, public schools established for the education of white children. These schools are supported by state and local taxation, and the indications are that more will be established with an increased Indian enrollment.

WISCONSIN.

Indians on the reservations in Wisconsin are principally Chippewa, Menominee, and Winnebago. Most of them are recognized as citizens and amenable to state laws. A large portion of their land contains valuable timber, which is sold by the Indians under Government supervision. Aside from one special per capita distribution of funds, no gratuities are paid, and no rations are issued. The children attending school are drawn from the nearby reservations.

Tomah (nonreservation) School.—The buildings are heated by steam and the school plant is in excellent condition. The boys receive valuable experience in painting, plastering, carpentry, roofing, bricklaying, etc., in repairing the school buildings. Class-room work and industrial branches are correlated, with good results.

The school farm of 340 acres has 200 under cultivation, the remainder supplying pasturage for the school stock. The land is well

cultivated and the boys receive practical training in farm work, including the raising of cattle, horses, and hogs. Both boys and girls receive instruction in gardening, and large quantities of vegetables are grown. The dairy herd, consisting largely of Holstein stock, furnishes a good supply of milk and butter, the handling of which gives pupils, especially the girls, excellent training. The girls are thoroughly drilled in cooking and sewing, being taught to prepare appetizing and economical meals for a small family, as well as to cut, fit, and make all clothing worn by pupils. This department was especially well managed.

LITERARY AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Teachers are becoming more familiar with the policies you have outlined, and instead of requiring an Indian boy to solve hypothetical problems in arithmetic, or study the geography of countries he may never visit, we are endeavoring to carry out the thought expressed in your 1905 report—that he “is better equipped for his life struggle on a frontier ranch when he can read the simple English of the local newspaper, write a letter which is intelligible, though maybe ill-spelled, and knows enough of figures to discover whether the storekeeper is cheating him.”—by grounding him in those fundamentals necessary for self-support. Both superintendents and teachers have been instructed to ascertain the principal industries in which pupils, by reason of home surroundings, will most likely embark after leaving school, and give them a practical drill in such occupations, correlating the class-room work with the chosen industry. For example, as you are aware, Indian pupils at the Mount Pleasant (Michigan) school have a splendid opportunity to become self-supporting by assisting in the cultivation of sugar beets, because of the preeminence of the industry in that State, while those attending the school at Riverside, Cal., are taught fruit growing, and find employment on the fruit ranches in that section.

Many students from the different schools, through the employment bureaus you have established, have obtained work during vacation months in beet fields, on railroads, and ranches, and they are almost invariably reported as rendering satisfactory service; and this is the greatest step in advance made in Indian education for many years.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

The study and practice of domestic science and allied household subjects are steadily increasing in favor with Indian girls, and the effect is visible in many homes on the reservations. The mere fact that class-room teachers have followed to some extent the practice in vogue in some of our best schools of teaching the theory of cooking in the class room—for instance, of teaching pupils a practical recipe in place of ancient history—has a tendency to make the girls realize that culture can be obtained as well through the knowledge of how to make a pumpkin pie as it can by studying Greek mythology.

The schools are beginning to see the wisdom of your advice regarding the training that an Indian girl should have to prepare her to be the "mistress of a log cabin," and we have urged teachers to read and study your 1905 report, and not to foster erroneous ideals, but to encourage wholesome rivalry among Indian girls in feeling justifiable pride in knowing how to make and mend their clothing, cook palatable and economical meals, keep their surroundings in sanitary condition, and not to spend all their income.

In some sections the demand of white families for Indian girls who have had domestic training in the schools is far in excess of the supply, and in almost every instance they are reported as rendering excellent service. The facilities and equipment for domestic instruction in many of the schools, especially the reservation schools, are inadequate, and the importance of this branch of the girls' training demands the employment of more instructors who can devote their entire time to the work.

AGRICULTURE.

In 1907 the Indians of the United States cultivated 227,265 acres of land, and as sooner or later the cultivation of their allotments, care of cattle and farm animals, and a knowledge of kindred pastoral pursuits will determine the prosperity or poverty of many Indian people, modern methods of agriculture are taught wherever practicable in government schools. The pupils learn the adaptability of certain classes of soil to different crops, the necessity for and when to irrigate, properties and uses of fertilizers, methods of soil treatment in preparation for the seed, the necessary steps to be taken in growing and harvesting the crops, and what system of crop rotation to follow to avoid soil exhaustion. We have urged class-room teachers to keep abreast of the times, and as the women will perform a large share of the work of raising vegetables for home consumption, to include gardening as a part of the school curriculum for both boys and girls. The subject is taught in many of the public schools throughout the country, being compulsory in many of the States, and training of this character would seem even more important for Indians, as their support in many localities will depend largely on their ability to cultivate their allotments or work on farms.

School employees have been requested to impress upon the Indians the necessity of keeping cows, and for more extensive use of milk and butter. J. J. Duncan, day school inspector, Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak., says that the reports of visits to Indian homes show that only one cow is milked for every ten persons, and "for lack of milk sometimes babies are fed black, boiled coffee, and if every home on the reservation milked one or two cows there would be less tuberculosis."

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

Each tribe excels in some branch of the numerous Indian arts and crafts, the Navahos in blanket weaving, the Pueblos in pottery, the Cheyenne and Sioux in their bead and leather work, etc., and, as you have directed, we have made special efforts during the past year to have the teachers revive and perpetuate them through instruction

given to school children. The exhibit made at the Cleveland Institute, of blankets, pottery, beadwork, drawn work, lace, drawings and paintings of original and characteristic native color schemes and designs, exemplified the effort made to develop the natural artistic genius of Indian children. This exhibit unmistakably evidenced the great good you are accomplishing in encouraging the native industries, and each year shows greater progress, as superintendents become more interested and more native teachers are employed.

NATIVE MUSIC AND FOLKLORE.

By your instruction, a circular was issued discontinuing evening classes, and directing that the evening hour be devoted to exercises of an educative and recreative character, varied as much as practicable and adapted to meet local needs, the age, and physical condition of pupils. In some of the schools the older children are called together at regular intervals and employees give talks on subjects bearing directly on school work. At other times pupils listen to tales of adventure, exploration, travel, etc., and are encouraged to tell in their own way stories they have heard their parents relate around the camp fire—stories of the hunt, of prowess, and of the ideals and fancies of the tribe. We have endeavored to have the singing of native tribal songs given a prominent place in the musical exercises, so that pupils may not drop and forget the music of their ancestors. Many of the large boarding schools have band instructors and the rendition of Indian music is encouraged.

ECONOMY AND THRIFT.

As you are aware, years of dependence upon government support has not had a tendency to make the Indian frugal, and we are endeavoring to teach habits of thrift and economy to Indian children while attending school. With your approval a circular was sent to the field calling attention to the importance of having pupils practice economy in the use of supplies in class room, kitchen, sewing room, shops, and all other departments of the school. Pupils deriving money from the outing system, or other sources, are encouraged to spend it judiciously, and in no case to expend more than one-third for incidentals, and to deposit the remainder in bank. The necessity of providing against sickness and enforced idleness is also impressed upon pupils, and this custom of saving a portion of their earnings implants habits of thrift and economy.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The commencement exercises of the scholastic year just closed have been more along the practical lines you originated. At a number of the schools the principal features dealt with problems which pupils will face in the workaday world, and the talks and demonstrations by graduating students, on such topics as "What I intend doing with my allotment," "Carpentering," "Nursing," etc., brought out distinctly the practical training the Government is giving Indian pupils.

HYGIENIC CONDITIONS AT INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Your order creating health officers and dividing reservations into sanitary districts has produced beneficial results, and we have pointed out to school employees the necessity of cooperating with them. We have observed the sanitary conditions at schools inspected, and wherever any laxness was apparent have endeavored to correct it. Class-room teachers have been instructed to emphasize each day the importance of observing the laws of hygiene and sanitation, and to give frequent talks on personal cleanliness, ventilation, preparation of food, etc. We have further directed them to explain to pupils once a week, not only in English, but also (through the aid of older pupils) in Indian, how tuberculosis is contracted, how it affects the system, and how it is spread. Moreover, the schools have been instructed, as far as practicable, to have rules (taken from the publications of the medical departments of the Government) printed, both in English and in tribal tongues, on the covers of text-books and on large cards to be hung in prominent places in schoolrooms and elsewhere in the building.

Physicians and nurses have been urged to give talks to the boys and girls separately regarding the care of the body.

Matrons have been cautioned to look after the diet of the pupils; to see that they have fruit, vegetables, and as much milk as possible, and that those who are not strong be given especially nutritious food; to see that all food is prepared in a cleanly manner and thoroughly cooked, and that drinking water used by pupils be boiled should there be any question regarding its purity. Matrons have been directed to segregate the well children, assign those less robust to sleeping quarters in rooms by themselves, and to put infected children in rooms apart from others. They must insist that all children spend as much time as possible in the open air, and have a microscopical examination made of the sputum of those who are suspected of having tuberculosis. The general health of the pupils at many schools shows improvement.

FORMER STUDENTS AND THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS.

In previous reports reference has been made to the use Indian pupils make of their education and training after leaving school. While it can not be said that all make creditable use of the advantages they have enjoyed, it is reassuring to know that not only do a majority profit themselves, but many become missionaries for tribal advancement. Their example, counsel, and teaching are powerful agencies in uplifting their backward tribesmen.

Records of former students have not been kept by all schools, but the record maintained by Hampton Institute, from which we quote, shows what that great institution has done for the 1,107 students it has sent out into the world.

The following is taken from the annual report of the principal for 1907:

We have records, more or less complete, of each of these 1,107 students, with photographs and such correspondence as seems worth preserving. Of the entire number, 362 are known to have died, and 97 have passed almost entirely out of our knowledge, leaving 648 on our correspondence list.

According to the most reliable information we have been able to obtain, these 648 Indian students have been employed during the past year as follows:

Employed in schools:

Pupils at other schools.....	33
Teachers.....	11
Industrial teachers.....	19
Miscellaneous school employees.....	6
Disciplinarians.....	2
Catechist and mission workers.....	15
Field matrons.....	2

Employed at agencies:

Agency interpreters.....	6
Agency clerks.....	10
Agency police.....	8
Agency shops.....	35
Agency farmers.....	4

Professions:

Physicians.....	4
Anthropologists.....	2
Lawyer.....	1
Editor.....	1
Army and navy.....	8
Traders.....	9
Clerks in stores.....	7
Railroad employees.....	8
Working at trades.....	22
Miscellaneous employments.....	11
Postmaster.....	1
Laborers.....	30
Loggers.....	10
Servants.....	6
Owning farms, ranches, and stock.....	187
Girls married, and in good homes.....	164
Girls at home.....	26

Total 648

The following extracts are taken at random from some of the reports concerning the lives of Indian boys and girls who were formerly students at various schools:

Thomas Wildcat Alford, an Absentee Shawnee Indian, now residing at Shawnee, Okla., was graduated from Hampton Institute in 1882; taught in the Indian school service; became axman in a government survey party and rose to compassman. He acted as allotment surveyor for the Shawnees, Kickapoos, and Sauk and Fox; was county surveyor for one year; in 1894 was appointed chairman of the Absentee Shawnee Committee. He is now secretary of the Shawnee general council, which decides questions of importance to the Shawnee Nation. He has sent his three sons to government schools, one of whom has already graduated. Besides his other duties he maintains a model farm.

David Brewer, a full-blood Puyallup Indian, was educated at Forest Grove Indian School, Chemawa, Oreg. He secured an appointment in the Indian school service and was later assigned as disciplinarian at Chemawa Indian School, Oregon. He faithfully performed his duties there until his death in the early part of 1908. He married an educated full-blood Indian, educated his children, and besides bequeathing them the heritage of a good name, and a well-spent life in the service of his Indian brothers, he left them a large, well-improved farm.

Barney Howard, a Sacaton Indian, graduate of Phoenix Indian School, Arizona, is now proprietor of a model bakery at Sacaton, Ariz.

Antonio Azul, son of the present chief of the Pima Indians, at the age of 30 years came East to school, bringing with him his own son, his nephew, and several of the leading young people of his tribe. He entered Hampton Institute with his young tribesmen, graduated, and returned to his tribe, and has since

been devoting his life to the betterment of his people. The improvement in house construction of the Pimas may be attributed in a goodly measure to the training this little band received at Hampton.

George W. Elliott, a former Haskell Institute pupil, is now employed by the Santa Fe Railroad as agent at Jansen, Cal., and is giving satisfaction in his work. He is married, and leading an honest, useful life.

Ella Alderete, a graduate of Haskell Institute, is head nurse at Leavenworth (Kans.) Hospital, with several trained nurses under her charge. She received her elementary training in nursing at Haskell.

Many of the returned students are doing fairly well. There are, of course, exceptions reported, but the influences for good predominate. A large number have appreciated the opportunities you have opened up for finding work for the Indians, and are putting to practical use the industrial training received in the government schools.

INSTITUTES.

The latter part of June the general Indian school service institute was held at Cleveland, Ohio, coincident with the annual convention of the National Educational Association.

In addition to the reading of papers by persons prominently connected with educational work, a special feature of the institute was a partial reproduction of the commencement exercises at the Carlisle School, with a view to showing the Indian workers how the office desires these exercises conducted. Elizabeth Penny, of the class of 1908, delivered an oration entitled "My People," in which she recited the history and explained the customs of her tribe (Nez Percé). Her talk was illustrated by six Indians in costume, who sang native songs and performed various ceremonies of the tribe. The exercise formed a striking contrast between the old camp life and that of a government school graduate, and proved so interesting and instructive that it was repeated at a subsequent session, by request of the audience.

Demonstration lessons were presented with classes of Indian children from the Mount Pleasant Indian School in Michigan. Superintendent Thomas J. Jackson of the Nett Lake School in Minnesota, with the aid of a small store on the platform, conducted by the pupils, demonstrated how he teaches arithmetic and business methods in the class room by having pupils make purchases and sales of articles in daily use. The pupils alternate in managing the store and making the proper entries in the books. Alice M. Kingcade, principal teacher at the Mount Pleasant Indian School, gave a demonstration lesson on the "Sugar beet," an important industry in that State, giving practical information concerning its culture. She illustrated how lessons on such subjects may be made the basis of work in language, spelling, writing, arithmetic, etc., thus correlating the literary and industrial branches and adapting the instruction to local conditions.

Mrs. Angel De Cora Deitz, instructor in native art at the Carlisle School in Pennsylvania, with the aid of pupils, gave practical demonstrations in rug weaving. Native looms were set up, and while the children were engaged in weaving, she explained how original Indian designs may be applied to the manufacture of rugs of Persian weave, and how this aboriginal art may be revived and perpetuated through instruction in the school.

A large part of the Indian exhibit from the Jamestown Exposition, supplemented with specimens of class room and industrial work of various Indian schools, was exhibited at Cleveland. There were also exhibited many specimens of the native industries of the Indian, consisting of blankets, rugs, baskets, pottery, beaded belts, purses, and moccasins, with drawn work, lace work, etc. The exhibit attracted marked attention.

A local institute was conducted on the Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak., and a number of district meetings on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations, S. Dak.

RÉSUMÉ.

A large part of the year was spent in the field assisting teachers to carry out your instructions to specialize the work to fit local conditions and to adapt it to meet the immediate and practical needs of pupils. From personal observation made during visits to the reservations it is safe to say that the general condition of the Indian has improved far more in the last three years than in any previous three years, and the outlook for continued advancement is decidedly encouraging.

While steady progress in methods and results is noticeable in all branches of educational work, there is still room for improvement. As you are aware, each year a large number of teachers inexperienced in Indian educational work enter the service, many of whom do not readily grasp the difference in heredity between the white and the Indian child and fail to realize that methods employed in instructing the former must necessarily be modified in educating the latter. This inaptitude is particularly noticeable in those assigned to nonreservation schools, where they do not have an opportunity to observe and study at first hand the home life and environment of the Indian child. To overcome this as far as possible, teachers have been urged to study the individual characteristics of their pupils, and while developing the mind and training the hand, not to lose sight of the importance of making the development of character the foundation of all their efforts. It is difficult to obtain the desired standard of efficiency, because of the constant change in the personnel of the schools, and it is obvious that greater progress would be made if a more permanent force could be retained.

During our visits to the reservations we have endeavored to promote your policy of maintaining close relations between the home and the school, especially the little day school situated in or near the camps and pueblos. Employees have been urged to make frequent visits to homes of pupils, gain the confidence of their parents, impress upon them the importance of observing the laws of hygiene and sanitation, and assist them in every way possible, so that the training the children receive may be lasting. It is hoped that your policy to establish day schools in every section where there are sufficient children to justify them will be consummated as rapidly as possible, for, as I believe you have stated, the day schools not only lay the foundation of the Indian child's education, but are powerful factors in civilizing the adult Indian who has never attended school.

The application of your ideas and suggestions has resulted in the much-desired impetus to the school work and has been the means of giving the Indian child an education better adapted to his present needs. You have no doubt observed that the returned students as well as the adult Indians are taking advantage of the opportunities you have opened up for them to work and support themselves.

In presenting this report, permit me to express my appreciation of the practical direction and encouragement which I have always received from you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ESTELLE REEL,

Superintendent of Indian Schools.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ended October 31, 1908.

Funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.

Tribe and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		Amount in United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol- ume.	Page.		
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund.....	June 6, 1900	31	678	\$1,500,600.00	\$75,030.00
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund...	Mar. 3, 1901	31	1062		
Blackfeet Reservation, 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 20, 1906	34	80	806,519.00	32,280.76
Cherokee asylum fund.....	June 10, 1896	29	354	273,909.50	10,956.38
Cherokee national fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	51,334.47	2,566.72
Cherokee orphan fund.....	do.	21	70	652,937.74	32,646.68
Cherokee school fund.....	do.	21	70	362,821.38	18,141.07
Cherokee school fund.....	do.	21	70	504,299.40	25,214.97
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma fund.....	Mar. 31, 1881	26	1024	1,000,000.00	50,000.00
Chickasaw national fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	242,716.00	12,135.80
Chippewa in Minnesota fund.....	Jan. 14, 1889	25	642	5,803,231.38	290,161.57
Chippewa in Minnesota fund.....	Feb. 26, 1896	29	17		
Choctaw orphan fund.....	June 27, 1902	32	400	39,710.69	1,985.53
Choctaw orphan fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		
Choctaw school fund.....	do.	21	70	49,472.70	2,473.63
Choctaw 3 per cent fund.....	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1027	390,257.92	11,707.73
Creek general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	2,472,946.15	123,647.31
Creek general fund.....	May 27, 1902	32	249		
Crow fund.....	Aug. 27, 1892			6,614.05	330.70
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 2, 1895	28	888	74,649.23	2,985.97
Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund.....	June 6, 1900	31	672	52,717.15	2,108.69
Iowa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	45,705.46	2,285.27
Kickapoo general fund.....	do.	21	70	90,044.03	4,502.20
Kickapoo in Oklahoma fund.....	June 10, 1896	29	328	5,719.35	285.97
Klamath fund.....	June 21, 1906	34	367	315,000.00	15,750.00
Menominee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	153,039.38	7,651.97
Menominee log fund.....	June 12, 1890	26	146	1,991,791.74	99,589.59
Nes Perce of Idaho fund.....	Aug. 15, 1894	28	331	2,951.13	147.56
Omaha fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	341,583.99	17,079.20
Osage fund.....	July 15, 1870	16	36	3,888,102.39	419,405.12
Osage fund.....	May 9, 1872	17	91		
Osage school fund.....	June 16, 1880	21	292	119,911.53	5,995.58
Osage school fund.....	Aug. 19, 1890	26	344		
Oto and Missouri fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	348,955.97	17,447.79
Pawnee fund.....	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	399,939.47	19,996.97
Ponca fund.....	Apr. 12, 1876	19	28	70,000.00	3,500.00
Potawatomi education fund.....	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422	76,967.44	3,843.37
Potawatomi general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	89,501.91	4,475.10
Potawatomi mills fund.....	do.	21	70	17,346.29	867.31
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....	do.	21	70	214,533.45	8,581.34
Round Valley general fund.....	Mar. 3, 1893	27	633	13,088.68	654.43
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	Oct. 1, 1890	26	658	200,000.00	10,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	Oct. 2, 1897	7	541	800,000.00	40,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	Oct. 11, 1842	7	566	12,164.96	608.25
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	38,603.93	1,930.20
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund.....	June 10, 1896	29	331	105,961.81	5,298.09
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund.....	Feb. 13, 1891	26	749	500,000.00	25,000.00
Seminole.....	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	70,000.00	3,500.00
Seminole.....	Mar. 21, 1866	14	757	1,000,000.00	50,000.00
Seminole general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	500,000.00	25,000.00
Seminole school fund.....	July 1, 1898	30	568	118,050.00	5,902.50
Seneca of New York.....	June 27, 1846	9	35	86,950.00	4,347.50
Seneca, Tonawanda band, fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	3,771.83	188.59
Shoshoni and Bannock fund.....	July 3, 1882	22	149	19,302.99	965.15
Siletz general fund.....	Aug. 15, 1894	28	324	2,789,797.88	139,489.89
Sioux fund.....	Mar. 2, 1889	25	895	605,959.17	30,297.95
Siouxton and Wahpeton fund.....	Mar. 3, 1891	26	989	71,571.66	3,578.58
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	Feb. 6, 1881	16	405		

Funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment—Continued.

Tribe and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		Amount in United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Volume.	Page.		
Uta and White River Ute fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	\$19,173.93	\$958.69
Umatilla general fund.....	Aug. 5, 1882	22	177	276,042.79	13,802.14
Umatilla school fund.....	do	22	177	36,740.27	1,837.01
Ute 4 per cent fund.....	June 15, 1880	21	204	1,250,000.00	50,000.00
Ute 5 per cent fund.....	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	500,000.00	25,000.00
Winnebago.....	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	804,909.17	40,245.46
Yankton Sioux fund.....	July 15, 1870	16	335	78,340.41	3,917.02
	Aug. 15, 1894	28	319	450,709.26	22,535.46
Total.....				37,306,969.06	1,830,829.96

Changes in funds held by the Government in lieu of investment.

DECREASE.

Apache, Kiowa and Comanche 4 per cent fund.....	\$40,367.78
Cherokee national fund.....	4,000.00
Chickasaw national fund.....	186,255.61
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund.....	14,260.30
Fort Hall Reservation 4 per cent fund.....	36,946.35
Iowa fund.....	47,837.90
Kickapoo in Oklahoma fund.....	4,512.41
Klamath fund.....	35,000.00
Menominee log fund.....	323,899.74
Potawatomi education fund.....	26.49
Potawatomi general fund.....	116.66
Potawatomi mills fund.....	135.78
Sac and Fox of Mississippi in Oklahoma fund.....	101,627.18
Siletz general fund.....	1,206.36
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund.....	5,186.30
Yankton Sioux fund.....	29,298.74
Total.....	830,677.60

INCREASE.

Cherokee orphan fund.....	18,673.11
Cherokee school fund.....	8,895.51
Chippewa in Minnesota fund.....	755,819.94
Creek general fund.....	15.20
Omaha fund.....	809.26
Osage fund.....	5,069.05
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund.....	6,050.70
Round Valley general fund.....	3,598.95
Shoshone and Bannock fund.....	55.00
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	453.58
Umatilla general fund.....	3,438.02
Total.....	802,878.32
Net decrease.....	27,799.28

Receipts and disbursements on account of Indian lands from November 1, 1907, to October 31, 1908.

Title of fund.	Date of act or treaty.	Statutes at Large.		On hand Nov. 1, 1907.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand Nov. 1, 1908.
		Vol.	Page.				
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 20, 1906	34	80	\$346,888.78	\$240,028.40	\$238,394.18	\$806,519.00
Blackfeet Reservation, Mont.....	June 5, 1906	34	213				65,000.00
Chippewa and Turtle Mountain band.....	June 23, 1906	34	550	65,000.00			373,250.00
	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1,035	640,800.00		267,550.00	
	Apr. 21, 1904	33	194				226,642.13
Colville Reservation, Wash.....	July 1, 1882	27	63	181,608.26	45,184.87	100.00	
	July 1, 1888	30	503				110,045.91
	do.....	33	352	84,167.68	14,374.73		93,772.97
Crow ceded lands, Mont.....	Apr. 23, 1904	33	319	87,585.80	37,932.17	31,745.00	100,000.00
Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.....	June 17, 1892	27	52	100,000.00			4,923.23
Flathead Reservation, Mont.....	Apr. 23, 1904	33	569	6,165.72	3.29	1,245.79	24,880.96
Grand Ronde Reservation, Oreg.....	June 17, 1892	27	52	24,882.52	112.58	114.14	100,000.00
Klamath River Reservation, Oreg.....	May 30, 1906	35	564		100,000.00		25,550.99
Fort Ick Reservation, Mont.....	Apr. 21, 1906	34	124	4,205.00	20,810.23	1,364.34	
Lower Brule Reservation, S. Dak.....	June 10, 1872	17	391		1,498.48	680.22	341,583.99
Omaha, Nebr.....	Aug. 7, 1882	22	341	340,774.73			348,955.97
Oto and Missouri.....	Aug. 15, 1876	19	205	348,955.97	5,060.05		8,388,102.39
Osage, Okla.....	Sept. 20, 1885	14	687	8,383,083.34			399,939.47
Pawnee, Okla.....	July 15, 1870	16	382	399,939.47			540,000.00
Payment to Indians of Colville Reservation	Apr. 10, 1876	19	28	300,000.00	300,000.00	60,000.00	432,992.07
Roosebud Reservation, S. Dak.....	Apr. 8, 1908	35	96	513,155.69	108,983.97	189,127.59	165,000.00
Rosebud Reservation.....	Apr. 23, 1904	33	258	105,000.00			449,351.94
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.....	Mar. 2, 1907	34	1,220	408,666.43	87,716.01	42,020.80	14,078.71
Sioux ceded lands.....	Feb. 20, 1904	33	50	14,078.71			107,061.92
Sioux ceded lands in Minnesota and Dakota.....	Mar. 3, 1883	12	819	670.00			6,000.00
Southern Ute Reservation.....	Mar. 19, 1906	34	78	108,274.88	8,806.55	5,022.46	19,190.55
Spoon River Reservation.....	Feb. 20, 1896	28	678		6,000.00		6,396.85
Sulphur Springs Reservation:	May 29, 1908	35	460				3,447.37
Chickasaw Nation.....	July 1, 1902	32	655	19,190.55			209,345.04
Chickasaw Nation.....	June 21, 1906	34	382	6,396.85	1,701.00	1,072.99	313,413.06
Shawnee school lands.....	do.....	34	382		718.49		19,173.93
Timber, cemetery site, La Pointe Chippewa, Wis.....	Aug. 6, 1882	22	177				77,324.41
Umatilla.....	May 24, 1888	26	157	3,447.37	5,146.77		104,822.82
Uninai and White River Ute Reservation.....	May 27, 1902	32	263	19,173.93			92,631.56
Uninai and White River Ute lands.....	Mar. 3, 1906	35	1,069	64,654.33	13,670.08		15,669.61
Winchita ceded lands.....	Mar. 2, 1886	22	294	110,398.84	63,865.82	69,221.74	
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....	Mar. 3, 1906	35	1,018	61,124.09	30,956.47		
Winnebago.....	Feb. 21, 1868	12	616	15,664.61			

Receipts and disbursements on account of Indian lands from November 1, 1907, to October 31, 1908—Continued.

Title of fund.	Date of acts or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		On hand Nov. 1, 1907.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand Nov. 1, 1908.
		Vol.	Page.				
Payment to Indians of Klamath Agency for lands conveyed to the California and Oregon Co.	Apr. 30, 1908	35	92		\$108,750.00		\$108,750.00
Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Reservations, N. and S. Dak.	May 29, 1908	36	403		226,000.00		226,000.00
Quapaw school lands	Mar. 3, 1908	32	99		20,000.00	\$11,066.79	8,933.21
Total				\$13,626,232.54	1,478,908.19	985,149.23	14,119,991.51

Incomes of Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Tribes.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor, and miscellaneous.	Total.
Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, Wichita, and affiliated bands.....			\$25,000.00		\$25,000.00
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.....	\$96,929.63			\$489.12	97,418.75
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	50,000.00		35,000.00		85,000.00
Cheyenne River Sioux.....				58,570.41	58,570.41
Cherokee.....	77,146.24			110,249.11	187,395.35
Chickasaw.....	22,751.10			64,428.77	87,179.87
Chippewa of the Mississippi (White Earth).....		\$4,000.00		155.77	4,155.77
Chippewa of Minnesota.....	237,457.27	240,000.00			477,457.27
Chippewa of Red Lake.....				235.91	235.91
Chippewa of Lake Superior.....			7,000.00	915.01	7,915.01
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain Band.....			13,000.00		13,000.00
Choctaw.....	10,313.05	10,520.00		481,026.15	501,859.20
Coeur d'Alene.....		3,500.00		6,850.92	10,350.92
Colville.....				10,934.90	10,934.90
Creek.....	123,646.54			45,000.17	168,646.71
Crow.....	397.82	6,000.00	8,000.00	47,033.49	61,431.31
Crow Creek Sioux.....	2,765.51			1,282.50	4,048.01
Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington.....			7,000.00		7,000.00
Eastern Cherokee Indians.....				400.00	400.00
Fort Hall Indians.....	4,000.00	6,000.00	30,000.00	191.00	40,191.00
Indians in Arizona and New Mexico.....			225,000.00		225,000.00
Indians of Blackfeet Agency.....	10,956.38			22,785.51	33,741.89
Indians of Flathead Agency.....			9,000.00	25,620.14	34,620.14
Indians of Fort Apache Agency.....				16,720.94	16,720.94
Indians of Fort Belknap Reservation.....			20,000.00	4,524.50	24,524.50
Indians of Fort Berthold Agency.....			20,000.00	15,791.73	35,791.73
Indians of Fort Peck Agency.....			50,000.00	3,907.83	53,907.83
Indians of Klamath Agency.....	17,500.00		8,000.00	90.00	25,590.00
Indians of San Carlos Agency.....	6,552.43			34,050.56	40,602.99
Iowa.....				6,552.43	6,552.43
Kansas.....			1,500.00		1,500.00
Kickapoo (Kansas).....	4,502.20			4,502.20	9,004.40
Kickapoo (Oklahoma).....	587.12		2,000.00		2,587.12
Lower Brulé Sioux.....				7,607.50	7,607.50
Makah.....			2,000.00		2,000.00
Mescalero Apache.....				8,108.76	8,108.76
Menominee.....	118,344.02				118,344.02
Mission Indians in California.....			5,000.00		5,000.00
Mojels.....		3,000.00			3,000.00
Nez Percé Indians in Idaho.....				3.65	3.65
Nez Percé, Joseph's Band.....			1,000.00		1,000.00
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.....		99,000.00			99,000.00
Northern Indians in California.....			10,000.00		10,000.00
Omaha.....	18,759.90			3,254.83	22,014.73
Osage.....	424,982.41			398,178.56	823,160.97
Oto and Missouri.....	25,109.31			2,825.71	27,935.02
Pawnee.....	19,993.64	47,100.00		85.50	67,179.14
Pima.....			40,000.00		40,000.00
Pine Ridge Sioux.....				650.50	650.50
Ponca.....	3,500.00		9,000.00	952.85	13,452.85
Potawatomi.....	9,204.72	9,037.90			18,242.62
Palute in southern Utah.....			15,500.00		15,500.00
Quapaw.....		1,500.00		171.11	1,671.11
Quinalt and Quileute.....			1,000.00		1,000.00
Rosebud Sioux.....				25,680.83	25,680.83
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	11,013.20	35,280.20			46,293.40
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa.....	1,930.20	15,719.80		201.56	17,851.56
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	333.22				333.22
Seminole (Oklahoma).....	75,000.00	28,500.00		1,413.44	104,913.44
Seneca, Tonawanda band.....	4,347.50				4,347.50
Seneca, New York.....		11,902.50		2,410.82	14,313.02
Shoshoni and Arapaho in Wyoming.....				10,141.79	10,141.79
Shoshoni and Bannock.....		11,000.00			11,000.00
Shoshoni in Wyoming.....			12,000.00		12,000.00
Sioux of Standing Rock.....				48,332.03	48,332.03
Sioux, Yankton.....		35,000.00		2,280.58	37,280.58
Sioux of Devils Lake.....			5,000.00		5,000.00
Sioux of different tribes.....	143,846.71	797,000.00			940,846.71
Sioux, Sisseton, and Wahpeton.....	35,146.66			52.50	35,199.16
Six Nations of New York.....		4,500.00			4,500.00
Spokan.....		2,000.00			2,000.00
Stockbridge.....	3,635.62				3,635.62
Tongue River Indians.....				1,800.48	1,800.48
Tule River.....				2,071.50	2,071.50

Incomes of Indian tribes from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Cont'd.

Tribe.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian mon- eys, proceeds of labor, and miscellane- ous.	Total.
Ute, confederated bands of.....	\$75,000.00	\$53,740.00	.....	.....	\$128,740.00
Uita.....	959.32	.....	.....	\$11,659.99	12,619.31
Wallawalla, Cayuse, and Umatilla....	15,370.34	.....	\$3,000.00	1,275.80	19,646.14
Warm Spring Indians, Oregon.....	.....	.....	4,000.00	120.00	4,120.00
Western Shoshoni Indians, Nevada.....	.....	.....	8,000.00	2,745.00	10,745.00
Winnebago.....	.....	44,162.47	.....	1,188.25	45,350.72
Yakima and other tribes.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	7,637.88	12,637.88
Total.....	1,661,982.06	1,468,462.87	581,000.00	1,492,105.56	5,193,550.49

Present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Statutes.	Annual amount needed to meet stipulations in- definite as to time. ^c	Amount of annual liabilities of a per- manent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States at 5 per cent. ^b
Choctaw.	Permanent annuities.	Article 2, treaty of Nov. 16, 1805; \$3,000; article 13, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, \$600; article 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, \$6,000. Article 6, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820; article 9, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.	7, p. 99; 11, p. 614; 7, p. 213; 7, p. 235.		\$9,600.00	
Do.	Provisions for smiths, etc.		7, p. 212; 7, p. 236; 7, p. 614.		920.00	
Cœur d'Alène.	Employeess as per eleventh article of the agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.		12, p. 982.	\$3,500.00		
Mosel.	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school and subsistence of pupils, etc.		19, p. 256.	3,000.00		
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877.		19, p. 256.	90,000.00		
Do.	Pay of 2 teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.		15, p. 658.	9,000.00		
Pawnee.	Annuity in cash.		11, p. 729.		30,000.00	
Do.	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.		11, p. 729.	10,000.00		
Do.	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of 2 blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of 2 strikers and apprentices.	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857. Estimated for iron and steel, \$500.	11, p. 729.	500.00		
Do.	Pay of physician.					
Potawomi.	Permanent annuity in money.	Estimated.	11, p. 730.	1,200.00		\$7,156.00
Do.	do.	Aug. 3, 1795.	7, p. 51.		357.80	
Do.	do.	Sept. 30, 1839.	7, p. 114.		178.90	3,578.00
Do.	do.	Oct. 2, 1818.	7, p. 185.		894.50	17,890.00
Do.	do.	Sept. 30, 1828.	7, p. 317.		716.60	14,312.00
Do.	do.	July 29, 1839.	7, p. 330.		6,724.77	114,496.40
Do.	do.	Oct. 16, 1820; Sept. 20, 1828; July 29, 1839.	7, p. 318; 7, p. 321.		1,008.99	20,176.80
Do.	Permanent annuities.					
Do.	Permanent provision for 3 blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.		7, p. 320.		50.00	1,000.00
Do.	Permanent provision for furnishing salt.		7, p. 318; 9, p. 865.		107.34	2,146.00
Do.	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.					
Quapaw.	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.	\$1,000 for education; \$500 for smith, etc.	7, p. 425.	1,500.00		
See and Fox of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity.	Treaty of Nov. 3, 1804.	7, p. 85.		1,000.00	20,000.00
Do.	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1837.	7, p. 541.		10,000.00	200,000.00

These amounts are now allowed, but are liable to be discontinued.

These amounts are now allowed, but are liable to be discontinued. This covers both amounts held in trust at 5 per cent and amounts which, if invested at 5 per cent, would produce permanent annuities.

Present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Statutes.	Annual amount needed to meet stipulations in definite as to time.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States at 5 per cent.
Sac and Fox of Mississippi.	Interest on \$800,000, at 5 per cent.	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1842.	7 p. 596.	.....	\$40,000.00	\$800,000.00
Sac and Fox of Missouri.	For support school.	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1851.	19 p. 1172.	\$200.00	.....	.....
Sawtoe.	Interest on \$500,000, eighth article of treaty of Aug. 7, 1856.	\$25,000 annual annuity.	14 p. 702.	.....	25,000.00	500,000.00
Do.	Interest on \$500,000, at 5 per cent.	Treaty of Aug. 7, 1856.	14 p. 702.	.....	3,500.00	500,000.00
Seneca of New York.	Treaty of 1842.	Treaty of 1842.	4 p. 442.	.....	3,000.00	120,000.00
Do.	Treaty of 1842.	Treaty of 1842.	4 p. 442.	.....	3,750.00	75,000.00
Do.	Interest on \$25,000, at 5 per cent.	Act of June 27, 1846.	8 p. 35.	.....	2,152.50	43,050.00
Do.	Interest on \$40,000, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	.....	9 p. 35.	.....	.....	.....
Shoshoni and Bannock:	For pay of physicians, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated.	15 p. 676.	5,000.00	.....	.....
Do.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.	do.	15 p. 676.	1,000.00	.....	.....
Bannock.	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do.	15 p. 676.	5,000.00	.....	.....
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794.	7 p. 46.	1,600.00	4,500.00	90,000.00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.	Estimated.	15 p. 638.	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do.	15 p. 638.	10,400.00	.....	.....
Do.	Purchase of rations, etc., as per article 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876.	do.	19 p. 256.	500,000.00	.....	.....
Do.	Interest on \$2,780,797.88, at 5 per cent, section 17, act of Mar. 2, 1889.	.....	25 p. 885.	.....	139,480.80	2,780,797.88
Tabequache, Moesche, Capote, Winimuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uinta bands of Ute.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	Estimated.	15 p. 627.	220.00	.....	.....
Do.	Two carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers.	do.	15 p. 622.	8,520.00	.....	.....
Do.	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	.....	15 p. 622.	30,000.00	.....	.....
Winnebago.	Interest on \$804,909.17, at 5 per cent per annum.	Nov. 1, 1837, and Senate amendment July 17, 1862.	7 p. 546; 12 p. 628.	.....	40,245.45	804,909.17
Do.	Interest on \$78,340.41, at 5 per cent per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870.	16 p. 335.	.....	3,917.02	78,340.41
Do.	.....	.....	.....	680,640.00	329,112.76	5,771,855.46

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA.		
Camp McDowell..... (Under Phoenix School.) Tribe: Mohave Apache.	<i>Acres.</i> 24,971	Executive order, Sept. 15, 1903; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 211. (See Ann. Rept. 1905, p. 98.)
Colorado River..... (Under Colorado River School.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Ka-wia, Cocopa, ^a Mohave.	b 240,640	Act of Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.)
Fort Apache..... (Under Fort Apache School.) Tribes: Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreño, and Mogollon Apache.	b 1,681,920	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876 Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.)
Gila Bend..... (Under Pima School.) Tribe: Papago.	c 22,391	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882.
Gila River..... (Under Pima School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	357,120	Act of Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883.
Havasupai (Supai)..... (Under Havasupai School.) Tribe: Havasupai.	b 518	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Hopi (Moqui)..... (Under Moqui School.) Tribe: Hopi (Moqui).	2,472,320	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882.
Navaho..... (Under Leupp, Moqui, Navaho, Western Navaho, and San Juan schools.) Tribe: Navaho.	9,586,323	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by executive orders, Apr. 24, 1886, Jan. 8, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1901. Executive orders of Mar. 10, 1905, and May 15, 1905, 61,523 acres added to reservation, and by executive order of Nov. 9, 1907, as amended by executive order of Jan. 28, 1908, 82,560 acres were added.
Papago..... (Under farmer.) Tribe: Papago.	c 27,566	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299. 41,622.65 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site, the residue, 27,566 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 208, p. 408.)
Salt River..... (Under Pima School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	f 46,720	Executive orders, June 14, 1879, and Sept. 15, 1903. (See Senate Doc. 90, 56th Cong., 2d sess.)
San Carlos..... (Under San Carlos Agency.) Tribes: Arivaipa, Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreño, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma Apache.	b 1,634,240	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Oct. 30, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 49, p. 159.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64; act of Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 31, p. 952.) Executive order of Dec. 27, 1902.
Walapai..... (Under Truxton Cañon School.) Tribe: Walapai.	730,880	Executive orders, Jan. 4, 1883, Dec. 22, 1898, and May 14, 1900.
Total.....	17,025,609	
CALIFORNIA.		
Digger..... (Under a farmer.) Tribe: Digger.	330	Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), provides for purchase of 330 acres; not allotted.
Hupa Valley..... (Under Hupa Valley School.) Tribes: Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Salas, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	b f 99,051	Act of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; executive orders, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 639 Indians 29,143.38 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter books 263, p. 96; 382, p. 480; 383, p. 170.)

a Partly in California.
b Outboundaries surveyed.
c Surveyed.

d Not on reservation.
e Partly in New Mexico.
f Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
CALIFORNIA—continued.		
Mission (28 reserves)..... (Under Cahuilla, Martinez, Mesa Grande, Pala, Potrero, and Soboba schools.) Tribes: Diegueno, Kawiia, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	<i>Acres.</i> 187,968	Executive orders, Jan. 31, 1870, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889. 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Sycuan Reserve (letter book 303, p. 297), and 119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians on Pala Reserve (letter book 303, p. 57), 1,299.47 acres allotted to 85 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 351, p. 312). Proclamations of President of Apr. 16, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1970, and May 29, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2006; act of Feb. 11, 1903, vol. 32, p. 822. Warner's ranch of 3,353 acres purchased. (See authority 7971; also letter book 580, p. 113. Deed recorded in misc. record book No. 5, p. 193. 3,742.45 acres have been purchased under act of June 21, 1908 (34 Stats., 325-333), and act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stats., 1015-1022). And the deeds have been recorded in misc. record book No. 6. Area subject to change by additions under above acts.
Round Valley..... (Under Round Valley School.) Tribes: Clear Lake, Concow, Little Lake, Nomenaki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wallaki, and Yuki.	a 32,282	Acts of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 28, p. 658. 5,408.72 acres allotted to 619 Indians, 130 acres reserved for school purposes, 3 acres for mission, 10.43 acres for cemetery, 177.13 acres for agency purposes; the residue, 32,282 acres, unallotted and unreserved. (Letter books 208, p. 17, and 395, p. 260.) (See act of Feb. 8, 1905, providing for a reduction of area of reservation, vol. 33, p. 706.)
Tule River..... (Under Tule River School.) Tribes: Kawiia, Kings River, Moache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.	b 48,561	Executive orders, Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma..... (Under Fort Yuma School.) Tribe: Yuma-Apache.	a 45,899	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.)
Total.....	414,061	
COLORADO.		
Ute..... (Under Fort Lewis and Southern Ute schools.) Tribes: Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute.	483,750	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619, act of Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 15, p. 36; executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 15, 1890, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337, Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 28, p. 677. 65,450.33 acres allotted to 332 Indians and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 331, p. 396). 523,079 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899. The residue, 483,750 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wiminuche Utes.
Total.....	483,750	
IDAHO.		
Coeur d'Alène..... (Under superintendent.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alène, Kutenai, Pend d'Oreille, and Spokane.	b 404,480	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1867, and Sept. 9, 1869, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1026, 1029. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322.
Fort Hall..... (Under Fort Hall School.) Tribes: Bannock and Shoshoni.	b 447,940	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; acts of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 28, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 5, 1898, ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 416,060 acres, of which 6,172.44 acres have been allotted to 90 Indians (see letter book 627, p. 478); remainder of ceded tract opened to settlement June 17, 1902 (President's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1997), act of Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 153.

a Surveyed.
b Outboundaries surveyed.
c Not on reservation.

d Partly in New Mexico.
e Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
IDAHO—continued.		
Lapwai..... (Under Fort Lapwai School.) Tribe: Nez Percé.	Acres.	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by act of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452; agreement, May 1, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326. 180,370.09 acres allotted to 1,895 Indians, 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timber land reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (Pres. Kent's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1896, vol. 29, p. 873.)
Lernhi..... (Under custodian.)	64,000	Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and executive order Feb. 12, 1875; agreement of May 14, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1890, vol. 25, p. 687. (See 34 Stat. L., 335, and agreement executed Dec. 28, 1905, approved by President Jan. 27, 1906.)
Total.....	916,420	
IOWA.		
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribes: Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	2,965	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June, July, and Oct. 1892-1896 (see act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749). (See Ann. Repts., 1891 p. 681; 1896, p. 81.)
Total.....	2,965	
KANSAS.		
Chippewa and Munsee..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribes: Chippewa and Munsee.		Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,195.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, allotted for missionary and school purposes. Patents issued to allottees; balance of allotments sold and proceeds paid to heirs. (See ninth section.) (Act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 92.)
Iowa..... (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Iowa.		Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians; 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 266, p. 86.)
Kickapoo..... (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Kickapoo.	398	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 18,619 acres allotted to 233 Indians; 120 acres reserved for church and school; the residue, 396.87 acres, unallotted (letter books 304, p. 480, and 772, p. 54). (Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909 and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Potawatomi..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribe: Prairie band of Potawatomi.	500	Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. 76,536.95 acres allotted to 811 Indians; 319 acres reserved for school and agency, and 1 acre for church; the residue, 500.62 acres, unallotted (letter books 238, p. 328; 259, p. 437; 303, p. 301; 685, p. 202, and 825, p. 167). (Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909 and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.	24	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,843.97 acres in Kansas, 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,038.30 acres, allotted to 84 Indians, and under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 324-349), 960.91 acres were allotted to 37 Indians, leaving 24.03 acres unallotted. (Letter books 233, p. 361; 383, p. 37; and 512, p. 110.)
Total.....	922	
MICHIGAN.		
Isabella..... Tribe: Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	2,373	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. 96,213 acres allotted to 1,834 Indians.
L'Anse..... (Under special agent.) Tribe: L'Anse and Vieux Desert bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	1,029	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1100. 51,453 acres allotted to 645 Indians; the residue, 1,029 acres, unallotted.
Ontonagon..... (Under special agent.) Tribe: Ontonagon band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 2,561.35 acres allotted to 36 Indians.
Total.....	3,402	

^a In Kansas and Nebraska.

^b Surveyed.

^c Agency abolished June 30, 1880.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MINNESOTA.		
Bols Fort. (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bols Fort Chippewa.	<i>Acres.</i>	Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 55,211.79 acres allotted to 683 Indians and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. B. 359, 382); residue, 51,863 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek. (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Bols Fort Chippewa.		Executive order, June 30, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 295.55 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22,744 acres, to be opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1858.)
Fond du Lac. (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Fond du Lac band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 23,283.61 acres allotted to 351 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1889. (See act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.)
Grand Portage (Pigeon River).^a (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Grand Portage band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians; 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Leech Lake.^a (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winnibigoshish bands of Chippewa.		Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.) 37,683.06 acres allotted to 536 Indians and 321.60 acres reserved for agency and school purposes; 1,381.21 acres allotted to 17 Cass Lake Indians; residue, 55,054 acres, to be opened to public settlement. (Act of June 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 402.)
Mdewakanton. Tribe: Mdewakanton Sioux.		By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1884, Mar. 3, 1885, May 15, 1886, June 29, 1888, Mar. 2, 1889, and Aug. 19, 1890.) 339.70 acres deeded to 47 Indians; 12,242.76 acres allotted to 88 Indians and held in trust by the United States, 8.90 acres reserved for school. (See Ann. Rept., 1891, pp. 111 and 179, and Sched. approved Nov. 21, 1904.)
Mille Lac. (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewa.	^b 61,014	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 576, and joint resolution (No. 40) approved May 27, 1898, vol. 30, p. 745.
Red Lake. (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.	543,528	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and executive order, Nov. 21, 1892. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1009, and act of Feb. 20, 1904, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1902, vol. 33, p. 46, for sale of 250,152 acres. Act of Feb. 8, 1905, vol. 33, p. 708, granting 320 acres as right of way for the Minneapolis, Red Lake and Manitoba Rwy. Co.
Vermilion Lake. (Under Vermilion Lake School.) Tribe: Bols Fort Chippewa.	^c 1,080	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.
White Earth. (Under White Earth School.) Tribes: Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pembina, and Pillager Chippewa.	78,178	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; executive orders, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 29, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.) Under act of Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), 402,516.06 acres have been allotted to 4,868 Indians, and 1,999.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, and under act of Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 539), 223,928.91 acres have been allotted to 2,794 Mississippi and Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa, being additional allotments to a part of the allottees under act of Jan. 14, 1889, leaving unallotted and unreserved 78,178.19 acres. Lands now in process of allotment under both acts.

^a Surveyed.

^b These lands have been ceded by the Indians to the Government, but are not yet open to sale or settlement. See pp. xxxviii and xliii of Annual Report, 1890.

^c Outboundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MINNESOTA—continued.		
White Oak Point and Chippewa. (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Lake Winnibigoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewa and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewa.	.....	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 742. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 14,389.73 acres allotted to 180 Lake Winnibigoshish Indians; the residue, 112,663.01 acres, of Lake Winnibigoshish Reserve to be opened to public settlement; 38,090.22 acres allotted to 479 Chippewa Indians (L. B. 359, p. 340). Residue, 154,855 acres restored to public domain.
Total.....	683,800	
MONTANA.		
Blackfeet..... (Under Blackfeet School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	959,644	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 26, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353; act of Feb. 27, 1906, confirming grant of 356.11 acres of land and 120 acres of unsurveyed land. (See vol. 33, p. 816.) Lands now in process of allotment.
Crow..... (Under Crow Agency.) Tribes: Mountain and River Crow.	231,844, 182	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1890, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 22, p. 42, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; executive orders, Oct. 20, 1875, Mar. 8, 1876, Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1890; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1039-1040; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034.) Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 352, to amend and ratify agreement of Aug. 14, 1890. Under act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and act Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), and executive order, June 8, 1901 (modifying executive order of Mar. 25, 1901), 447,914.90 acres have been allotted to 2,272 Indians, and 1,822.61 acres reserved for administration, church, and cemetery purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,844,182.49 acres, and 14,711.96 acres on ceded part have been allotted to 81 Indians. (See L. B. 743, p. 50; 852, p. 160, and 956, p. 416.)
Fort Belknap..... (Under Fort Belknap School.) Tribes: Grosventre and Assiniboin.	497,600	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124; agreement made Oct. 9, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350.
Fort Peck..... (Under Fort Peck School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yanktonal Sioux.	1,776,000	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1868; executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113.
Jocko..... (Under Flathead Agency.) Tribes: Bitter Root, Carlos band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kallis-pel, and Pend d'Oreille.	1,128,182	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975. Under acts of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 302), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 2,378 Indians have been allotted 220,950.12 acres, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, 2,524.70 acres have been reserved for tribal uses, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1906 (33 Stats., 1040-1080), 6,774.92 acres have been reserved for agency purposes, 4,977 acres for water power, etc., and 431.62 for town-site purposes, and 69,760 acres (approximately) were granted by the act of Apr. 23, 1904, to the State of Montana for school purposes, aggregating 305,418.36 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,128,181.64 acres. These lands, and the lands reserved for town-site purposes, are, with the exception of timber lands, to be disposed of as provided for by section 8 of the act of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 302).
Northern Cheyenne..... (Under Tongue River School.) Tribe: Northern Cheyenne.	489,500	Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1884, and Mar. 19, 1900; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.
Total.....	6,685,108	

• Outboundaries surveyed.

• Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEBRASKA.		
Niobrara..... (Under Santee School.) Tribe: Santee Sioux.	<i>Acres.</i>	Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819, 4th paragraph, art. 6; treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. 32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,908.01 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes; unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624. For text see misc. Indian doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted.
Omaha..... (Under Omaha School.) Tribe: Omaha.	≈ 12,421	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians dated July 31, 1874; act of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341; act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 612); 129,470 acres allotted to 1,577 Indians; the residue, 12,421 acres, unallotted.
Ponca..... (Under Santee School.) Tribe: Ponca.		Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 907, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Mar. 2, 1890, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 892. 27,202.06 acres allotted to 167 Indians; 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 339; also President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional). (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribe: Oglala Sioux.	640	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago..... (Under Winnebago School.) Tribe: Winnebago.	≈ 1,711	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 8, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 106,040.82 acres allotted to 1,200 Indians; 480 acres reserved for agency, etc.; the residue, 1,710.80 acres, unallotted.
Total.....	14,772	
NEVADA.		
Druck Valley b..... (Under Western Shoshoni School.) Tribe: Paiute and Western Shoshoni.	≈ 312,320	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1886.
Moapa River..... (Under Moapa farmer.) Tribe: Chemehuevi, Kaibab, Pawipit, Paiute, and Shivwits.	≈ 1,000	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445, selection approved by Secretary of the Interior, July 3, 1875; executive order of July 31, 1908.
Pyramid Lake..... (Under Nevada School.) Tribe: Paiute.	≈ 322,000	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874. (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 20, 1904, vol. 33, p. 225.)
Walker River..... (Under Carson School.) Tribe: Paiute.		Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., pp. 245-260); act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, pp. 982-997; act of June 21, 1906, vol. 34, p. 325; proclamation of President, Sept. 26, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contains 268,005.84 acres, leaving in diminished reserve 50,800.16 acres. Allotted to 492 Indians, 9,783.25 acres; reserved for agency and school, 80 acres; reserved for cemetery, 40 acres; reserved for grazing, 37,390.29 acres; reserved for timber, 3,355.62 acres; reserved for church purposes, 160 acres. (L. B. 885, p. 187.) Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 268,005.84 acres.
Total.....	≈ 635,320	
NEW MEXICO.		
Jicarilla Apache..... (Under Jicarilla School.) Tribe: Jicarilla Apache.	≈ 286,400	Executive orders, Mar. 25, 1874, July 18, 1876, Sept. 21, 1890, May 15, 1894, and Feb. 11, 1897. 129,313.35 acres allotted to 945 Indians, and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. B. 335, p. 223.) The residue, 286,400 acres, unallotted. Lands now in process of allotment.
Mescalero Apache..... (Under Mescalero School.) Tribe: Mescalero and Mimbreno Apache.	≈ 474,240	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883.

a Surveyed.

b Partly in Idaho.

c Outboundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW MEXICO—continued.		
Pueblo:		
(Under Santa Fe and Albuquerque schools.)		
Tribe: Pueblo—	<i>Acres.</i>	
Jemez.....	• 17,510	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.) See executive orders of June 13 and September 4, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Nambe Pueblos, and executive order of July 29, 1906, setting apart additional lands for Santa Clara Pueblo.
Acoma.....	• 95,792	
San Juan.....	• 17,545	
Picuris.....	• 17,461	
San Felipe.....	• 94,767	
Pecos.....	• 18,763	
Cochiti.....	• 24,256	
Santo Domingo.....	• 74,743	
Taos.....	• 17,961	
Santa Clara.....	• 49,369	
Tesuque.....	• 17,471	
St. Ildefonso.....	• 17,393	
Pojoaque.....	• 13,320	
Sisla.....	• 17,315	
Sandia.....	• 24,187	
Isleta.....	• 110,080	
Nambe.....	• 13,696	
Laguna.....	• 125,225	
Santa Ana.....	• 17,361	
Zuni.	• 215,040	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.)
(Under Zuni School.)		
Tribe: Zuni Pueblo:		
Total.....	1,099,485	
NEW YORK.		
Allegany.	• 30,409	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribe: Onondaga and Seneca.		
Cattaraugus.	• 21,680	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.)
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribe: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca.		
Oil Spring.	• 640	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 166.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1893, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 470; act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 69.
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribe: Seneca.		
Oneida.	• 350	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.)
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribe: Oneida.		
Onondaga.	6,100	Do.
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribe: Onondaga, Onondaga, and St. Regis.		
St. Regis.	14,640	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribe: St. Regis.		
Tonawanda.	• 7,549	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 165.)
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribe: Cayuga and Tonawanda bands of Seneca.		
Tuscarora.	6,249	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 167.)
(Under New York Agency.)		
Tribe: Onondaga and Tuscarora.		
Total.....	87,677	
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Qualla boundary and other lands.	{ • 48,000	{ Held by deed to Indians under decision of U. S. circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000. (See Opinions of Asst. Atty. Gen., Mar. 14, 1894, and Feb. 3, 1904. 35,000 acres of the 98,211 acres sold. Deeds dated Oct. 4, 1906; approved Dec. 12, 1906.)
(Under Eastern Cherokee School.)	• 15,211	
Tribe: Eastern band of Cherokee.		
Total.....	63,211	
• Outboundaries surveyed.		
• Partly surveyed.		
• Surveyed.		

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NORTH DAKOTA.		
Devils Lake (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	<i>Acres.</i> 92,144	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505, agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337 Comp. Indian Laws.) 135,824.33 acres allotted to 1,193 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church, and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 319, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1901. President's proclamation of June 2, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2368. Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see p. 322, Comp. Indian Laws); executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 1896, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.) 80,340 acres allotted to 940 Indians. (see letter book 445, p. 311); the residue, 884,780 acres, unallotted. Lands now in process of allotment.
Fort Berthold (Under Fort Berthold School.) Tribes: Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan.	884,780	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive orders Jan. 11-Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 26, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1899, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. Under act of Mar. 2, 1899 (25 Stats. 884), and authority of the President of Sept. 26, 1905, 2,469 Indians have been allotted 824,828.44 acres, leaving unallotted 1,847,811.56 acres. Lands now in process of allotment.
Standing Rock (Under Standing Rock Agency.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, Upper and Lower Yankton Sioux.	1,847,812	Executive orders Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29, and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 194. 45,894 acres allotted to 326 Indians, and 186 acres reserved for church and school purposes under the above-named act.
Turtle Mountain (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribe: Pembina Chippewa.		
Total	2,824,786	
OKLAHOMA.		
Cherokee (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Cherokee.	877,229	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, Dec. 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799; agreement of Dec. 19, 1891, ratified by tenth section of act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 640; agreement ratified by act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 716. Lands now in process of allotment.
Cheyenne and Arapaho (Under Cheyenne and Arapaho, Cantonment and Seger schools.) Tribes: Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.		Executive order, Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 18, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1883, relative to Fort Supply military reserve (relinquished for disposal under act of Congress of July 5, 1894, by authority of executive order of Nov. 5, 1894, see General Land Office Report, 1899, p. 158). Executive order of July 17, 1883, relative to Fort Reno military reserve. Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022-1028. 529,682.06 acres allotted to 3,294 Indians; 231,828.55 acres for Oklahoma school lands; 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 3,500,562.05 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order, July 12, 1895. President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1903, vol. 33, p. 2317.
Chickasaw (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Chickasaw.	61,690,964	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 23, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 505; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 641, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1902; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 209; act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 544. Lands now in process of allotment.
Choctaw (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Choctaw.	3,505,766	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw.

^a Surveyed.

^b Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Creek..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Creek.	<i>Acres.</i> 626,044	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See Ann. Rept., 1882, p. LIV.) Agreement of Jan. 19, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1890, vol. 25, p. 757; President's proclamation Mar. 23, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1544; agreement of Sept. 27, 1897, ratified by act of June 23, 1898, vol. 30, p. 514; agreement of Mar. 8, 1900, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1901, vol. 31, p. 961; President's proclamation of June 25, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1971; agreement of Feb. —, 1902, ratified by act of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 500; President's proclamation of Aug. 8, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2021. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 258; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 204.) Lands now in process of allotment.
Iowa..... (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribe: Iowa and Tonkawa.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753. 8,685.30 acres allotted to 109 Indians; 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc.; the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.)
Kansas..... (Under Kaw School.) Tribe: Kansas or Kaw.		Act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228; 260 acres reserved for cemetery, school, and town site. Remainder, 99,877 acres, allotted to 247 Indians; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 636, ratifying agreement, not dated.
Kickapoo..... (Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Mexican Kickapoo.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557. 22,529.15 acres allotted to 283 Indians; 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1895, vol. 29, p. 868; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1001.
Kiowa and Comanche..... (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribe: Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa.		Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589; agreement made Oct. 6, 1892; ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 676, ceding 2,488,893 acres, of which 443,338 acres have been allotted to 2,759 Indians; 11,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 2,033,553 acres, opened to settlement (letter books, 486, p. 440; 488, p. 478). President's proclamations of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975; June 23, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2007; Sept. 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2026, and Mar. 29, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. Of the 480,000 acres grazing land set apart under act of June 6, 1900, 1,841.92 acres were reserved for town sites under act Mar. 20, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 801), 82,059.52 acres were allotted to 513 Indians under act June 5, 1906, (34 Stat. L., 213) and 480 acres allotted to 3 Indians under act June 5, as amended by act Mar. 7, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1018). The remaining 395,618.56 acres were turned over to the General Land Office for disposition under acts of June 5 and June 28, 1906, and proclamation of Sept. 19, 1906. The General Land Office reports the sale and entry of 344,094.17 acres under act of June 5, and of 21,830.24 acres under act of June 28, 1906.
Modoc..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Modoc.		Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,976 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.)
Oakland..... (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Tonkawa and Lipan.		Act of May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84 (see Ann. Rept. for 1882, p. LXII). (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Percé, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,273.79 acres allotted to 73 Indians; 160.50 acres reserved for government and school purposes. The residue, 79,276.60 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 257, p. 240). Agreement made Oct. 21, 1891, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text, see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 624.)
Osage..... (Under Osage Agency.) Tribe: Great and Little Osage.	41,470,058	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.) Lands now in process of allotment.
Oto..... (Under Oto School.) Tribe: Oto and Missouri.		Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.) Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stat., 189), 127,711.22 acres were allotted to 514 Indians (885 allotments—see L. B. 929, p. 326) 720 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, and 640 acres set aside for tribal uses.

• Surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Ottawa..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Boeuf.	Acres. a 1,587	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,714.80 acres were allotted to 157 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 999). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, unallotted (letter book 229, p. 115).
Pawnee..... (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee.		Act of Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands. See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,859.84 acres allotted to 821 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 169,320 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 261, p. 388, and 263, p. 5). Agreement made Nov. 23, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 526.)
Peoria..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Kaskaskia, Mi- ami, Peoria, Pianka- shaw, and Wea.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,450 acres allotted to 218 Indians. The residue, 6,313.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 246).
Ponca..... (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Ponca.	a 320	Acts of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76, and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There has been allotted to 784 Indians 101,050.75 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.56 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 320 acres (letter books 302, p. 311, and 813, p. 401). Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217.
Potawatomi..... (Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Absentee Shaw- nee and Potawatomi.		Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 365,851 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 25 and Absentee Shawnees June 26, 1890; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,679.42 acres allotted to 1,489 Potawatomi, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 Absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.)
Quapaw..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw.		Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 55,246.21 acres allotted to 247 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes (letter book 335, p. 326). Agreement of Mar. 23, 1893, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 907. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1899, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 32, p. 907.
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sauk and Fox School.) Tribe: Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.		Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 740. 87,683.64 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.)
Seminole..... (Under Union Agency.) Tribe: Seminole.	a 21,374	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, Feb. 14, 1881, Ann. Rept., 1882, p. LIV, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 285.) Agreement of Mar. 16, 1889. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1890.) Agreement recorded in treaty book, vol. 3, p. 35. Agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by act of July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567. Agreement of Oct. 7, 1899, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 250.
Seneca..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Seneca.		Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 25,821.55 acres allotted to 302 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262.
Shawnee..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Seneca and East- ern Shawnee.		Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 10,484.81 acres, allotted to 84 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 207); the residue 2,543 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262).

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Wichita..... (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Ioni, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, To-wa-koni, Waco, and Wichita.	<i>Acres.</i> a 1,511,576	(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 895. 152,991 acres allotted to 965 Indians; 4,151 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 586,468 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 490, p. 90). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975.
Wyandot..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Wyandot.	a 535	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1866, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation, Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878.
Total.....	9,705,453	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,695.54 acres allotted to 241 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 634.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332).
OREGON.		
Grande Ronde..... (Under Grande Ronde School.) Tribes: Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Mary's River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.		Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government use and 33,148 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 567, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901.
Klamath..... (Under Klamath School.) Tribes: Klamath, Modoc, Palute, Pit River, Walpape, and Yahukin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	b 872,186	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. 177,719.62 acres allotted to 1,174 Indians; 6,094.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. (See letter book 441, p. 314.) The residue, 872,186 acres, unallotted and unreserved. Act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 260; Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 202; act of Mar. 3 1905, vol. 33, p. 1033. Lands now in process of allotment.
Siletz..... (Under Siletz School.) Tribes: Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Salustinea, Sluslaw, Tututni, Umpqua, and thirteen others.	3,200	Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; executive orders Nov. 9 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 47,716.34 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 acres (except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 358). President's proclamation May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 866. Acts of May 31, 1900, vol. 31, p. 233, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1085.
Umatilla..... (Under Umatilla School.) Tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla.	a 79,820	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 340, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 559. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 682.) 76,933.90 acres allotted to 893 Indians, 960 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 255, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 730.
Warm Springs..... (Under Warm Springs School.) Tribes: Des Chutes, John Day, Palute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	a 322,108	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,696.45 acres allotted to 969 Indians, and 1,195 acres reserved for church school, and agency purposes. The residue, 322,108 acres unallotted and unreserved (letter book 334, p. 295).
Total.....	1,277,314	
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago..... (Under Crow Creek Agency.) Tribes: Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brulé, Miniconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.	a 111,711	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see Ann. Rept., 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive order, Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Ann. Rept., 1885, p. 11); act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1564. There has been allotted to 842 Indians 172,733.81 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres, leaving a residue of 111,711 acres (letter books 302, p. 443; 372, p. 485; 373, p. 347). Lands are now in process of allotment.

a Surveyed.

b Outboundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.		
Lake Traverse..... (Under Sisseton Agency.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 508; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035-1038. 309,904.92 acres allotted to 1,339 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation, Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.)
Cheyenne River..... (Under Cheyenne River School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	2,547,208	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1899, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 2035, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. 320,681.06 acres have been allotted to 934 Indians, leaving unallotted 2,547,208.95 acres. (See L. B. 828, p. 321.)
Lower Brulé..... (Under Lower Brulé School.) Tribes: Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	• 199,730	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1899, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1362, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 151,856 acres allotted to 555 Indians, and 964.06 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 199,729.94 acres. (See letter book 498, p. 336.) (See act Apr. 21, 1906, 34 Stats., 124, and President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1907.)
Pine Ridge..... (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribes: Brulé Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglala Sioux.	• 1,942,121	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stats., 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, 25 Stats., 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1899, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, 29 Stats., 10.) A tract of 32,000 acres in Nebraska was set apart by executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, and was restored to the public domain by executive order of Jan. 25, 1904, and by executive order of Feb. 20, 1904, 640 acres of this land was set apart for Indian school purposes and is called the Sioux additional tract. (See Nebraska.) Under act of Mar. 2, 1899 (25 Stats., 888), and authority of President of July 29, 1904, 854,989.51 acres have been allotted to 2,604 Indians, and 11,533.68 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes, aggregating 866,523.19, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,943,120.74 acres. Lands are still in process of allotment.

• Surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.		
Rosebud..... (Under Rosebud Agency.) Tribes: Lower, Miniconjou, Northern Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brulé, and Wahshashe Sioux.	^a 1,524,210 <i>Acres.</i>	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and executive orders, Aug. 9, 1897, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1890, vol. 26, p. 10.) 1,268,558.35 acres allotted to 4,914 Sioux Indians (L. B. 392, 450 and 560, pp. 242, 271, and 110; 599, p. 396, and 926, p. 397). 416,000 acres opened to settlement 29,302.01, reserved for government purposes, churches, cemeteries etc. The residue, 1,524,209.64 acres, unallotted and unreserved. Lands now in process of allotment. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 254, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2354.
Yankton..... (Under Yankton Agency.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 268,567.72 acres allotted to 2,649 Indians, and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1882, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1884, vol. 23, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation May 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 865.)
Total.....	6,325,980	
UTAH.		
Uinta Valley..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Goshute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	^a 179,194	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 18, 1878, 20 Stats., 165; acts of May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997; Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1905, setting aside 1,010,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,100 acres as town sites, 1,004,285 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,140 acres in mining claims; 103,265.35 acres allotted to 1,283 Indians (see letter book 777, p. 392), and 60,160 acres under reclamation, the residue, 179,194.65 acres, unallotted and unreserved.
Uncompahgre..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabeguache Ute.		Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) 12,540 acres allotted to 83 Indians, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62. (Letter book 403, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total.....	179,194	
WASHINGTON.		
Chehalis..... (Under Puysallup School.) Tribes: Chinook (Tsnuk), Clatsop, and Chehalis.		Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. 471 acres set aside for school purposes. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry. 36 Indians made homestead selections, covering all the land. (See L. B. 152, p. 201, and 153, p. 45.)
Columbia..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribe: Columbia (Moses band).		Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1882. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order, May 1, 1886; executive order of Mar. 9, 1894; department orders of Apr. 11, 1894, and Apr. 20, 1894, and executive order of Jan. 19, 1895. 25,172.30 acres allotted to 40 Indians (see executive order of May 21, 1886, and act of Mar. 8, 1900, 34 Stats., 55).
Colville..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribes: Cœur d'Alène, Colville, Kalispel, Okinagan, Lake, Methow, Nespelem, Pend d'Oreille, Benpoll, and Spokane.	^b 1,300,000	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 26, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 583.) 50,900.30 acres in north half allotted to 648 Indians (see letter book 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,268 acres, to be opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 1963). The residue, 1,300,000 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 803.

^a Surveyed.

^b Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Hoh River. (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Hoh.	<i>A</i> 640	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Lummi. (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwalish, Etak- mur, Lummi, Snoh- omish, Sukwamish, and Swiawamish.	<i>a</i> 598	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. Allotted, 11,634 acres to 85 Indians; reserved for government school, 80 acres; unallotted and unreserved, 598 acres.
Makah. (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribes: Makah and Qul- leute.	<i>b</i> 23,040	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873. Lands now in process of allotment, except timber lands.
Muckleshoot. (Under Tulalip School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot.	169	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874. 39 Indians have been allotted 3,191.97 acres.
Nisquall. (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisquall, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stall- akoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted. 4,718 acres to 30 Indians.
Osette. (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Osette.	640	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison. (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwalish, Etak- mur, Lummi, Snoh- omish, Sukwamish, and Swiawamish.	<i>a</i> 1,375	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. 5,909.48 acres allotted to 39 Indians; the residue, 1,375 acres, unallotted.
Puyallup. (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisquall, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stall- akoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 22, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted to 169 Indians. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1876, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 464. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 518.) The residue, 599 acres, laid out as an addition to the city of Tacoma, has been sold, with the exception of 39.79 acres reserved for school, and 19.43 acres for church and cemetery purposes, under acts of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., 62), and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 377).
Qulleute. (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Qulleute.	<i>b</i> 837	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinalcilt. (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Quaitso and Quin- alcilt.	<i>a</i> 214,262	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; executive order, Nov. 4, 1873. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 121 Indians have been allotted 9,737.94 acres, leaving unallotted 214,262.06 acres now in process of allotment.
Shoalwater. (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	<i>a</i> 335	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866.
Skokomish. (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Clallam, Skoko- mish and Twana.		Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. Allotted in treaty reserve, 4,990 acres; residue, none. (See L. B., 895, p. 268.) Allotted in executive order, addition, known as the Fisher addition, 814 acres; residue, none. (L. B., 895, p. 285.) 62 allotments.
Snohomish or Tulalip. (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwalish, Etak- mur, Lummi, Snoh- omish, Sukwamish, and Swiawamish.	<i>a</i> 8,930	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 13,560 acres allotted to 94 Indians; the residue, 8,930 acres, unallotted.
Spokan. (Under Colville Agency.) Tribe: Spokane.	153,600	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Agreement made Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 139. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 743.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744. Lands now in process of allotment.
Squaxon Island (Klahche- min). (Under Puyallup School.) Tribes: Nisquall, Puyal- up, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres, to 23 Indians.

a Surveyed.

b Outboundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Swinomish (Perry's Island)..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etak- mur, Lummi, Snoho- mish, Sukwanish, and Swiwanish.	<i>Acres.</i>	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; execu- tive order, Sept. 9, 1873. Allotted, 7,172 acres to 71 Indians; reserved for school, 89.80 acres; unallotted, 0.35 acre.
Yakima..... (Under Yakima School.) Tribes: Kikiklat, Palcos, Topniah, Wasco, and Yakima.	• 837, 753	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. Agree- ment made Jan. 13, 1855, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 27, p. 631. (For text see Misc. Indian Docs. vol. 41, p. 227; see also annual report 1893, pp. 520-521, and Senate Ex. Docs. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order, Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement, Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320. 255,066.03 acres allotted to 2,823 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 354, p. 419; 416, p. 263, and 879, p. 243.) The residue, 543,916.13 acres, held in common. Act of Dec. 21, 1904 (33 Stats. 595), recognizing claim of Indians to 293,837 acres additional land subject to the right of bona fide settlers or purchasers, acquired prior to Mar. 5, 1904.
Total.....	2, 542, 179	
WISCONSIN.		
Lac Court Oreille..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: Lac Court Oreille band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	• 20, 096	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1880, Apr. 4, 1865. (See re- port by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 57,746 acres allotted to 1,003 Indians; the residue, 20,096 acres, unallotted. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 795.
Lac du Flambeau..... (Under Lac du Flambeau School.) Tribe: Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	26, 153	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands selected by Indians. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Department order of June 26, 1866. Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 43,558 acres allotted to 520 Indians; act of Feb. 3, 1903 (32 Stats., 795), 120 Indians were allotted 7,512.40 acres, leaving unallotted 26,153.40 acres.
La Pointe (Bad River)..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe band of Chippewa of Lake Su- perior.	46, 613	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 368.91 acres patented under art. 10; 195.71 acres fishing ground. 76,256.92 acres allotted to 959 Indians. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, and letter book 381, p. 49.) Under acts of Feb. 11, 1901 (31 Stats., 766), and Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stats., 1217), 880 acres were allotted to 11 Indians, leaving unallotted and unreserved 46,613.58 acres.
Red Cliff..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chip- pewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. See Indian Office letters of Sept. 3, 1858, and May 25, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. (See executive orders. See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.) 2,535.91 acres al- lotted to 35 Indians under treaty; of the residue 11,566.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee..... (Under Green Bay School.) Tribe: Menominee.	• 231, 680	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida..... (Under Oneida School.) Tribe: Oneida.		Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,402.13 acres allotted to 1,501 Indians. Remainder, 84.08 acres, reserved for school purposes.
Stockbridge..... (Under Green Bay School.) Tribes: Stockbridge and Munsee.	• 11, 803	Treaties of Nov. 24, 1849, vol. 9, p. 955; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total.....	336, 345	

• Partly surveyed.
• Surveyed.

• Reservations in Minnesota are also under La Pointe Agency
• Outboundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WYOMING		
Wind River..... (Under Shoshoni School.) Tribes: Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni.	<i>Acres.</i> a 95,307	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; executive order, May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1896 (vol. 30, p. 93); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See Land div. letter book 359, p. 468.) Act of Mar. 8, 1905, ratifying and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 21, 1904. See vol. 33, p. 1016. President's proclamation, June 2, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contains 1,472,844.15 acres, leaving in diminished reservation 282,115.85 acres; allotted therein to 358 Indians, 34,010.49 acres. (See letter book 866, p. 157.) Reserved for Mall Camp, 120 acres; reserved for Mall Camp Park, 40 acres; reserved for bridge purposes, 40 acres. Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 1,438,633.66 acres. 92.44 acres reserved by Secretary to complete allotments to Indians on ceded part. Of the diminished reserve, 185,016.65 acres were allotted to 1,781 Indians, and 1,792.05 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, cemetery purposes, under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended by act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stats., 673), leaving unallotted and unreserved 95,307.15 acres.
Total.....	95,307	
Grand total.....	52,013,010	

a Partly surveyed.

Indian lands opened for settlement since 1898.

Reservation.	Date of act. (33 Stat. L., 706).	Date of in- structions to allot.	Date allot- ments were completed.	Size of allot- ment (acres).	Allotments.		Original area of res- ervation (approx- imate).	Acreage opened.	Acreage disposed of.	Amount realized.	Method of disposition.
					No.	Acreage.					
Round Valley, Cal..	Feb. 8, 1906 (33 Stat. L., 706).	Mar. 10, 1894	Nov. 3, 1894	10	619	5,408.72	103,210.56	65,000.00	13,253.44	\$4,663.49	Subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws. Entrymen to pay for same at appraised prices in 5 equal annual payments, with interest at rate of 5 per cent per annum, with right to commute. L. D. 34, p. 48.
Southern Ute, Colo..	Feb. 20, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 677).	Aug. 15, 1895	April 15, 1896	6160 c 80	371	72,810.65	1,079,990.65	523,079.00	159,299.06	153,402.07	Subject to entry under the desert, homestead, and low-lying lands and the laws governing the disposal of mineral atoms, and the laws of the United States. Proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1898 (31 Stat. L., 1947), and L. D. 28, p. 271.
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	Apr. 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 319).						332,882.77	104,000.00	89,276.90	261,900.06	Sold subject to homestead laws, with right to commute. Price per acre \$4.50, payable as follows: \$1.50 when entry was made, and the remainder in annual payments of 60 cents per acre. See Proclamation of June 2, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 2938), and L. D. 33, pp. 5 and 9.
Red, Lake, Minn...	Feb. 20, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 46).						800,000.00	256,152.00	211,338.68	670,797.34	Sold subject to homestead laws at not less than \$4 per acre, one-fifth of the price bid payable at the time bid is made; balance in 5 equal annual installments, due in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years from date of sale. See L. D. 32, pp. 400 and 603.
Crow, Mont.....	Apr. 27, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 353).						3,504,000.00	71,116,000.00	93,148.79	114,452.17	When entered under the homestead laws to be paid for at \$4 per acre, as follows: \$1 per acre when entry is made, the remainder in 4 equal annual installments, the first to be paid at the end of the second year. Entrymen to pay same fees and

d Ceded to the United States for \$345,000 (33 Stat. L., 319).

e Ceded to the United States for \$1,000,000 (33 Stat. L., 46).

f Ceded to the United States for \$1,150,000 (33 Stat. L., 352).

* Surplus grazing and timber lands sold at public sale to the highest bidder, at not less than the appraised value (24 Stat. L., 668).

b Heads of families.

c Single persons over 18.

Indian lands opened for settlement since 1898—Continued.

Reservation.	Date of act.	Date of instructions to allot.	Date allotments were completed.	Size of allotment (acres).	Allotments.		Original area of reservation (approximate).	Acreage opened.	Acreage disposed of.	Amount realized.	Method of disposition.
					No.	Acreage.					
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache, Okla.	June 5, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213).	June 8, 1906	Oct. 8, 1906	160	513	82,059.82	2,968,883.00	395,618.56	391,212.69	\$1,033,556.86	commissions at time of commutation of final entry as now provided by law where the price is \$1.25 per acre. See proclamation dated May 24, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 3230), and L. D. 34, p. 63. Subject to settlement and disposal under the act of June 5, 1906, and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior. See also act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 560) proclamation dated Sept. 19, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 3232), and L. D. 35, pp. 239 and 346.
Wichita, Okla.....	June 6, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 676).	.....	.....	160	965	152,991.00	743,160.00	4586,468.00	214,438.57	271,046.63	Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws. See act of Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 897), proclamation dated July 4, 1901 (32 Stat. L., 1975), and L. D. 31, p. 9.
Rosebud, S. Dak....	Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 254).	Ceded.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,228,160.00	352,000.00	414,059.95	1,135,121.44	Subject to entry, settlement, and disposal under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws. See also proclamation dated May 13, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 2554), and L. D. 32, p. 628.
Uintah Valley, Utah.	May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 263).	June 6, 1904	June 13, 1905	890 + 40	1,283	103,265.35	2,361,145.00	1,004,285.00	21,565.68	82,678.74	Lands disposed of at public or private sale in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and upon his order, in quantities not exceeding one-quarter of a section; nominal lands at not less than \$1.25 per acre; mineral lands at \$20 per acre. See also act of May 24, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 157), proclamation dated July 14, 1903 (34 Stat. L., 3110), and L. D. 33, p. 610.

Wind River, Wyo.	Mar. 8, 1905 (33 Stat. L., 1016).	Began in 1894; work not con- tinued steadily; no allot- ments since 1903; about 200 Indians yet unallotted.	b 90 or 100. c 40 or 80.	1, 781,188, 016.65 1, 754, 990.00 1, 438, 633.66 113, 743.08	98, 413.15	Subject to entry, settlement, and dis- posal under the general provisions of the homestead, town-site, con- servation, and mineral land laws. See also proclamation dated June 2, 1904 (31 Stat. L., 3281), and L. D. 34, p. 647. Subject to settlement and entry under the terms of, and subject to the con- ditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions in the statutes men- tioned in the proclamation and the laws of the United States applicable thereto. See 359 act of Feb. 20, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 9), and proclamation dated Apr. 9, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 1043), and L. D. 26, p. 637.
Corville, Wash.	July 1, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 62).	Oct. 11, 1898	80	648 50, 900.00 2, 800, 000.00 1, 500, 000.00 122, 278.15	282, 489.42	
Grand Ronde, Oreg.	Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	Sept. 8, 1888	b 160 c 80 d 80	299 33, 147.74 61, 440.00	26, 301.65 26, 021.54	Sold under act of 1883. See act of Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 667), and L. D. 33, p. 536.
Lower Brule, S. Dak.	Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888).	Feb. 18, 1892	b 320 c 160 d 80	555,151, 858.05 472, 560.00	58, 560.00 47, 565.67	Entrusted to comply with all require- ments of the homestead law with right to commute. Price of land fixed by apportionment one-fifth of purchase price to be paid in cash at time of entry and the balance in 5 equal annual installments in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years, respectively, from and after date of entry. See act of Apr. 21, 1890 (24 Stat. L., 124), and the proclamation dated Aug. 12, 1907 (35 Stat. L., 1).

as Ceded to the United States for a sum to be fixed by the Congress (28 Stat. L., 897).

**Ceded to the United
Heads of families.**

c Single persons over 18.

Single persons under 18.
Orphans under 18.

Statistics of Indian schools during the

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River boarding.....	Government.....	100	
Fort Mohave nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	200	
Moqui:			
Moqui (Hopi) boarding.....	do.....	160	
Oralbi day.....	do.....		155
Pisaca day.....	do.....		80
Second Mesa day.....	do.....		100
Western Navaho:			
Western Navaho boarding.....	do.....	80	
Mosnoopi day.....	do.....		32
Walapai:			
Truxton Canyon boarding.....	do.....	125	
Havasupai boarding.....	do.....	46	
Navaho:			
Navaho boarding.....	do.....	220	
Tohatchi boarding.....	do.....	125	
St. Michael's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	150	
Navaho Extension: Tolchaco (Navaho Mission boarding).....	Independent mission.....	10	
Phoenix nonreservation boarding.....	Government.....	700	
Camp McDowell day.....	do.....		40
Camp Verde day.....	do.....		30
Fort Apache:			
Fort Apache boarding.....	do.....	150	
Cibicu day.....	do.....		50
Canyon day.....	do.....		40
Pima:			
Pima boarding.....	do.....	250	
Blackwater day.....	do.....		36
Casa Blanca day.....	do.....		40
Gila Crossing day.....	do.....		46
Lehi day.....	do.....		40
Maricopa day.....	do.....		40
Salt River day.....	do.....		30
St. John's Mission boarding and day.....	Catholic Church.....	175	
San Xavier:			
Field service.....	Government.....		
Tucson day.....	do.....		35
San Xavier Mission day.....	Catholic Church.....		125
Tucson Mission boarding.....	Presbyterian Church.....	150	
San Carlos day.....	Government.....		60
Rice Station boarding.....	do.....	200	
CALIFORNIA.			
Fort Yuma boarding.....	Government.....	180	
Hoopa Valley boarding.....	do.....	146	
Round Valley boarding.....	do.....	125	
Greenville nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	90	
Fort Bidwell nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	100	
Riverside (Sherman Institute) nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	500	
Pala:			
Pala day.....	do.....		30
La Jolla day.....	do.....		30
Pechanga day.....	do.....		26
Rincon day.....	do.....		26
Superintendent for these schools.....	do.....		26
Mesa Grande:			
Mesa Grande day.....	do.....		20
Capitan Grande day.....	do.....		27
Volcan (Santa Ysabel) day.....	do.....		30
Field service for these schools.....	do.....		
San Jacinto:			
Cahuilla day.....	do.....		25
Martinez day.....	do.....		30
Potrero day.....	do.....		30
Soboba day.....	do.....		34
Tule River day.....	do.....		30
Superintendent for these schools.....	do.....		
Big Pine day.....	do.....		30

* Taken from last year's report.

fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Employees.				Enrollment.		Average attendance.		Months in session.	Cost to Government.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.
Sex.		Race.		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				
Male.	Female.	Indian.	Non-Indian.								
4	7	1	10	108		104		10	\$15,560.15		
11	10	3	18	201		192		10	31,949.23	\$974.10	
11	7	6	12	204		196		10	27,409.32		
3	5	4	4		100		95	10	5,438.83		
2	3	2	3		75		69	10	2,963.99		
2	4	3	3		108		104	10	4,526.78		
5	4		9	85		80		6	12,732.21	1,402.35	
	2	1	1		35		32	10	1,098.50		
3	6	1	8	93		85		10	14,673.97	742.10	
2	2		4	46		43		10	4,594.27	75.50	
9	15	7	17	268		255		10	30,777.90	761.55	
5	7	1	11	132		124		10	17,645.37		
5	13	3	15	125		110		9			\$13,213.88
	3		3	8		8		8			* 1,000.00
32	29	12	49	768		701		10	110,153.82	6,780.16	
	2	1	1		21		19	10	831.02		
	1				22		19	10	1,689.27		
7	10	6	11	172		166		10	22,610.88	1,443.21	
1	1		2		55		52	10	2,560.76		
1	1		2		43		39	10	2,361.80		
12	14	10	16	219		196		10	41,020.02	4,406.70	
1	1		2		35		19	10	1,243.95		
1	1		2		33		26	10	1,273.95		
1	1		2		39		31	10	1,301.15		
1	1		2		18		16	10	1,301.15		
1	1		2		33		29	10	1,301.15		
	2		2		31		26	10	1,301.15		
3	6	1	8	179	46	138	43	9			4,551.10
	1		1						300.00		
1	1		2		38		27		1,403.19		
1	3	1	3		102		83				1,200.00
3	11	1	13	147		134		8			18,000.00
1	2		3		53		45	10	2,019.94		
8	11	5	14	228		216		10	27,581.06	939.60	
7	7	3	11	108		99		10	18,907.87	202.80	
4	10	5	9	147		124		10	17,334.06	2,756.06	
5	8	4	9	118		108		10	16,515.25	3,694.33	
2	7	2	7	99		84		10	12,401.21	100.00	
4	6	2	8	63		56		10	17,988.43	4,094.26	
24	26	13	37	699		545		12	82,612.85	7,674.22	
	2	1	1		31		23	10	1,370.10	20.00	
1	1		2		18		10	10	1,071.22		
1	1	2			24		18	10	1,248.56		
1	1		2		21		15	10	1,168.91		
1			1						1,000.00		
1	1		2		24		14	10	1,272.93		
1	1		2		14		13	10	1,208.06	15.00	
	2	1	1		26		21	10	1,173.30		
1	2		3						1,500.00		
2	1	1	2		21		14	10	1,199.32		
2	1	1	2		30		25	10	1,390.95		
1	2	1	2		21		20	10	1,303.85		
2	1		3		17		14	10	1,215.29		
2	1		3		28		16	10	1,460.84		
1			1						526.36		
	2		2		21		15	10	1,254.21		

Statistics of Indian schools during the

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
CALIFORNIA—continued.			
Bishop day.....	Government.....		50
Independence day.....	do.....		30
Manchester day.....	do.....		20
Ukiah day.....	do.....		25
Likely day.....	do.....		25
San Diego: St. Anthony's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	120	
Banning: St. Boniface's Mission boarding.....	do.....	150	
COLORADO.			
Grand Junction nonreservation boarding.....	Government.....	200	
Fort Lewis nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	200	
Field service.....	do.....		
Southern Ute boarding.....	do.....	50	
Navajo Springs day.....	do.....		20
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall boarding.....	Government.....	200	
Nez Percé:			
Fort Lapwai boarding.....	do.....	150	
Slickpoo, St. Joseph's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	70	
Cœur d'Alène: De Smet Mission boarding.....	do.....	150	
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox boarding.....	Government.....	80	
KANSAS.			
Potawatomi:			
Potawatomi boarding.....	Government.....	60	
Mayetta Mission day.....	Methodist Episcopal Church.....		25
Kickapoo:			
Kickapoo boarding.....	Government.....	70	
Great Nemaha day.....	do.....		40
Sac and Fox day.....	do.....		38
Lawrence (Haskell Institute) nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	750	
MICHIGAN.			
Mount Pleasant nonreservation boarding.....	Government.....	320	
Bay Mills day.....	do.....		36
Baraga: Chippewa Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	120	36
Harbor Springs: Holy Childhood Mission boarding.....	do.....	200	
MINNESOTA.			
Morris nonreservation boarding.....	Government.....	160	
Pipestone nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	240	
Birch Cooley day.....	do.....		36
White Earth:			
White Earth boarding.....	do.....	134	
Wild Rice River boarding.....	do.....	65	
Pine Point boarding.....	do.....	75	
White Earth day.....	do.....		50
Pembina day.....	do.....		40
Porterville day.....	do.....		36
Buffalo River day.....	do.....		30
Beaulieu day.....	do.....		30
Poplar Grove day.....	do.....		25
St. Benedict's Orphan Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	150	
Leech Lake:			
Leech Lake boarding.....	Government.....	60	
Bena boarding.....	do.....	40	
Cass Lake boarding.....	do.....	50	
Red Lake:			
Red Lake boarding.....	do.....	100	
Cross Lake boarding.....	do.....	50	
St. Mary's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	100	
Vermillion Lake boarding.....	Government.....	125	
Nett Lake day.....	do.....		25

fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

Employees.				Enrollment.		Average attendance.		Months in session.	Cost to Government.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.
Sex.		Race.		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				
Male.	Female.	Indian.	Non-Indian.								
1	2		3		47		31	10	\$1,415.42		
	1		1		21		15	10	861.88		
	1		1		22		10	10	600.00		
1			1		28		18	10	747.52		
	1		1		22		18	4	300.00		
2	6		8	18		17		3			\$4,972.00
4	8	2	10	122		106		10			10,000.00
10	11	2	19	230		187		12	30,311.82	\$1,748.48	
12	9	8	13	214		128		12	26,876.17	829.80	
	1	1							300.00		
3	6	1	8	71		67		10	11,108.18	867.41	
1	1		2		20		17	9	1,426.25		
6	9	1	14	217		194		10	27,132.72	1,323.73	
5	8	2	11	150		122		9	16,800.22	1,264.00	
3	15		18	37		18		10			2,024.00
13	7		20	98		76		10			8,000.00
4	7		11	65		58		10	12,585.76	1,621.57	
2	5	2	5	63		48		9	6,074.17	16.00	
1	1		2		22		15	7			630.00
6	6	1	11	83		78		10	12,645.76	723.47	
1			1		31		17	10	665.85		
1			1		23		12	10	665.20		
36	33	8	61	817		757		10	127,873.24	17,246.51	
17	17	13	21	328		318		10	48,716.28	6,560.52	
2	1		3		36		29	10	1,496.47		
2	10		12	22	31	19	15	10			2,412.50
6	12		18	148		141		10			5,000.00
6	12	4	14	176		167		10	27,475.57	1,542.14	
13	10	9	14	227		206		10	39,243.08	4,161.66	
1	1		2		20		12	10	1,027.32	10.00	
10	7	4	13	205		184		10	31,579.59	1,041.77	
4	7	7	4	94		75		10	13,088.10	114.33	
2	9	6	5	101		83		10	11,413.72	317.35	
1		1			36		22	10	625.00		
1	1		2		33		19	10	1,524.51	19.93	
1	1		2		41		32	10	1,814.10	29.50	
1	1	1	1		41		27	10	1,412.52	7.40	
1	1		2		32		23	10	1,497.89		
1	1				13		9	6	330.98		
4	8	2	10	102		98		10			6,774.38
6	6	4	8	101	20	86	12	10	17,902.75	637.40	
2	5	5	2	60		52		10	7,806.57	747.99	
2	5	7		51		48		10	6,517.53	407.93	
4	7	3	8	107		88		10	15,863.00	193.00	
2	5	3	4	72		63		10	8,614.24	460.43	
2	4		6	81		62		10			4,390.00
5	5	2	8	84		67		10	14,419.99	2,117.23	
1		1	1		28		18	10	636.06		

Statistics of Indian schools during the

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
MONTANA.			
Fort Shaw nonreservation boarding	Government	300	
Blackfeet:			
Blackfeet boarding	do	75	
Cut Finger day	do		30
Willow Creek day	do		30
Holy Family Mission boarding	Catholic Church	145	
Crow:			
Crow boarding	Government	150	
Pryor Creek boarding	do	50	
Lodge Grass Mission day	Baptist Home Missionary Society		50
St. Xavier's Mission boarding	Catholic Church	120	
Flathead:			
Flathead boarding	Government	36	
Ronan day	do		30
Polson day	do		30
St. Ignatius Mission boarding	Catholic Church	350	
Fort Belknap:			
Fort Belknap boarding	Government	120	
St. Paul's Mission boarding	Catholic Church	90	
St. Peter's Mission boarding	do	100	
Fort Peck:			
Fort Peck boarding	Government	200	
No. 1 day	do		30
No. 2 day	do		30
No. 3 day	do		30
No. 4 day	do		30
Wolf Point Mission boarding and day	Presbyterian Church	40	15
Tongue River:			
Tongue River boarding	Government	75	
Tongue River day	do		32
St. Labre's Mission boarding	Catholic Church	60	
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha day	Government		60
Winnebago boarding	do	90	
Santee:			
Santee boarding	do	70	
Santee Normal Training Mission boarding and day	Congregational Church	125	25
Genoa nonreservation boarding	Government	350	
Thurston County:			
Public day, district No. 14	Contract		
Public day, district No. 22	do		
Cuming County: Public day, district No. 20	do		
Knox County: Public day, district No. 36	do		
NEVADA.			
Nevada boarding	Government	60	
Carson nonreservation boarding	do	250	
Walker River day	do		32
Fort McDermitt day	do		65
Moapa River day	do		30
Western Shoshoni boarding	do	55	
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero boarding	Government	130	
San Juan boarding	do	100	
Liberty: Presbyterian Mission boarding	Presbyterian Church	30	
Gallup: Rehoboth Mission boarding	Christian Reformed Church	35	
Farmington: Navaho Mission boarding	Methodist Episcopal Church	20	
Albuquerque nonreservation boarding	Government	300	
Pueblo schools under Albuquerque superintendent:			
Acoma day	do		32
Isleta day	do		60
Laguna day	do		36
McCarty's day	do		25
Mesita day	do		20
Paguate day	do		50
Paraje day	do		32
San Felipe day	do		50
Seama day	do		40

fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

Employees.				Enrollment.		Average attendance.		Months in session.	Cost to Government.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.
Sex.		Race.		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				
Male.	Female.	Indian.	Non-Indian.								
15	16	5	26	353		321		10	\$58,166.55	\$1,825.80	
5	6	4	7	90		70		10	14,115.92	275.70	
1	1		2		19		12	9	993.22		
1	1		2		10			7	538.07		
11	7	1	17	129		101		10			\$8,000.00
5	8	3	10	106		96		10	15,490.53	1,650.14	
2	5	1	6	56		55		10	8,831.37	942.80	
	2		2		41		36	10			700.00
7	5		12	57		56		10			8,000.00
1	4	3	2	58		47		10	7,043.20		
1	1		2		32			10	1,288.55		
1	1		2		23		17	10	1,240.79		
23	27		50	226		187		10			19,000.00
6	9	4	11	130		112		10	18,971.66	205.38	
13	7	3	17	110		97		10			11,500.00
5	8		13	53		50		12			12,000.00
6	8	5	9	117		109		10	22,015.00	1,504.96	
1	1		2		33		26	10	2,067.42	93.20	
1	1		2		30		28	10	1,941.48	49.30	
1	1	1	1		26		23	10	2,056.31	4.00	
1	1		2		29		22	10	2,131.15	1.90	
1	3		4	36	13	28	8	9			3,202.00
7	6	2	11	81		53		10	16,107.46	112.92	
1	1		2		48		35	9	2,199.30		
3	6	1	8	54		48		10	5,138.40		161.60
					19		8	10	1,947.37		
1	6	1	9	60		51		9	11,161.00	630.44	
4	7	2	9	77		60		10	10,068.30	314.24	
6	15	1	20	118	9	97	7	9			11,164.00
14	16	4	26	334		318		10	54,937.40	5,812.05	
					6		3	4	24.70		
					3		1	6	12.00		
					6		4	4	44.47		
					9		6	9	183.74		
2	6	3	5	73		64		10	11,369.79	1,735.36	
11	14	5	20	288		263		10	40,627.96	356.85	
1	1		2		42		28	10	1,636.54		
1	3	1	3		59		52	10	2,930.97	38.20	
1	2		3		20		10	9	1,850.70		
2	7	2	7	71		63		10	11,572.50	1,501.08	
4	7	2	9	125		115		10	17,330.27	728.08	
5	7	3	9	125		108		10	16,888.38	244.35	
1	3		4	13		11		7			3,250.00
1	5	1	5	28		26		12			5,093.00
1	2		3	14		11		10			1,890.25
13	18	14	17	334		293		10	45,956.04	1,441.21	
	2		2		57		25	10	1,797.05		
	3	2	1		78		41	10	2,108.60		
	2	1	1		49		37	10	1,585.52		
	1		1		25		14	10	1,066.80		
	2	1	1		21		18	10	1,448.75		
	2	1	1		53		44	10	1,712.15		
	2	1	1		22		17	10	1,631.61		
1	2	1	2		59		42	10	2,152.45		
	2	1	1		23		18	10	1,602.16		

Statistics of Indian schools during the

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
NEW MEXICO—continued.			
Santa Fe nonreservation boarding.....	Government.....	300	.....
Pueblo schools under Santa Fe superintendent:			
Cochiti day.....	do.....		30
James day.....	do.....		36
Nambe day.....	do.....		20
Picuris day.....	do.....		18
Santa Clara day.....	do.....		30
San Ildefonso day.....	do.....		30
San Juan day.....	do.....		40
Sila day.....	do.....		36
Taos day.....	do.....		30
Clerk for these schools.....	do.....		30
Jicarilla boarding.....	do.....	125	.....
Bernalillo Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	125	.....
Santa Fe, St. Catherine's Mission boarding.....	do.....	160	.....
Zuni boarding.....	Government.....	75	.....
Zuni day.....	do.....		30
James Mission day.....	Catholic Church.....		125
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee boarding.....	Government.....	160	.....
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Devils Lake:			
Fort Totten boarding.....	Government.....	380	.....
Fort Totten day, No. 1.....	do.....		40
Fort Totten day, No. 2.....	do.....		30
Fort Totten day, No. 3.....	do.....		30
Fort Totten day, No. 4.....	do.....		40
Turtle Mountain, St. Mary's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	140	.....
Standing Rock:			
Standing Rock boarding.....	Government.....	136	.....
Agricultural boarding (Martin Kenel).....	do.....	100	.....
Grand River boarding.....	do.....	140	.....
Cannon Ball day.....	do.....		40
Bullhead day.....	do.....		30
Porcupine day.....	do.....		29
No. 1 day.....	do.....		30
No. 2 day.....	do.....		26
Little Oak Creek day.....	do.....		25
Field service for these schools.....	do.....		
St. Elizabeth's Mission boarding.....	Episcopal Church.....	60	.....
Day school inspector.....	Government.....		
Fort Berthold:			
Fort Berthold boarding.....	do.....	107	.....
No. 1 day.....	do.....		40
No. 2 day.....	do.....		50
No. 3 day.....	do.....		42
Wahpeton nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	100	.....
OKLAHOMA.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho:			
Arapaho boarding.....	Government.....	125	.....
Cheyenne boarding.....	do.....	130	.....
Superintendent for these schools.....	do.....		
Cantonment boarding.....	do.....	80	.....
Seger boarding.....	do.....	150	.....
Red Moon boarding.....	do.....	70	.....
Quapaw:			
Seneca boarding.....	do.....	130	.....
St. Mary's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church and govern- ment contract.....	120	.....
Chilocco nonreservation boarding.....	Government.....	600	.....
Kiowa:			
Fort Sill boarding.....	do.....	180	.....
Rainy Mountain boarding.....	do.....	124	.....
Riverside boarding.....	do.....	150	.....
Carpenter for these schools.....	do.....		

fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

Employees.				Enrollment.		Average attendance.		Months in session.	Cost to Government.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.
Sex.		Race.		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				
Male.	Female.	Indian.	Non-Indian.								
17	18	12	23	337		309		10	\$56,603.89	\$4,687.13	
	2	1	1		20		13	10	1,332.03		
	2	2	2		45		36	10	1,929.85		
	1	1	1		21		15	10	1,357.67		
	2	1	1		22		20	10	1,091.85		
	2	1	1		45		29	10	1,525.82		
	1	1	1		38		34	10	1,397.18		
	2	2	2		66		50	8	2,182.65		
	2	2	2		24		20	10	1,315.25		
	2	2	2		79		49	10	2,082.66		
	1	4	1						800.00		
	9	7	4	12	142		135	10	17,537.36	870.92	
	1	7	8		84		78	10			\$4,800.00
	6	14	4	16	168		150	12			17,000.00
	6	8	2	12	107		95	10	24,297.25	143.00	
	1	3	2	2		50		10	2,990.86		
	3		3			40		10			900.00
9	8	5	12	189		134		10	17,579.06	459.07	
13	25	7	31	386		340		10	53,996.06	6,807.99	
1	1		2		52		28	10	1,577.24		
1	1	1	1		43		25	10	1,606.72		
1	1	1	1		50		22	10	1,595.28		
1	1		2		50		22	10	1,542.88		
1	12	4	9	159		132		4			5,130.00
6	12	4	14	241		159		10	25,734.47	1,082.57	
5	8	1	12	101		91		10	17,574.57	1,209.48	
6	8	2	12	131		121		10	21,351.73	1,212.92	
1	2	3			30		24	10	2,021.66		
1	1		2		22		20	10	1,573.59	43.75	
	2	2	2		22		18	10	1,537.49	1.35	
1	1		2		16		13	10	1,366.61	1.90	
1	1		2		21		19	10	1,564.74	34.55	
1	1		2		24		20	10	1,457.18	2.25	
	6	4	2						3,782.21		
3	8	2	9	60		56		10			7,400.00
1			1						900.00		
5	6	1	10	114	52	109	38	5	10,564.06	443.50	
1	1		2		42		17	10	1,375.85		
1	1		2		43		29	10	1,535.95		
1	1	1	1		40		34	10	1,577.94		
5	7	4	8	82		69		5	10,827.83	161.00	
6	7	4	9	106		98		10	15,075.40	1,694.05	
4	9	4	11	123		109		10	17,750.76	1,216.26	
1			1						1,600.00		
4	8	4	8	90		60		10	12,650.54	739.85	
6	7	2	11	110		104		10	18,909.70	1,682.27	
3	4	4	3	37		35		10	6,299.15	1,365.53	
7	9	4	12	164		122		10	18,593.31	1,340.28	
1	5		6	43		35		10	972.00		1,629.50
40	30	26	44	796		646		12	102,656.68	7,882.82	
6	12	5	13	174		167		10	23,995.82	1,310.72	
5	11	5	11	166		149		10	21,981.29	2,555.62	
7	8	3	12	151		137		10	23,301.28	1,745.76	
1			1						600.00		

* Main building destroyed by fire January 16, 1908; conducted as a day school from April 1, 1908.

Statistics of Indian schools during the

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
OKLAHOMA—continued.			
Klows—Continued.			
Cache Creek Mission boarding.....	Reformed Presbyterian Church.	50	
Mary Gregory Mission boarding.....	Presbyterian Church.	60	
Methvin Mission boarding.....	Methodist Church South.	70	
St. Patrick's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.	100	
Osage:			
Osage boarding.....	Government.	180	
St. John's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church and government contract.	65	
St. Louis Mission boarding.....	do.	75	
Kaw boarding.....	Government.	36	
Ponca boarding.....	do.	100	
Pawnee boarding.....	do.	120	
Oto boarding.....	do.	85	
Sac and Fox boarding.....	do.	100	
Shawnee:			
Shawnee boarding.....	do.	150	
St. Mary's Academy (mission).....	Catholic Church.	75	
St. Benedict's Academy (mission).....	do.	60	
OREGON.			
Klamath:			
Klamath boarding.....	Government.	150	
Yainax day.....	do.		30
Superintendent for these schools.....	do.		
Siletz boarding.....	do.	84	
Umatilla:			
Umatilla boarding.....	do.	110	
Kate Drexel Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.	150	
Warm Springs:			
Warm Springs boarding.....	Government.	150	
Simnasho day.....	do.		30
Chamawa: Salem nonreservation boarding.....	do.	600	
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Carlisle nonreservation boarding.....	Government.	1,200	
Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution *.....	Philanthropy.	100	
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Crow Creek:			
Crow Creek boarding.....	Government.	120	
Field service.....	do.		
Immaculate Conception Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church and government contract.	70	
Cheyenne River:			
Cheyenne River boarding.....	Government.	152	
No. 1 day.....	do.		20
No. 2 day, Thunder Butte.....	do.		32
No. 5 day.....	do.		20
No. 7 day.....	do.		24
No. 8 day.....	do.		28
Field service and physician for these schools.....	do.		
Oahe Mission boarding.....	Congregational Church.	50	
Lower Brulé:			
Lower Brulé boarding.....	Government.	130	
Field service.....	do.		
Pine Ridge:			
Pine Ridge boarding.....	do.	210	
Holy Rosary Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church and government contract.	225	
No. 1 day.....	Government.		35
No. 3 day.....	do.		35
No. 4 day.....	do.		35
No. 5 day.....	do.		35
No. 6 day.....	do.		35
No. 7 day.....	do.		35
No. 8 day.....	do.		35
No. 9 day.....	do.		35

* Has given up the care of Indians; none reported since September, 1907.

fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

Employees.				Enrollment.		Average attendance.		Months in session.	Cost to Government.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.
Sex.		Race.		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				
Male.	Female.	Indian.	Non-Indian.								
6	7		13	50		45		9			\$8,798.89
2	6		8	32		29		9			6,750.00
4	6	1	7	69		52		9			5,000.00
	8		12	79		75		10			4,000.00
9	14	7	16	167		159		10	\$36,528.06	\$166.42	
9			9	45		30		10	3,419.13		\$39.29
3	9	3	9	73		66		10	8,397.92		602.08
2	5	1	6	44		43		10	7,356.37	783.69	
4	8	2	10	118		110		10	14,657.86	1,255.95	
4	7	3	10	110		107		10	15,431.91	936.90	
5	6		11	80		75		10	11,705.20	841.83	
5	7	2	10	86		76		10	12,783.37	844.22	
7	9	5	11	130		105		10	18,788.20		
1	8		9	62		56		10			4,500.00
2	6		8	51		31		10			2,673.00
8	6	4	10	154		124		10	18,399.27	2,387.17	
1	1		2		33		18	10	1,104.30		
1			1						1,600.00		
2	5	5	2	56		45		10	7,575.89	808.06	
6	6	3	9	106		88		10	17,903.85	809.00	
5	7		12	95		71		10			7,000.00
7	6	4	9	93		86		10	16,450.24	2,051.44	
1	1		2		16		14	10	1,310.14	25.98	
20	24	9	35	553		490		12	94,115.82	10,660.43	
38	39	10	67	1,021		957		12	167,407.44	10,601.19	
				12		12		3			
4	8	1	11	104		90		10	16,874.71	493.86	
	1								573.96		
5	7		12	60		53		10	4,438.07		1,023.26
8	10	6	12	181		165		10	26,720.41	1,313.93	
1	1	2			10		8	9	809.18		
1	1		2		42		30	10	1,317.34		
1	1	1			16		9	10	1,065.70		
1	1		2		22		19	10	1,271.66		
1	1		2		30		26	10	1,363.52		
2	3		5						2,684.32		
	3		3	21		17		9			1,500.00
3	6	1	8	78		71		10	13,804.61	392.38	
	1		1						600.00		
11	11	9	13	230		213		10	36,363.37	4,030.50	
12	17	1	28	218		201		10	20,966.58		
	1		1		31		24	10	1,021.48		
1	1		2		17		13	10	1,226.63	23.90	
1	1		2		29		22	9	1,293.70		
1	1		2		35		29	10	1,527.25	43.25	
1	1		2		35		24	10	1,587.70		
1	1	1	1		36		25	10	1,444.08	83.00	
1	1		2		17		12	10	1,328.83	328.80	
1	1		2		26		17	10	1,406.57	63.46	

Statistics of Indian schools during the

School.	Supported by—	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.			
Pine Ridge—Continued.			
No. 10 day.....	Government.....		35
No. 11 day.....	do.....		35
No. 12 day.....	do.....		35
No. 13 day.....	do.....		35
No. 14 day.....	do.....		35
No. 15 day.....	do.....		35
No. 16 day.....	do.....		35
No. 17 day.....	do.....		35
No. 18 day.....	do.....		35
No. 19 day.....	do.....		35
No. 20 day.....	do.....		35
No. 21 day.....	do.....		35
No. 22 day.....	do.....		35
No. 23 day.....	do.....		35
No. 24 day.....	do.....		35
No. 25 day.....	do.....		35
No. 26 day.....	do.....		35
No. 27 day.....	do.....		35
No. 28 day.....	do.....		35
No. 29 day.....	do.....		35
No. 31 day.....	do.....		35
Field service for these schools.....	do.....		
Rosebud:			
Rosebud boarding.....	do.....	108	
St. Francis Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church and govern- ment contract.	270	
St. Mary's Mission boarding.....	Episcopal Church	70	
Black Pipe day.....	Government.....		25
Bull Creek day.....	do.....		30
Butte Creek day.....	do.....		30
Corn Creek day.....	do.....		30
Cut Meat Creek day.....	do.....		30
He Dog's Camp day.....	do.....		30
Ironwood Creek day.....	do.....		30
Little Crow's Camp day.....	do.....		28
Little White River day.....	do.....		23
Lower Cut Meat Creek day.....	do.....		28
Milk's Camp day.....	do.....		30
Oak Creek day.....	do.....		30
Pine Creek day.....	do.....		25
Red Leaf's Camp day.....	do.....		23
Ring Thunder Camp day.....	do.....		23
Rosebud day.....	do.....		30
Spring Creek day.....	do.....		29
Upper Cut Meat Creek day.....	do.....		30
White Thunder Creek day.....	do.....		27
Whirlwind Soldier's Camp day.....	do.....		30
Field service for these schools.....	do.....		
Sisseton boarding.....	do.....	100	
Goodwill Mission boarding.....	Presbyterian Church	100	
Yankton boarding.....	Government.....	120	
Flandreau (Riggs Institute) nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	375	
Pierre nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	180	
Chamberlain nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	200	
Rapid City nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	250	
Springfield boarding.....	do.....	60	
UTAH.			
Uintah and Ouray: Uintah boarding.....	Government.....	70	
Orton: Panguitch boarding.....	do.....	36	
VIRGINIA.			
Hampton: Normal and Agricultural Institute.....	Special appropriation—con- tract and philanthropy.	150	
WASHINGTON.			
Colville:			
Colville boarding (Fort Spokane).....	Government.....	200	
No. 1 day.....	do.....		30
No. 2 day.....	do.....		35

fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

Employees.				Enrollment.		Average attendance.		Months in session.	Cost to Government.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.
Sex.		Race.		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				
Male.	Female.	Indian.	Non-Indian.								
1	1		2		24		20	10	\$1,400.51	\$60.55	
1	1		2		13		11	10	1,321.76	70.60	
1	1		2		19		13	10	1,341.68	90.17	
1	1		2		17		13	10	1,293.18	34.80	
1	1		2		30		21	10	1,634.75	27.15	
1	1		2		25		18	10	1,507.06	64.77	
1	1		2		40		26	10	1,438.61	17.60	
1	1		2		18		14	10	1,324.45	86.75	
1	1		2		20		14	10	1,353.20	112.07	
1	1		2		16		10	9	1,168.41		
1	1		2		24		18	10	1,292.81	45.70	
1	1	2			28		21	10	1,539.21	35.38	
1	1		2		26		21	10	1,517.21	28.50	
1	1		2		24		17	10	1,442.88	54.75	
1	1		2		35		26	10	1,762.11	27.65	
1	1		2		32		27	9	1,640.65	137.69	
1	1		2		21		14	10	1,323.92	19.90	
1	1	2			27		23	10	1,408.22	84.27	
1	1		2		21		17	10	1,411.27	24.00	
1	1		2		18		14	10	1,242.10	140.88	
1	1		2		12		10	10	1,289.47	28.50	
3	1		4						3,200.12		
11	9	4	16	146		135		10	36,724.33	320.40	
10	16		26	250		244		10	24,780.74		\$4,219.26
2	4		6	68		64		10			6,500.00
1	1		2		25		20	11	1,548.58	35.00	
1	1		2		16		13	11	1,397.12	40.00	
1	1		2		15		11	11	1,334.71	20.00	
1	1		2		36		29	11	1,894.28	25.00	
1	1		2		41		34	11	1,970.20	75.00	
1	1		2		33		28	11	1,673.02	25.00	
1	1		2		45		22	11	1,621.97	25.00	
1	1		2		20		7	11	1,260.48	45.00	
1	1		2		14		12	11	1,389.88	6.00	
1	1		2		14		12	11	1,379.88	40.00	
1	2	3			28		16	11	2,314.64	50.00	
1	1		2		32		17	11	1,539.50	75.00	
1	1		2		37		30	11	1,925.84	20.00	
1	1		2		24		14	11	1,505.39	20.00	
1	1		2		12		9	11	1,287.72	20.00	
1	1		1		19		14	10	863.58		
1	1		2		42		30	11	1,838.74	5.00	
1	1		2		47		39	11	2,041.00	75.00	
1	1		2		17		10	11	1,287.10	50.00	
1	1		2		29		17	11	1,530.42	5.00	
3	4		7						3,937.10		
7	6	3	10	123		88		10	16,510.00	2,097.58	
4	6		10	59		40		9			11,779.00
5	7	3	9	118		98		10	14,734.06	1,181.64	
16	23	13	26	400		377		10	63,504.80	5,376.41	
10	7		17	156		145		10	27,989.48	3,070.40	
10	13	7	16	200		169		10	29,371.66	1,351.44	
13	15	8	20	256		223		10	33,643.56	1,833.90	
2	6	2	6	65		56		10	7,488.01	318.15	
4	7	1	10	89		71		10	12,363.46	729.31	
4	3	1	6	30		28		10	5,532.64	1,651.88	
8	8		16	98		77		12	12,822.70		
4	7		11	47		31			6,222.66	1,102.85	
2	2		2		34		24	7	1,559.59		
1	1		2		50		28	10	1,440.42		

Statistics of Indian schools during the

School.	Supported by	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
WASHINGTON—continued.			
Colville—Continued.			
No. 3 day.....	Government.....		36
No. 4 day.....	do.....		31
St. Francis Regis Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	90	
St. Mary's Mission boarding.....	do.....	100	
Day school inspector.....	Government.....		
Neah Bay:			
Neah Bay day.....	do.....		70
Quileute day.....	do.....		62
Puyallup:			
Puyallup boarding.....	do.....	180	
Chehalis day.....	do.....		30
Jamestown day.....	do.....		24
Port Gamble day.....	do.....		24
Skokomish day.....	do.....		40
Toholah day (Quinalt).....	do.....		32
St. George's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	90	
Tulalip:			
Tulalip boarding.....	Government.....	124	
Port Madison day.....	do.....		30
Swinomish day.....	do.....		60
Yakima boarding.....	do.....	150	
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay:			
Green Bay boarding (Menominee).....	do.....	75	
Stockbridge No. 1 day.....	do.....		40
Stockbridge No. 2 day.....	do.....		40
St. Joseph's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church and govern- ment contract.....	200	
Zoar Mission boarding.....	Lutheran Church.....	30	
Gresham: Red Springs Mission boarding.....	do.....	34	
Onelda:			
Onelda boarding.....	Government.....	200	
Onelda day.....	do.....		40
Adventist Mission day.....	Seventh Day Adventist Church.....		20
Hobart Mission day.....	Episcopal Church.....		25
La Pointe:			
Lac du Flambeau boarding.....	Government.....	250	
Lac Courte Oreille day.....	do.....		74
Fond du Lac day.....	do.....		30
Odanah day.....	do.....		125
Red Cliff day.....	do.....		62
Clerk for these schools.....	do.....		
Bayfield Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	75	
St. Mary's Mission boarding.....	do.....	150	
Hayward boarding.....	Government.....	21½	
Eland: Bethany Mission boarding.....	Evangelical Lutheran Church.....	50	
Wittenberg nonreservation boarding.....	Government.....	120	
Tomah nonreservation boarding.....	do.....	275	
WYOMING.			
Shoshoni:			
Shoshoni boarding.....	do.....	180	
St. Stephen's Mission boarding.....	Catholic Church.....	130	
Shoshoni Mission boarding.....	Episcopal Church.....	20	

fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

Employees.				Enrollment.		Average attendance.		Months in session.	Cost to Government.	Value of subsistence raised by school.	Cost to other parties.
Sex.		Race.		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				
Male.	Female.	Indian.	Non-Indian.								
1	1		2		53		33	10	\$1,918.95	\$2.50	
1	1		2		42		23	9	1,387.61		
6	4		9	57		45		10			\$7,500.00
7	1		8	50		41		9			3,000.00
1			1						1,200.00		
3	1	1	3		66		57	10	2,845.57		
2	1	1	2		68		55	10	1,598.77		
8	10	4	14	165		132		10	23,926.96	694.05	
1	1		2		21		12	9	984.00		
1	1	2			20		9	10	991.50		
1	1		2		23		15	10	981.70		
2		2			25		13	10	982.25		
1	1				27		17	10	987.83		
5	8	1	12	60		49		10			6,000.00
8	7	3	12	171		159		9	22,272.33	3,198.46	
1	1	2	2		34		25	10	1,303.93	24.00	
	2	1	1		35		27	10	1,298.02	22.89	
6	7	3	10	134		96		9	16,124.63	1,424.22	
8	7	7	8	101		79		10	14,772.04	2,841.34	
1	1	2	2		30		15	10	1,082.28		
	2	2			34		16	10	1,058.53		
9	9		18	224		197		10	13,219.31		780.00
	3		3	14		5		7			1,500.00
1	2		3	11		3		4			1,800.00
9	14	13	10	192		181		10	26,406.78	696.31	
1		1			32		13	10	430.67		
			1		12		6	6			200.00
	1		1		21		10	7			400.00
7	10	6	11	209		187		10	26,377.43	2,915.39	
	2		2		73		49	10	1,324.68		
1	1		2		31		10	10	951.78		
	2		2		118		84	10	1,528.21		
	2		2		45		37	10	1,198.05		
	1		1						840.00		
	7		7	53		32		10			4,000.00
1	15		16	117		115		10			11,570.48
9	13	9	13	235		215		10	34,637.43	2,035.70	
3	3		6	36		33		9			5,000.00
5	10	6	9	159		141		10	18,250.09	438.67	
11	18	9	20	246		198		10	44,532.48	4,222.23	
8	11	3	16	190		153		10	28,892.46	4,461.64	
8	8	2	14	91		86		12			12,500.00
3	2	1	4	16		14		8			2,448.00

Statistics of Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Kind of school.	Number.	Capacity.	Enroll-ment.	Average attend-ance.	Number of em-ployees.	Cost to Gov-ernment.
Government:						
Nonreservation boarding.....	26	8,860	9,337	8,260	843	\$1,403,193.38
Reservation boarding.....	88	10,804	10,905	9,573	1,180	1,563,370.38
Day.....	167	5,982	5,535	3,974	356	247,536.73
Field service.....					38	26,004.09
Total.....	281	25,646	25,777	21,807	a 2,417	3,240,104.58
Mission:						
Boarding.....	47	4,739	3,432	2,941	528	
Day.....	6	445	337	251	13	
Total.....	53	5,184	3,769	3,192	541	
Contract:						
Boarding.....	8	1,085	976	874	121	81,332.15
Hampton.....	1	150	93	77	16	12,822.70
Public.....	4		24	14		264.91
Aggregate.....	b 243	32,065	30,639	25,964	3,095	3,334,524.24
Boarding schools.....	170	25,638	24,743	21,725	2,688	3,080,718.61
Day schools.....	173	6,427	5,896	4,239	369	247,801.64

a Not including 7 supervisors, but including employees receiving \$100 and more per annum.

b Not including 4 public schools.

OTHER SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Number of employees in government schools.....	a 2,417
Male.....	1,064
Female.....	1,353
Indian.....	584
Non-Indian.....	1,833
Number of employees in mission and contract schools.....	678
Male.....	251
Female.....	427
Indian.....	36
Non-Indian.....	642
Cost of maintaining schools:	
To Government.....	\$3,334,524.34
To other parties.....	\$324,865.16
Value of subsistence raised by schools.....	\$220,539.49

POPULATION OF INDIANS.

Arizona:		Arizona—Continued.	
Camp Verde School—		Moqui School—	
Mohave-Apache.....	240	Hopi (Moqui).....	2,112
Tonto-Apache.....	160	Navaho.....	2,000
Colorado River School—		Navaho School—	
Mohave.....	465	Navaho.....	12,000
Chemehuevi in Cheme- huevi Valley.....	b 55	Under farmer, Navaho Ex- tension—	
Fort Apache School—		Navaho.....	500
White Mountain Apache	2,099	Phoenix School—	
Fort Mohave School—		Indians at Camp Mc- Dowell—	
Mohave.....	755	Mohave-Apache.....	169
Chemehuevi.....	100	Tonto-Apache.....	11
Havasupai School—		Yuma-Apache.....	33
Havasupai.....	174		

a Not including 7 supervisors

b From Report of 1906

*Population of Indians—Continued.***Arizona—Continued.**

Pima School—	
Maricopa.....	383
Papago.....	1,758
Pima.....	4,037
Under farmer, San Xavier—	
Papago on reserve (allottees).....	a 523
Papago in villages in Pima County.....	a 2,225
San Carlos Agency—	
San Carlos-Apache.....	1,057
Mohave-Apache.....	86
Tonto-Apache.....	551
Coyotero-Apache.....	527
Yuma-Apache.....	2
Truxton Canyon School—	
Walapai.....	515
Western Navaho School—	
Hopi (Moqui).....	182
Navaho.....	6,150
Paiute.....	200

California:

Cahuilla School—	
Mission Indians at—	
Cahuilla.....	159
Santa Rosa.....	46
Under farmer—	
Digger.....	39
Greenville—	
Digger.....	600
Fort Bidwell School—	
Paiute.....	200
Pit River (Achomawi).....	500
Fort Yuma School—	
Yuma.....	649
Hoopa Valley School—	
Hupa.....	426
Lower Klamath.....	b 745
Martinez School—	
Mission.....	364
Mesa Grande School—	
Mission Indians at—	
Capitan Grande.....	113
Inaja.....	31
Los Coyotes.....	125
Mesa Grande.....	187
San Pascual.....	36
Syquan.....	35
Volcan.....	159
Pala School—	
Mission Indians at—	
Pechanga.....	160
Pala.....	252
Pauma.....	61
Rincon.....	119
La Jolla, La Piche, and Potrero.....	191
Cuyapipe.....	45
Campo.....	20
Laguna.....	7
La Posta.....	11
Manzanita.....	52

California—Continued.

Potrero School—	
Mission Indians at—	
Mission Creek.....	7
Morongo.....	325
Palm Springs.....	50
29 Palms.....	29
San Manuel.....	125
Round Valley School—	
Concow.....	176
Little Lake and Redwood.....	112
Nomelaki and Pit River (Achomawi).....	84
Yuki and Wailaki.....	246
Soboba School—	
Mission Indians at—	
Soboba.....	137
Santa Ynez.....	51
Tule River School—	
Tule River.....	151
Ukiah Day School—	
Digger.....	124
Not under an agent—	
Wichumni, Kawia, Pit River (Achomawi) and others.....	c 13,061

Colorado:

Fort Lewis School—	
Wiminuche Ute.....	448
Southern Ute School—	
Capote and Moache Ute.....	360

Florida:

Not under an agent—	
Seminole.....	d 358

Idaho:

Coeur d'Alène Reserve—	
Coeur d'Alène.....	492
Spokan.....	93
Fort Hall School—	
Bannock, Shoshoni.....	1,760
Not under an agent....	e 200
Fort Lapwai School—	
Nez Percé.....	1,500

Iowa:

Sac and Fox School—	
Potawatomi.....	2
Sac and Fox, Iowa.....	347
Sac and Fox, Oklahoma.....	12
Sioux.....	1
Winnebago.....	4

Kansas:

Kickapoo School—	
Iowa.....	260
Kickapoo.....	195
Sac and Fox.....	85
Potawatomi School—	
Munsee (or Christian) and Chippewa.....	f 92
Prairie Band Potawatomi.....	676

a From Report of 1906.

b From Report of 1906.

c From report of special agent, March 21, 1906;
1,506 are on forest reserves

d From U. S. Census, 1900.

e From report of 1902.

f From report of 1900.

Population of Indians—Continued.

Michigan:		Montana—Continued.	
Bay Mills School—		Flathead Agency—Cont'd.	
Chippewa (L'Anse, Vieux Désert, and Ontonagon).....	a 160	Other tribes who have rights.....	64
Under physician..		Fort Belknap School—	
L'Anse, Vieux Désert, and Ontonagan Chippewa.....	a 883	Assiniboine.....	645
Not under an agent—		Gros Ventre.....	611
Scattered Chippewa and Ottawa.....	b 5,587	Fort Peck School—	
Potawatomi of Huron...	c 78	Assiniboine.....	605
		Yankton Sioux.....	1,084
		Tongue River School—	
		Northern Cheyenne....	1,392
Minnesota:		Nebraska:	
Leech Lake Agency—		Omaha School—	
Mississippi Chippewa—		Omaha.....	1,270
Mille Lac (removal)	13	Santee School—	
White Oak Point...	458	Ponca.....	274
Pillager Chippewa—		Santee Sioux.....	1,116
Case and Winnibigoshish.....	443	Winnebago School—	
Leech Lake.....	799	Winnebago.....	1,060
Nett Lake School—		Nevada:	
Chippewa (Bois Fort)...	674	Carson School—	
Red Lake School—		Paiute of Walker River Reserve.....	466
Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.....	1,351	Under industrial teacher—	
White Earth Agency—		Paiute of Moapa Reserve	117
Fond du Lac Chippewa (removal).....	110	Nevada School—	
Mississippi Chippewa—		Paiute of Pyramid Lake	486
Gull Lake.....	365	Western Shoshoni School—	
Mille Lac (removal)	907	Hopi.....	1
Mille Lac (nonremoval).....	366	Paiute.....	252
White Oak Point (removal).....	235	Shoshoni.....	238
White Earth.....	1,875	Not under an agency.....	b 3,701
Pembina Chippewa.....	348	New Mexico:	
Pillager Chippewa—		Albuquerque School—	
Case and Winnebigoishish (removal)	59	Navaho.....	183
Otter Tail.....	737	Pueblo.....	4,048
Leech Lake (removal).....	288	Jicarilla School—	
Not under an agent—		Jicarilla Apache.....	766
Mdewakanton Sioux—		Mescalero School—	
At Birch Cooley....	d 150	Mescalero Apache.....	461
Elsewhere.....	e 779	San Juan School—	
		Navaho.....	8,000
Montana:		Santa Fe School—	
Blackfeet Agency—		Pueblo.....	3,115
Cherokee.....	1	Zuni School—	
Mandan.....	2	Pueblo of Zuni.....	1,682
Piegán.....	2,064	New York:	
Crow Agency—		New York Agency—	
Crow.....	1,758	Cayuga.....	178
Flathead Agency—		Oneida.....	276
Kalispel.....	192	Onondaga.....	537
Kutenai.....	606	Seneca.....	2,747
Flathead.....	590	St. Regis.....	1,349
Spokan.....	144	Tuscarora.....	368
Pend d'Oreille.....	670	North Carolina:	
		Cherokee School—	
		Eastern Cherokee.....	1,912
		North Dakota:	
		Fort Berthold School—	
		Arikara.....	403

a From pay roll of 1906.

b From United States census, 1900.

c From pay roll of 1888.

d From report of 1901.

e From report of 1899.

Population of Indians—Continued.

North Dakota—Continued.

Fort Berthold School—Con.	
Gros Ventre.....	456
Mandan.....	259
Fort Totten School—	
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and	
Cut Head Sioux	
(known as Devils	
Lake Sioux).....	992
Turtle Mountain Chip-	
pewa.....	2,495
Standing Rock Agency—	
Sioux.....	3,386

Oklahoma:

Cantonment School—	
Arapaho.....	245
Cheyenne.....	516
Cheyenne and Arapaho	
School—	
Arapaho.....	503
Cheyenne.....	776
Seger Colony School—	
Arapaho.....	134
Cheyenne.....	590
Kaw School—	
Kansa (Kaw).....	193
Kiowa, etc., Agency—	
Apache.....	161
Comanche.....	1,441
Kiowa.....	1,278
Wichita and affiliated	
bands.....	1,006
Osage Agency—	
Osage.....	2,230
Oto School—	
Oto and Missouri.....	390
Pawnee School—	
Pawnee.....	653
Ponca School—	
Ponca.....	581
Tonkawa.....	48
Sac and Fox School—	
Iowa.....	86
Sac and Fox of the Mis-	
sisippi.....	518
Seneca School—	
Eastern Shawnee.....	112
Miami (Western).....	128
Modoc.....	51
Ottawa.....	210
Peoria, etc.....	204
Quapaw.....	308
Seneca.....	389
Wyandot.....	373
Shawnee School—	
Absentee Shawnee.....	472
Citizen Potawatomi.....	1,768
Mexican Kickapoo.....	234
Under War Department—	
Apache at Fort Sill.....	a 298
Union Agency—	
Chickasaw full blood...	1,538
Chickasaw mixed blood	4,146

Oklahoma—Continued.

Union Agency—Continued.

Chickasaw intermarried	635
Chickasaw freedmen...	4,670
Choctaw full blood....	8,319
Choctaw mixed blood..	10,717
Choctaw intermarried..	1,585
Choctaw freedmen.....	5,994
Creek full blood.....	6,812
Creek mixed blood.....	5,083
Creek freedmen.....	6,807
Cherokee full blood....	6,601
Cherokee mixed blood..	29,986
Cherokee intermarried..	286
Cherokee freedmen.....	4,925
Seminole full blood....	1,399
Seminole mixed blood..	739
Seminole freedmen.....	986

Oregon:

Grand Ronde School—

Clackamas.....	6
Rogue River.....	11
Santiam.....	5
Umpqua.....	15
Wapato Lake.....	5
Yamhill.....	5

Indians who have received patents in fee. b 102

Klamath School—

Klamath.....	660
Modoc.....	217
Paiute.....	104
Pit River (Achomawi).....	57

Siletz School—

Siletz (confederated)... 440

Umatilla School—

Cayuse.....	465
Umatilla.....	250
Walla Walla.....	490

Warm Springs School—

Warm Springs (confederated), Wasco, Tenino and Paiute.....	776
Allottees permanently absent from reservation.....	c 79

South Dakota:

Cheyenne River School—

Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux.....	2,568
Ute (Absentee).....	371

Crow Creek Agency—

Lower Yanktonai Sioux. 1,039

Riggs Institute—

Flandreau Sioux..... 277

Lower Brulé School—

Lower Brulé Sioux..... 479

Pine Ridge Agency—

Oglala Sioux..... 6,663

Rosebud Agency—

Brulé Sioux..... 5,002

a From report of 1906.

b From report of 1907.

c From report of 1906.

Population of Indians—Continued.

South Dakota—Continued.

Sisseton Agency—	
Sisseton and Wahpeton	
Sioux.....	1, 937
Yankton Agency—	
Yankton Sioux.....	1, 729

Utah:

Panguitch School—	
Kanab Kaibab.....	83
Shivwits Paiute.....	100
Uintah and Ouray Agency—	
Uintah Ute.....	427
Uncompahgre Ute.....	470
White River Ute.....	295
Not under an agency—	
Paiute.....	a 370

Washington:

Colville Agency—	
Columbia (Moses's	
band).....	299
Colville.....	317
Kalispel.....	98
Lake.....	283
Nez Percé (Joseph's	
band).....	102
Okinagan.....	557
Sanpoil.....	160
Spokane.....	573
Wenatchi.....	93
Neah Bay School—	
Hoh.....	56
Makah.....	408
Ozette.....	26
Quileute.....	234
Puyallup School—	
Chehalis.....	147
Georgetown.....	135
Humtulpil.....	22
Nisqualli.....	146
Puyallup.....	469
Quaitso (Queet-see).....	59
Quinalt.....	142
Sklallam (Jamestown).....	210
Sklallam (Port Gam-	
ble).....	110
Skokomish.....	199
Squaxon Island.....	98
Tulalip School—	
Lummi.....	422
Muckleshoot.....	167
Suquamish or Port	
Madison.....	174
Skagit and Swinomish.....	274

Washington—Continued.

Tulalip School—Continued.	
Tulalip (remnants of	
many tribes and	
bands).....	389
Yakima School—	
Yakima, Klikitat and	
Wisham; consolidat-	
ed as confederated	
Yakima.....	2, 000
Not under an agent—	
Nooksak.....	b 200
Wisconsin:	
Green Bay School—	
Menominee.....	1, 464
Stockbridge and Mun-	
see.....	553
Lac du Flambeau School—	
Chippewa.....	784
La Pointe Agency—	
Chippewa at—	
Bad River.....	1, 162
Fond du Lac.....	933
Grand Portage.....	326
Lac Courte Oreille... ..	1, 379
Red Cliff.....	455
Rice Lake.....	184
Oneida School—	
Oneida.....	2, 204
Wittenberg School—	
Winnebago.....	1, 244

Wyoming:

Shoshoni School—	
Arapaho.....	894
Shoshoni.....	806
Miscellaneous:	
Miami in Indiana.....	c 243
Oldtown Indians in Maine..	d 410
Catawba in South Carolina..	e 60
Alabama, Muskogee and	
Cushatta in Texas.....	c 470

SUMMARY.

Population of Five Civilized	
Tribes including freedmen and	
intermarried whites.....	101, 228
Population, exclusive of Five	
Civilized Tribes.....	199, 184
Total Indian population,	
exclusive of Alaska....	300, 412

a From report of 1905.

b From report of 1903.

c From Report U. S. Census 1900.

d From Report 1896.

e Live near Columbia and are intermarried with

Cherokees.

**REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE
CIVILIZED TRIBES.**

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Muskogee, Okla., October 13, 1908.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes for the year ended June 30, 1908:

On June 30, 1907, Mr. Tams Bixby resigned as commissioner and I assumed charge of the office on July 1, 1907, which, under directions of the Secretary of the Interior, thereafter included the duties formerly performed by the inspector for the Indian Territory.

This report, therefore, embraces the work accomplished during the past year in connection with the allotment of lands to members of the Five Civilized Tribes, settlement of contesting claims to allotments, preparation and delivery of patents or deeds; also, the work of the United States Indian agent, Union Agency, the superintendent of Indian schools, together with his assistants, the mining trustees and supervisor of mines for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and the oil and gas operations on the Osage Reservation; together with other general matters in the Five Civilized Tribes within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs which this office is required to supervise.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The conditions which existed among the Five Civilized Tribes prior to 1898, and the radical changes made by subsequent congressional legislation have been fully discussed in previous reports; therefore, this report is confined to the work performed during the past year, together with the status of affairs at this time.

Under this head, however, reference should be made to the provisions of the act of May 27, 1908, providing for the removal of restrictions upon the alienation and taxation of all lands allotted to members of the Five Civilized Tribes of less than one-half Indian blood, and the surplus allotments of all others of less than three-fourths blood. No recent legislation has been so far-reaching in its effect on general conditions, there being rendered alienable under this act 8,000,000 acres of land, which, together with the land rendered alienable under former legislation, makes a total of approximately 11,000,000 acres from which the restrictions have now been removed.

There are in the Five Civilized Tribes 30,244 citizens of three-fourths or more Indian blood and 6,829 of one-half to three-fourths blood. All of the land allotted to those of the first class and that allotted to the second class as homesteads remains inalienable except where the restrictions have been removed in accordance with the

provisions of previous acts of Congress, so that there remains inalienable approximately 5,000,000 acres of allotted lands in the Five Civilized Tribes. However, under section 1 of the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, quoted below, any portion of such lands may be subject to alienation under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The volume of correspondence incident to the work of the office is very large, there having been received during the past fiscal year 41,370 letters and prepared and dispatched from the office 49,877 letters, which does not include thousands of circulars and notices issued from time to time.

NEW LEGISLATION.

The Indian appropriation act approved April 30, 1908, provides, among other things, that the Secretary of the Interior shall take possession of all buildings upon lands belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes now or heretofore used for governmental, school, or other tribal purposes, together with the furniture therein and the land appertaining thereto, and appraise and sell the same at such time and under such regulations as he might prescribe, the proceeds of the sale to be deposited to the credit of the tribe or tribes, provided that when practicable, preference right shall be given to the State, counties, and municipalities of Oklahoma to purchase said land and improvements at the appraised value.

Said act makes appropriation for necessary clerical force in connection with the Union Agency and for completing the work of allotment and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to investigate or cause to be investigated any lease, power of attorney, contract, deed, or agreement to sell any allotted land which he has reason to believe has been obtained by fraud or in violation of the terms of existing agreements with any of the Five Civilized Tribes. Authority is also granted the Secretary of the Interior to make such contract as he deems advisable for the care of orphan Indian children.

Said act further provides that contracts heretofore or hereafter made by and between persons stricken by the Secretary of the Interior from the final rolls of the Five Civilized Tribes, and attorneys employed by them to secure their restoration to said rolls shall be valid and enforceable when approved by the Secretary of the Interior in their original or such modified form as he may deem equitable and not otherwise; and such contracts as are approved when recorded in the county where such land is located shall be a lien, in the event of the restoration of such persons to the rolls against allotted lands or tribal funds of the persons so restored to or given rights upon said rolls.

The act of Congress approved May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), known as the restriction bill, provides that from and after sixty days from the date of such act, the status of allotted lands as regards restrictions on alienation shall be as follows

All lands, including homesteads, of said allottees enrolled as intermarried whites, as freedmen, and as mixed-blood Indians having less than half Indian blood, including

minors, shall be free from all restrictions. All lands, except homesteads, of said allottees enrolled as mixed-blood Indians having half or more than half and less than three-quarters Indian blood shall be free from all restrictions. All homesteads of said allottees enrolled as mixed-blood Indians having half or more than half Indian blood, including minors of such degrees of blood, and all allotted lands of enrolled full-bloods, and enrolled mixed-bloods of three-quarters or more Indian blood, including minors of such degrees of blood, shall not be subject to alienation, contract to sell, power of attorney, or any other incumbrance prior to April twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and thirty-one, except that the Secretary of the Interior may remove such restrictions, wholly or in part, under such rules and regulations concerning terms of sale and disposal of the proceeds for the benefit of the respective Indians as he may prescribe.

Said act also provides that all lands other than homesteads allotted to members of the Five Civilized Tribes from which restrictions have not been removed may be leased by the allottee if an adult, or by guardian or curator under order of the proper probate court if a minor or incompetent, for a period not to exceed five years, without the privilege of renewal: Provided, that leases of restricted lands for mining purposes, leases of restricted homesteads for more than one year, and leases of restricted lands for periods of more than five years, may be made, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, but not otherwise.

Said act also provides that the rolls of citizenship of the Five Civilized Tribes approved by the Secretary of the Interior shall be conclusive evidence as to the quantum of Indian blood of enrolled citizens and freedmen, and that the enrollment records of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes shall be conclusive evidence as to the age of such citizens or freedmen. That all land from which restrictions have been or shall be removed shall be subject to taxation: Provided, that allotted lands shall not be subjected or held liable to any form of personal claim or demand against the allottees arising prior to the removal of restrictions, other than contracts heretofore expressly permitted by law.

That any attempted alienation or encumbrance of allotted land made before the approval of said act, which affects the title of the land prior to the removal of restrictions therefrom, and also any lease of restricted land made in violation of law before or after the approval of said act shall be absolutely null and void.

That the persons and property of minor allottees shall, except as otherwise specifically provided by law, be subject to the jurisdiction of the probate courts of the State of Oklahoma. The Secretary of the Interior is empowered, under regulations to be prescribed by him, to appoint such local representatives within the State of Oklahoma as he may deem necessary to inquire into and investigate the conduct of guardians or curators having charge of the estates of minor allottees and take any necessary steps to protect the interests of such minors. That it shall also be the duty of said representatives to counsel and advise all allottees having restricted lands as to their legal rights, and in the preparation of leases authorized by law and to bring suit to cancel and annul any deed, conveyance, mortgage, lease, contract to sell, power of attorney, or any other encumbrance, made or attempted to be made in violation of law, and the sum of \$90,000 was appropriated to carry out said provision.

There was also appropriated the sum of \$50,000, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General in the bringing of suits

and to pay the expenses incident thereto, to clear the title to allotted land where deeds or leases were on record which had been procured in violation of law.

It is further provided that the death of any allottee shall operate to remove all restrictions upon the alienation of said allottee's land: Provided, that no conveyance of any interest of any full-blood Indian heir in such land shall be valid unless approved by the court having jurisdiction of the estate: Provided, that if any member of the Five Civilized Tribes of one-half or more Indian blood shall die leaving issue surviving, born since March 4, 1906, the homestead of such deceased allottee shall remain inalienable, unless the restrictions are removed by the Secretary of the Interior, for the use and support of such issue, until April 26, 1931.

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to pay any and all outstanding general and school warrants of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations, drawn prior to January 1, 1907, with 6 per cent interest per annum from the date of said warrants: Provided, that said warrants be presented to the United States Indian agent at Union Agency within sixty days from the date of the passage of said act. That every officer, member, or representative of the Five Civilized Tribes, or any other person, having in his possession, custody, or control any money or other property or records of said tribes, shall make full and true account and report thereof to the Secretary of the Interior, and shall pay all money of the tribe in his possession, and deliver all other tribal properties so held by him to the Secretary of the Interior prior to July 31, 1908.

Said act also contains a provision whereby deeds can be executed conveying town lots in towns within the segregated coal and asphalt area in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations: Provided, that said deeds should not convey the coal or asphalt underlying said lots.

The act of Congress approved May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), provides for the surveying and platting of additional towns within the segregated coal area in the Choctaw Nation, and also for the surveying and platting of certain land for town site purposes at Dewey in the Cherokee Nation.

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to pay to intermarried white citizens of the Cherokee Nation placed on the final approved rolls the shares to which they are entitled in the funds of the Cherokee Nation on account of payments heretofore made to Cherokee citizens: Provided, that the Cherokee Nation shall have the right to protest against the payment of any claim and upon protest being filed the claim of such person or persons shall be referred to the Court of Claims.

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to sell for school purposes two acres of unallotted lands of the Five Civilized Tribes in any school district. Said act also provides for a reappraisal of the lots in the town of Hartshorne, Choctaw Nation.

ENROLLMENT.

The act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 137), provided that no persons should be enrolled as citizens of the Five Civilized Tribes after March 4, 1907; therefore, during the past year

no additional enrollments have been made. The total number of persons enrolled, together with the degree of blood of each, is as follows:

Enrollment in Five Civilized Tribes.

	Full bloods.	Mixed, three-fourths or more.	One-half to three-fourths.	Less than one-half, including whites.	Freed-men.	Total.
Chickasaws.....	1,540	252	706	3,821	4,670	10,989
Choctaws.....	7,076	706	1,636	9,563	5,994	24,975
Mississippi Choctaws.....	1,344	85	27	133	-----	1,689
Cherokees.....	8,698	1,783	2,966	23,427	4,924	41,798
Creeks.....	6,835	538	1,150	3,372	6,807	18,702
Seminoles.....	1,255	132	344	407	986	3,124
Total.....	26,748	3,496	6,829	40,773	23,381	101,227

ALLOTMENT WORK.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The allottable area of the Chickasaw-Choctaw nations, not including that reserved for the proposed forest reserve in the Choctaw Nation, is approximately 9,780,000 acres, and the total number of citizens entitled to allotments is 37,603.

Prior to July 1, 1907, there had been allotted 8,025,200 acres and 57,398 patents issued to citizens and freedmen. From July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, 6,418 allotments were made embracing 212,697.94 acres of land, and 8,851 patents were issued.

Complete or partial allotments have been made to all citizens, except 365, one-third of whom will probably be found, upon investigation, not to be entitled to allotments. The completion of these selections will be made by means of arbitrary allotments by this office, and this, together with the preparation of the remaining patents, constitutes the bulk of the work remaining to be accomplished in this division.

In addition, however, there is much yet to be done in connection with the completion of tract books, issuance of certificates and other details, which in the aggregate comprise a large amount of work.

The area of the Cherokee Nation subject to allotment is approximately 4,399,000 acres. The number of citizens entitled to allotments is 41,798, and the area of the average allotment 110 acres, so should all the land be allotted, there will be a shortage of nearly 200,000 acres.

Prior to July 1, 1907, there had been allotted 3,962,400 acres and 42,283 deeds issued. From July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, there was allotted to Cherokee citizens 354,470 acres and 10,330 deeds issued.

There remains to be allotted or otherwise disposed of 82,000 acres and deeds are to be issued to some 15,000 allottees. Nearly half of these having been enrolled under the act of April 26, 1906, no date can be set as to the completion of this part of the work.

Aside from the allotment of the remaining land and the preparation of patents, there remains a large amount of miscellaneous work necessary to be done before this work can be finished.

The Creek Nation embraces an area of 3,013,000 acres, subject to allotment to 18,702 citizens, each to receive 160 acres. All lands were appraised and the maximum value fixed at \$6.50 per acre; \$1,040, the appraised value of 160 acres of the maximum grade, being fixed as the standard value of an allotment.

Prior to July 1, 1907, there was allotted to Creek citizens 2,813,193 acres and 34,460 patents or deeds issued to citizens and freedmen.

From July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, there were 824 allotments made covering 126,565 acres; 1,066 allotment certificates were prepared and issued, and 1,802 allotment deeds prepared. Nearly all of such allotments were arbitrarily made to citizens, who after due notice did not make application for allotments. There are approximately 300 citizens who have not yet completed their allotments and who have been given sixty days' notice to make application; otherwise, arbitrary allotments will be made.

Inasmuch as there will be but a small amount of undesirable land after allotting 160 acres to each citizen, it will be necessary that there be paid from tribal funds sufficient amounts to each citizen aggregating a large sum in order that they may receive land or money equal to the standard allotments of \$1,040. There is also a large amount of detail work to be done to complete the records pertaining to allotments of Creek citizens.

The area of the Seminole Nation subject to allotment is 363,576 acres and the number of citizens 3,124. All of these citizens have been allotted their pro rata share of the lands, leaving undisposed of 2,206 acres.

Detailed statements, showing the present status and what has been accomplished during the past fiscal year with reference to the allotment work in the Five Civilized Tribes, follow.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

The status of the allotment of lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, is as follows:

Status of allotment of lands in Choctaw and Chickasaw nations at close of fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

	Acres.
Total area of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.....	11, 660, 952. 35
Total area reserved from allotment for coal and asphalt, townsites, railroad rights of way, churches, schools, and cemeteries.....	507, 607. 95
Total area subject to allotment April 15, 1903, the date of the institution of the land offices at Atoka and Tishomingo.....	11, 153, 344. 40
Total area allotted up to and including June 30, 1908.....	8, 219, 022. 05
Total area of unallotted land June 30, 1908.....	2, 934, 322. 35
Total number of acres reserved for proposed forest reserve in Choctaw Nation.....	1, 373, 324. 62
Total area subject to allotment (less proposed forest reserve)	1, 560, 997. 73

During the year a total of 6,418 allotments have been made to citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, embracing 212,697.94 acres of land.

Since the institution of the land offices at Atoka and Tishomingo, on April 15, 1903, and up to and including June 30, 1908, a total of 66,325 allotments of land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations

have been made to citizens and freedmen, embracing 8,219,022.12 acres of land allotted in the two nations.

There are upon the approved rolls of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, excluding cancellations, the names of 37,603 citizens and freedmen, to whom complete or partial allotments have been made, excepting 221 citizens and 144 freedmen.

The office has evidence tending to show that of the persons for whom no selections have been made, 101 citizens and 13 freedmen are not entitled to allotments, for the reason that they either died prior to the date of enrollment, or are duplicate enrollments, leaving a total of 120 citizens and 131 freedmen who have not made their allotment selections.

The following statement shows the total number of allotments and total number of acres allotted in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:

Allotment of land in Choctaw and Chickasaw nations during year ended June 30, 1908.

Roll.	Number of allotments.	Number of acres allotted.
Choctaws by blood (act of July 1, 1902).....	2,408	58,078.23
Choctaws by intermarriage.....	277	6,249.03
Choctaw Freedmen (act of July 1, 1902).....	607	14,041.86
Choctaws by blood (act of March 3, 1905).....	265	12,674.58
Choctaws by blood (act of April 26, 1906).....	359	40,054.97
Choctaw Freedmen (act of April 26, 1906).....	285	10,936.10
Chickasaws by blood (act of July 1, 1902).....	899	20,068.92
Chickasaws by intermarriage.....	131	2,255.29
Chickasaw Freedmen (act of July 1, 1902).....	515	6,802.79
Chickasaws by blood (act of March 3, 1905).....	113	4,102.91
Chickasaws by blood (act of April 26, 1906).....	123	13,993.29
Mississippi Choctaws (act of July 1, 1902).....	340	12,502.97
Mississippi Choctaws (act of March 3, 1905).....	5	930.68
Mississippi Choctaws (act of April 26, 1906).....	82	9,646.32
Murrow Indian Orphans' Home.....	2	460.00
Contests.....	7	.....
Total.....	6,418	212,697.94

There being an apparent lack of interest on the part of citizens and freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in the completion of their allotment selections, it was decided to send field parties over the two nations, with the view of giving a great majority of the citizens and freedmen an opportunity to select original or complete partial allotments at the least expense and trouble, and with the further view of making arbitrary allotments at the general office of the commissioner at Muskogee, Okla., from and after March 4, 1908. In accordance with this plan, two field parties consisting of 5 clerks each were organized, and the following public notice was issued on October 15, 1907, that the Choctaw and Chickasaw land offices would be located at the places and on the dates therein mentioned, for the reception of applications for allotments:

Notice is hereby given that the land offices of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations will be located at the following-named places on the dates designated, at which time applications for allotments may be made by citizens and freedmen of those nations, or their proper representatives:

Choctaw Nation.

McAlester, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, November 11, 12, and 13.
Wilburton, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, November 14, 15, and 16.

Kinta, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, November 18, 19, and 20.
 Spiro, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, November 21, 22, and 23.
 Wister, Monday and Tuesday, November 25 and 26.
 Talihina, Wednesday and Friday, November 27 and 29.
 Tuskahoma, Saturday, November 30.
 Antlers, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, December 2, 3, and 4.
 Hugo, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, December 5, 6, and 7.
 Idabel, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, December 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13.
 Boswell, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, December 16, 17, and 18.
 Bokchito, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, December 19, 20, and 21.

Chickasaw Nation.

Mill Creek, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, November 11, 12, and 13.
 Ada, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, November 14, 15, and 16.
 Stonewall, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, November 18, 19, and 20.
 Byars, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, November 21, 22, and 23.
 Purcell, Monday and Tuesday, November 25 and 26.
 Davis, Wednesday and Friday, November 27 and 29.
 Pauls Valley, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, November 30, and December 2 and 3.
 Lindsay, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, December 4, 5, and 6.
 Chickasha, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, December 7, 9, and 10.
 Duncan, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, December 11, 12, and 13.
 Ryan, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, December 14, 16, and 17.
 Marietta, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, December 19, 20, and 21.

From November 11, 1907, to January 1, 1908, inclusive, no applications for allotments will be received at Atoka, Ind. T., or Ardmore, Ind. T.

From January 2, 1908, to March 4, 1908, inclusive, the land offices will again be located at Atoka, Ind. T., and Ardmore, Ind. T., for the reception of applications for allotments, after which latter date steps will be taken by this office to complete all allotments.

It is therefore important that all allottees, or their proper representatives, who desire to select allotments appear at the places above named on the dates designated.

The field parties visited all the places mentioned in the above notice, within the allotted time, and received applications for allotments from citizens and freedmen as follows:

Choctaw field allotment party.....	2, 575
Chickasaw field allotment party.....	1, 491
Total.....	4, 066

After the completion of the tour of the two nations by the field parties, the two land offices were reopened on January 2, 1908, for the reception of applications for allotments, and the work was continued at these offices until March 10, 1908. On March 11, 1908, such records as would be required to make arbitrary allotments at the general office of the commissioner were transmitted to Muskogee, and the work was continued for that purpose at the general office.

The offices at Ardmore and Atoka have been maintained at a small expense, with one clerk in charge and one stenographer at each office, it being deemed expedient to maintain the same for the purpose of enabling citizens and freedmen to designate land desired in allotment for transmission to the general office, for preparing allotment certificates, for hearing and closing allotment contests, and for other miscellaneous work. These offices, however, have recently been discontinued and all records transferred to the general office at Muskogee.

Since April 13, 1908, and up to and including June 30, 1908, there have been made at the general office to citizens and freedmen 226 arbitrary allotments, embracing 11,404.65 acres of land.

The following statements show the number of arbitrary allotments and area allotted in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations at the general office from April 13, 1908, up to and including June 30, 1908:

Arbitrary allotments in Choctaw and Chickasaw nations from April 13, to June 30, 1908.

CHOCTAW NATION.

Roll.	Number of allotments.	Number of acres allotted.
Choctaws by blood.....	25	1,330.00
Choctaws by intermarriage.....	4	124.00
Choctaw freedmen.....	4	169.44
Choctaw new borns.....	3	184.14
Choctaw minors.....	11	784.00
Chickasaws by blood.....	6	280.00
Chickasaw freedmen.....	1	40.00
Total.....	54	2,861.58

CHICKASAW NATION.

Roll.	Number of allotments.	Number of acres allotted.
Choctaws by blood.....	42	1,953.00
Choctaws by intermarriage.....	5	204.09
Choctaw newborns.....	14	1,279.60
Choctaw minors.....	7	592.18
Choctaw freedmen minors.....	4	185.00
Chickasaws by blood.....	65	2,445.25
Chickasaws by intermarriage.....	5	89.48
Chickasaw freedmen.....	9	240.37
Chickasaw newborns.....	7	110.00
Chickasaw minors.....	13	1,294.15
Mississippi Choctaw minors.....	1	150.00
Total.....	172	8,543.07

The total number of arbitrary allotments and area allotted at the general office is included in the statements heretofore made showing the allotment work accomplished in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

CHOCTAW NATION.

The following statement shows the status of the allotment of land in the Choctaw Nation on June 30, 1908:

Status of allotment of land in the Choctaw Nation, on June 30, 1908.

	Acres.
Total area of the Choctaw Nation.....	6, 953, 048. 12
Total area reserved from allotment for townsites, coal, and asphalt segregations, railroad and other corporations, churches, schools, and cemeteries.....	462, 533. 06
Total area subject to allotment April 15, 1903, the date of the institution of the land office at Atoka.....	6, 490, 515. 06
Total area allotted up to and including June 30, 1908.....	4, 348, 718. 98
Total area of unallotted land June 30, 1908.....	2, 141, 796. 08
Total area set aside for proposed forest reserve.....	1, 373, 324. 62
Total area subject to allotment (less proposed forest reserve)	768, 471. 46

During the year 3,682 allotments of land in the Choctaw Nation have been made to citizens and freedmen, embracing 122,501.81 acres.

There has been allotted land upon which there are 6,364,733 feet of pine timber of commercial value, making a total of 637,445,733 feet of estimated pine timber allotted to June 30, 1908, which leaves approximately 575,514,167 feet of pine timber unallotted.

The following statement shows the total number of allotments made to citizens and freedmen in the Choctaw Nation and the total number of acres allotted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:

Land allotted in Choctaw Nation during year ended June 30, 1908.

Roll.	Number of allotments.	Number of acres allotted.
Choctaws by blood (act of July 1, 1902).....	1,839	41,384.80
Choctaws by intermarriage.....	164	3,914.25
Choctaw freedmen (act of July 1, 1902).....	543	12,851.86
Choctaws by blood (act of March 3, 1905).....	173	7,544.01
Choctaws by blood (act of April 26, 1906).....	217	24,010.06
Choctaw freedmen (act of April 26, 1906).....	242	9,641.14
Chickasaws by blood (act of July 1, 1902).....	160	7,360.43
Chickasaws by intermarriage.....	31	473.00
Chickasaw freedmen (act of July 1, 1902).....	93	1,954.53
Chickasaws by blood (act of March 3, 1905).....	23	634.11
Chickasaws by blood (act of April 26, 1906).....	16	2,674.11
Mississippi Choctaws (act of July 1, 1902).....	150	6,960.16
Mississippi Choctaws (act of March 3, 1905).....	1	90.00
Mississippi Choctaws (act of April 26, 1906).....	21	2,549.35
Murrow Indian Orphans' Home.....	2	460.00
Contests.....	7	.....
Total.....	3,682	122,501.81

The following statement shows the total number of allotments made in the Choctaw Nation to citizens, freedmen, and Mississippi Choctaws, and total number of acres allotted from April 15, 1903, up to and including June 30, 1908:

Land allotted in Choctaw Nation from April 15, 1903, to June 30, 1908.

Roll.	Number of allotments.	Number of acres allotted.
Choctaws by blood (act of July 1, 1902).....	20,307	3,013,999.13
Choctaws by intermarriage.....	2,017	262,032.90
Choctaw freedmen (act of July 1, 1902).....	6,065	218,052.51
Choctaws by blood (act of March 3, 1905).....	965	255,658.54
Choctaws by blood (act of April 26, 1906).....	538	127,054.96
Choctaw freedmen (act of April 26, 1906).....	371	15,946.70
Chickasaws by blood (act of July 1, 1902).....	1,210	156,317.63
Chickasaws by intermarriage.....	198	20,549.08
Chickasaw freedmen (act of July 1, 1902).....	1,192	44,723.06
Chickasaws by blood (act of March 3, 1905).....	110	21,755.96
Chickasaws by blood (act of April 26, 1906).....	58	13,745.01
Mississippi Choctaws (act of July 1, 1902).....	999	177,732.79
Mississippi Choctaws (act of March 3, 1905).....	6	3,439.84
Mississippi Choctaws (act of April 26, 1906).....	87	17,230.87
Murrow Indian Orphans' Home.....	2	460.00
Contests.....	1,435	.....
Total.....	35,550	4,348,718.98

The following is a statement of the number of certificates of allotment issued at the Choctaw land office during the year, and the total number issued from April 15, 1903, to June 30, 1908, inclusive:

Certificates of allotment issued by Choctaw Land Office.

	From April 15, 1903, to June 30, 1907.	From July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.	Total.
Citizens by blood and intermarriage, homestead certificates.....	14,826	155	14,981
Citizens by blood and intermarriage, allotment certificates.....	23,703	708	24,409
Freedmen.....	7,117	928	8,045
Mississippi Choctaw, homestead.....	625	15	640
Mississippi Choctaw, allotment.....	828	170	998
Minor Mississippi Choctaw, homestead.....	62	5	67
Minor Mississippi Choctaw, allotment.....	96	17	113
Total.....	47,257	1,996	49,253

CHICKASAW NATION.

Statement showing the status of the allotment of the lands of the Chickasaw Nation at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:

Status of allotment of land in Chickasaw Nation on June 30, 1908.

	Acres.
Total area of the Chickasaw Nation.....	4,707,904.28
Total area reserved from allotment for town sites, coal, and asphalt, Sulphur Springs, railroad and other corporations, churches, schools, and cemeteries.....	45,074.89
Total area subject to allotment April 15, 1903, the date of the institution of the land office at Tishomingo.....	4,662,829.39
Total area of allotted land June 30, 1908.....	3,870,303.07
Total area subject to allotment June 30, 1908.....	792,526.32

Prior to July 1, 1907, 3,799,106.94 acres had been allotted. During the year 91,196.13 acres have been allotted to 2,736 citizens and freedmen, making a total area allotted to July 1, 1908, of 3,870,303.07 acres.

The following statement shows the total number of allotments made and the total area allotted in the Chickasaw Nation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:

Land allotted in Chickasaw Nation during year ended June 30, 1908.

Roll.	Number of allotments.	Number of acres allotted.
Choctaws by blood (act of July 1, 1902).....	569	16,093.48
Choctaws by intermarriage.....	113	3,324.78
Choctaw freedmen (act of July 1, 1902).....	64	1,190.00
Choctaws by blood (act of March 3, 1905).....	92	5,130.57
Choctaws by blood (act of April 26, 1906).....	142	16,044.91
Choctaw freedmen (act of April 26, 1906).....	43	1,294.96
Chickasaws by blood (act of July 1, 1902).....	789	12,708.49
Chickasaws by intermarriage.....	100	1,782.29
Chickasaw freedmen (act of July 1, 1902).....	422	4,848.26
Chickasaws by blood (act of March 3, 1905).....	90	3,468.80
Chickasaws by blood (act of April 26, 1906).....	107	11,219.18
Mississippi Choctaws (act of July 1, 1902).....	190	5,542.81
Mississippi Choctaws (act of March 3, 1905).....	4	640.68
Mississippi Choctaws (act of April 26, 1906).....	61	7,096.97
Total.....	2,736	91,196.13

Land allotted in Chickasaw Nation from 1903 to 1908.

Dates.	Number of allotments.	Number of acres allotted.
April 15, 1903, to June 30, 1903.....	1,578	330,000.00
July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.....	14,095	2,001,518.94
July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.....	5,754	621,866.00
July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.....	3,626	464,015.84
July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.....	2,988	361,708.16
July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.....	2,736	91,196.13
Total.....	30,775	3,870,303.07

Homestead and allotment certificates prepared up to June 30, 1908.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, homestead and allotment certificates had been prepared as follows:

Homestead certificates.....	18,750
Allotment certificates.....	25,000
Freedmen certificates.....	5,216
Mississippi Choctaw homestead certificates.....	1,078
Mississippi Choctaw allotment certificates.....	1,489
Minor Mississippi Choctaw homestead certificates.....	100
Minor Mississippi Choctaw allotment certificates.....	138
Total.....	51,771

CHEROKEE NATION.

The work of allotting the lands of the Cherokee Nation has progressed during the past fiscal year as rapidly as could be expected, when it is considered that practically all the land of value had been allotted prior to July 1, 1907, the only part of the remaining lands at all desirable being those containing improvements belonging to intermarried white persons whose claim to Cherokee citizenship had been denied in accordance with the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, and which were appraised under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1907, which land was open for allotment on August 21, 1907.

In order to facilitate the allotment of the remaining lands and to offer to every citizen of the Cherokee Nation an opportunity to make his selection without his undergoing the expense and burden of a trip to the land office at Muskogee, it was arranged to have the land office located for brief periods at various points in the Cherokee Nation from April 7 to May 28, 1908. A schedule was arranged and notices sent out, following the plan adopted in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, which has been heretofore described. By such means allotments covering 100,300 acres were made during such period.

Every effort has been made to encourage citizens to select their allotments, and there now remains unallotted only about 80,000 acres, which is of a very poor quality and in scattered, isolated tracts.

Each citizen is entitled to an allotment equal in value to 110 acres of average allottable land, and to fully complete the selections of all citizens would require 4,597,780 acres, which is 270,900 acres in excess of the land allotted and 190,000 acres more than the total

area of land subject to allotment in the Cherokee Nation. However, the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137), provides for a payment from the funds of the tribe of twice the appraised value of the amount of land deficient on each allotment.

The adjustment of the claims arising from the appraisement of improvements of intermarried white persons under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1907, has proved very difficult, and has entailed a great deal of work, the amount of work required being entirely out of proportion to the end accomplished as compared with the other work of the office. This, however, has now been practically closed.

Progress in the preparation and delivery of deeds and patents has not been as rapid as desired, this work having a number of times been necessarily neglected owing to the pressing necessity of engaging the force at hand in other work, the nature of which required immediate attention.

The following tables set out in detail the amount of work accomplished during the past fiscal year in the Cherokee division of the office:

Enrollment of citizens of the Cherokee Nation by classes and the number of each class for whom allotments have been selected.

	Number of citizens.	Number allotted.	No selections.
Citizens by blood enrolled under the act of July 1, 1902.....	31,400	31,016	384
Registered Delawares.....	197	197	.....
Intermarried whites.....	286	279	7
Freedmen enrolled under the act of July 1, 1902.....	4,305	4,281	24
Minors enrolled under the act of April 26, 1906.....	5,610	4,262	1,348
Total.....	41,798	40,035	1,763

The second column in the above table includes all for whom any part of an allotment has been selected, and a number whose entire selections have been canceled through judgment in contest or other similar proceedings.

Progress of allotment of lands in the Cherokee Nation.

	Acres.
Total area of the Cherokee Nation.....	4,420,067.73
Reserved from allotment for townsites, railroad right of way, schools, churches, etc. (approximate).....	21,000.00
Subject to allotment.....	4,399,067.73
Allotted prior to July 1, 1907.....	3,962,404.82
Allotted from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.....	354,470.91
Unallotted July 1, 1908.....	82,192.00
Total.....	4,399,067.73

Distribution of allotments selected during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

	Acres.
Citizens by blood and intermarried whites enrolled under the act of July 1, 1902.....	109,800.51
Freedmen enrolled under the act of July 1, 1902.....	14,012.16
Minors enrolled under the act of April 26, 1906.....	230,658.24
Total.....	354,470.91

Status of work in connection with appraisement of improvements under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1907.

Total number of claims filed.....	708
Finally disposed of.....	548
Awaiting action in this office.....	58
Involved in contest.....	46
Pending before the department on appeal.....	5
Part of land unallotted.....	50
No part of land filed on.....	5

A great deal of work remains to be accomplished in connection with the final disposition of the lands of the Cherokee Nation, the details of which are too many to enumerate. The foregoing tables will show by comparison the nature of the principal items of the work yet undone. This embraces the allotment or other disposition of the remaining 80,000 acres of land, which will not be easy of accomplishment because the land, by reason of its quality and location, is not desirable for allotments.

There remains to be prepared and delivered certificates for all the selections made for the period of nine months last past, and for all future selections. In addition to this, all selections made on behalf of minors enrolled under the provisions of the act of April 26, 1906, must, in the event of a decision favorable to such minors in the suit now pending in the Court of Claims, be made regular and certificates prepared and delivered in these cases.

There remain to be prepared and delivered, in the event of the final allotment of lands to the minors enrolled under the act of April 26, 1906, deeds to 14,000 allotments.

The boundaries of the reservations for churches, schools, and cemeteries made under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, must be located and patents therefor issued.

Tract books and ledgers are yet to be prepared, in order that a record of the allotments may be in a compact and available and permanent form. This must necessarily be done before any payment of moneys for the equalization of allotments as provided in section 2 of the act of April 26, 1906, can be made.

As can be readily seen, it is impossible to set a time for the completion of this work, for a large proportion of that remaining can not be done until the suit pending in the Court of Claims involving the rights of minors enrolled under the act of April 26, 1906, has been finally disposed of. In addition, no final disposition can be made of the lands allotted to those persons stricken from the approved roll of Cherokee citizens in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General of February 19, 1907, until the suits involving the rights of these persons have been determined.

There are some indications that in the Cherokee Nation where the sentiment against the dissolution of the tribal relations and distribution of tribal property was so intense, the full bloods, who constituted 90 per cent of the disaffected class, are beginning to realize that these changes are inevitable and are endeavoring to make the best of the new conditions.

Arbitrary allotments were made to more than 2,000 of these citizens and the allotment certificates of 1,640 were returned, either having been refused at the post-office or returned after receipt. From time to time, however, requests are received for these certificates and probably 150 or 200 have been finally delivered. Deeds

to a portion of these allotments have been forwarded to the allottees and the percentage of those refused has not been so high as in the matter of the certificates. As soon as practicable, an effort will be made to induce these citizens to accept their deeds.

CREEK NATION.

The principal work pertaining to allotments to citizens of the Creek Nation during the year ended June 30, 1908, has been the making of allotments to minor citizens who were enrolled under the acts of Congress approved March 3, 1905, and April 26, 1906; also for 80 citizens who were enrolled under the act of Congress approved June 30, 1902.

Their parents failing to make selections for these minors, 774 notices were sent out advising them that they would be given 90 days from date of notice to appear and file, and that unless they did so within that time their minor children would be arbitrarily allotted. Very few of these notices were given attention; consequently there were 605 arbitrary allotments made.

During the past fiscal year 824 allotments were made to Creek citizens, embracing 126,565.77 acres, leaving unallotted 73,323.66 acres.

There are approximately 300 citizens who have not completed their allotments to 160 acres, and they have been given 60 days' notice to complete the same, and unless selection is made within that time they will be arbitrarily allotted.

There were 1,802 Creek allotment deeds prepared during the year.

The final roll of the Creek Nation contains 18,702 names, not including 102 names which have been stricken from the approved roll, 31 of whom have had deeds issued to them and which deeds have not been canceled.

There are 30 citizens on the approved roll who have made tentative filings on lands which have heretofore been allotted to citizens whose names have since been stricken from the approved roll.

During the year there have been 648 allotment certificates and 418 homestead certificates prepared and mailed; and 1,526 reports have been made to the Indian agent, showing age, degree of blood, and homestead and allotment selections.

While all allotments are practically completed, there remains a large amount of detail work to be done to complete the records, which will necessarily be slow and tedious.

There still remains a considerable number of disaffected Creeks who refuse to consent to the allotment of the tribal lands, as is evidenced by there having been returned to this office 1,131 certificates, the majority of which were undoubtedly refused by the addressee or returned after delivery. Patents or allotment deeds are forwarded to the principal chief of the Creek Nation for delivery to allottees; therefore it is impracticable to give definitely the number of patents returned after delivery. One hundred patents, however, have been returned to this office after delivery by the chief. These patents were sent out by a special representative of the office, who succeeded in delivering all but two.

SEMINOLE NATION.

The work in connection with the allotment of lands in the Seminole Nation is practically completed. Allotments have been made to all citizens and freedmen who are entitled to share in the distribution of land in the Seminole Nation.

During the year 22 allotments have been made to Seminole citizens and freedmen, distributed as follows:

Minor citizens by blood enrolled under the act of March 3, 1905.....	15
Minor freedmen enrolled under the act of March 3, 1905.....	7
Total.....	22

The following statement shows the status of lands in the Seminole Nation with reference to allotments:

Status of allotment of lands in the Seminole Nation.

	Acres.
Total area of the Seminole Nation.....	365,851.67
Land reserved from allotment for town sites, railroad rights of way, churches, schools, and cemeteries	2,275.63
Total area subject to allotment.....	363,576.04
Total area allotted.....	360,969.40
Total area unallotted.....	2,606.64

The above area unallotted, 2,606.64 acres, is to be sold or disposed of for the benefit of the tribe, as provided in the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137).

ALLOTMENT CONTESTS.

The department, on February 21, 1907, having directed that no final allotments be made to minor Cherokees enrolled under the provisions of the act of April 26, 1906, tentative selections only were received on behalf of this class of citizens and no contests involving such selections were set for hearing. It soon became apparent, however, that in some instances where the land in contest was valuable for oil or gas and was being drained by development on abutting property, a hardship was being worked upon the rightful allottee of the controverted tract, particularly where one of the parties to the contest was a citizen enrolled under the act of July 1, 1902, and a few such cases were set for hearing, and judgment was rendered in cases where the hearing showed that the citizen enrolled under the act of July 1, 1902, was entitled to the land. In case the facts showed that the minor enrolled under the act of April 26, 1906, should prevail, a conditional judgment was rendered, effective upon the final favorable determination of the citizenship of the minor.

On May 21, 1908, the department approved the recommendation of this office that all cases to which this class of citizens were parties be set upon the filing of a stipulation by the parties in interest agreeing to such hearing, a conditional judgment only to be rendered where the facts showed that the land should be awarded to a minor enrolled under the act of April 26, 1906.

Accordingly, notices setting forth this plan were sent to all parties interested in such contests and all cases where the required stipulation has been filed will be set for early hearing.

The following statements show in detail what has been accomplished in this division and the present status of the work:

Status of allotment contests.

CHOCTAW NATION.

Total contests.....	1,435
Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1907.....	1,389
Contests instituted from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, inclusive.....	7
Contests disposed of from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, inclusive.....	36
Contests pending before the commissioner July 1, 1908:	
Under advisement.....	2
Awaiting expiration of time for filing appeal.....	2
Awaiting expiration of time for filing answer.....	2
Awaiting issuance of notice of contest and summons.....	1
	7
Contests pending on appeal on July 1, 1908:	
Awaiting action of Secretary of Interior.....	3

CHICKASAW NATION.

Total contests.....	3,491
Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1907.....	3,285
Contests instituted from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, inclusive.....	21
Contests disposed of from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.....	126
Contests pending before the commissioner July 1, 1908:	
Under advisement.....	15
Under advisement on motion.....	1
Awaiting issuance of notice of contest and summons.....	13
Awaiting action of parties.....	1
Awaiting final determination of citizenship.....	17
Awaiting expiration of time for filing appeal.....	14
Awaiting expiration of time for filing reply to motion.....	1
	62
Contests pending on appeal June 30, 1908:	
Awaiting decision of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	9
Awaiting time to expire for filing further appeal.....	1
Awaiting decision of the Secretary of the Interior.....	8
	18

CHEROKEE NATION.

Total contests.....	5,063
Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1907.....	4,211
Contests instituted from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, inclusive.....	287
Contests disposed of from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, inclusive.....	360
Contests pending before the commissioner on July 1, 1908:	
Set for trial.....	4
Under advisement.....	16
Under advisement on motion.....	5
Awaiting final determination of citizenship (minors under act of April 26, 1906).....	408
Awaiting action on confession of judgment.....	1
Awaiting expiration of time for filing appeal.....	4
Awaiting expiration of time for filing reply to appeal.....	3
Awaiting issuance of notice of contest and summons.....	6
Awaiting expiration of time for filing reply to motion.....	1
	448
Contests pending on appeal July 1, 1908:	
Awaiting action of Secretary of Interior.....	8
Awaiting action of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	27
Awaiting expiration of time for filing further appeal.....	4
Awaiting transmission to Secretary of Interior.....	3
Awaiting transmission to Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	2

CREEK NATION.

Total contests.....	892
Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1907.....	890
Contests instituted from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, inclusive.....	2
Contests disposed of from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, inclusive.....	1
Contests pending before commissioner July 1, 1908.....	0
Contests pending on appeal July 1, 1908:	
Awaiting decision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	1

RECAPITULATION.

Total contests.....	10,939
Contests disposed of prior to July 1, 1907 (including 58 Seminole cases).....	9,833
Contests instituted from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.....	317
Contests disposed of from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, inclusive.....	523
Contests pending before the commissioner on July 1, 1908:	
Set for trial.....	4
Under advisement.....	33
Under advisement on motion.....	6
Awaiting final determination of citizenship.....	425
Awaiting action on confession of judgment.....	1
Awaiting expiration of time for filing appeal.....	20
Awaiting expiration of time for filing reply to appeal.....	5
Awaiting issuance of notice of contest and summons.....	20
Awaiting expiration of time for filing reply to motion.....	2
Awaiting action of parties.....	1
	517
Contests pending on appeal July 1, 1908:	
Awaiting action of Secretary of Interior.....	19
Awaiting action of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	37
Awaiting transmission to Secretary of Interior.....	3
Awaiting transmission to Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	2
Awaiting time to expire for further appeal.....	5
	66

PREPARATION AND DELIVERY OF PATENTS.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

The preparation of Choctaw and Chickasaw patents to citizens and freedmen has been continued during the fiscal year, and practically all patents have been prepared for all homestead and allotment selections where the nine-months period within which contests may be instituted has expired.

During the year there have been prepared 8,851 homestead and allotment patents to citizens and freedmen, 6,016 have been forwarded to the department for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, 8,914 have been returned by the department approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and 23,473 have been delivered personally or by registered mail to allottees.

There have been prepared to June 30, 1908, a total of 66,249 patents to allotment selections in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, of which number 55,441 have been delivered personally or by registered mail to allottees.

The following statement shows the status of the preparation and delivery of patents during the year, and from the time of the inception of the work, up to and including June 30, 1908:

Status of work of preparing and delivering patents, Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

FORWARDED TO DEPARTMENT.

Homestead.....	943
Allotment.....	3, 036
Freedmen.....	724
Homestead, Mississippi Choctaw.....	652
Allotment, Mississippi Choctaw.....	691
Total.....	6, 046

RETURNED BY DEPARTMENT APPROVED.

Homestead.....	1, 609
Allotment.....	2, 910
Freedmen.....	3, 052
Homestead, Mississippi Choctaw.....	652
Allotment, Mississippi Choctaw.....	691
Total.....	8, 914

PREPARED DURING YEAR.

Homestead.....	1, 637
Allotment.....	5, 315
Freedmen.....	533
Homestead, Mississippi Choctaw.....	668
Allotment, Mississippi Choctaw.....	698
Total.....	8, 851

PATENTS PREPARED TO DATE.

Homestead.....	24, 702
Allotment.....	29, 789
Freedmen.....	10, 392
Homestead, Mississippi Choctaw.....	668
Allotment, Mississippi Choctaw.....	698
Total.....	66, 249

PATENTS DELIVERED DURING YEAR.

Homestead.....	8, 039
Allotment.....	9, 924
Freedmen.....	5, 510
Total.....	23, 473

PATENTS DELIVERED TO DATE.

Homestead.....	21, 215
Allotment.....	24, 228
Freedmen.....	10, 000
Total.....	55, 441

A very large percentage of the patents delivered during the year have been forwarded to citizens and freedmen by registered mail. Of the number of patents forwarded in this manner, it is estimated that 1,600 have been returned to this office unclaimed or refused by the persons to whom sent.

There are approximately 7,000 recorded patents to citizens and freedmen, principally minor and deceased allottees, on file in this

office, the delivery of which can not be made at this time for the reason that the proper representative of each allottee has not been definitely ascertained.

There are approximately 600 full-blood Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, principally Choctaws, to whom it was necessary to make arbitrary allotments who have refused to receive their allotment certificates and patents. Special effort has been made to deliver these allotment certificates and patents, but the allottees have repeatedly refused to receive them.

CHEROKEE NATION.

Status of work of preparing and delivering deeds in Cherokee Nation.

PREPARATION OF DEEDS.

	Allotment.	Home- stead.	Fractional.	Total.
Deeds prepared prior to July 1, 1907.....	20,285	20,285	1,713	42,283
Deeds prepared from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.....	5,115	5,115	.....	10,230
Total.....	25,400	25,400	1,713	52,513
Deeds written but not executed, approved or recorded....	2,250	2,250	.....	4,500

PROGRESS OF DELIVERY OF DEEDS.

Deeds delivered prior to July 1, 1907.....	8,768	8,768	78	17,614
Deeds delivered from July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.....	8,035	8,035	676	16,746
Total.....	16,803	16,803	754	34,360

CREEK NATION.

One thousand eight hundred and two deeds to Creek citizens have been prepared, executed, approved, and filed for record during the first year.

RECORDING OF DEEDS AND PATENTS.

The following table shows the progress of the work of recording deeds and patents during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, and the number of deeds and patents recorded prior to that date:

Progress of work of recording deeds and patents.

Choctaw and Chickasaw homestead and allotment patents:	
Filed prior to July 1, 1907.....	50,548
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.....	7,051
Total.....	57,599
Choctaw and Chickasaw town-lot patents:	
Filed prior to July 1, 1907.....	13,047
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.....	7,773
Total.....	20,820
Cherokee homestead and allotment deeds:	
Filed prior to July 1, 1907.....	35,325
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.....	16,867
Total.....	52,192

Cherokee town-lot patents:

Filed prior to July 1, 1907.....	3, 718
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.....	2, 417
Total.....	6, 135

Creek allotment and homestead deeds:

Filed prior to July 1, 1907.....	31, 657
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.....	2, 971
Total.....	34, 628

Creek town-lot deeds:

Filed prior to July 1, 1907.....	9, 524
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.....	148
Total.....	9, 672

Approved applications for unrestricted alienations for town-site purposes:

Filed prior to July 1, 1907.....	199
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.....	31
Total.....	230

Certificates of removal of restrictions:

Filed prior to July 1, 1907.....	5, 184
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.....	2, 000
Total.....	7, 184

Reconveyances:

Filed prior to July 1, 1907.....	15
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.....	9
Total.....	24

Bills of sale of improvements appraised under the provisions of the act of
March 2, 1907:

Filed prior to July 1, 1907.....	0
Filed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.....	473
Total.....	473

ALIENATION FOR TOWN-SITE PURPOSES.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, there were filed in the office of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes 73 petitions for the unrestricted alienation of land for town-site purposes under the acts of Congress approved March 3, 1903 (32 Stat., 982), and June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 325).

There were granted by the department 40 petitions, of which 27 were filed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, and 13 filed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

There were denied by the department 19 petitions, of which 16 were filed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, and 3 filed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

Petitions dismissed under act of May 27, 1908.....	10
Petitions pending.....	19
Petitions withdrawn.....	1

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, 1,832.90 acres of land were alienated for town-site purposes.

DISBURSING OFFICE.

There were printed during the year 2,500 copies of the rolls of the citizens and freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes, 2,000 copies bound in paper and 500 copies bound in cloth. There were expended for official use 204 cloth-bound copies and 116 paper-bound copies. There were sold 47 cloth-bound copies at \$2.50 each and 763 paper-bound copies at \$1.75 each, the total receipts from same being \$1,452.75.

There were expended officially during the year 26 maps of the Five Civilized Tribes, while there were 91 sold, the receipts from same amounting to \$72.50.

There were also expended officially during the year 30 copies of the Compilations of the Laws, Decisions, and Regulations Affecting the Work of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes—108 copies being sold—which amounted to \$183.60.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, certified copies of records in the custody of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes were furnished to the public in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, to carry into effect the provisions of section 8 of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137), to the amount of \$12,121.85.

The following is a statement of the classification, number, and price per copy of certified copies of records furnished to the public during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:

Proceeds from sale of certified copies of records.

Classification.	Number.	Price.	Amount.
Patents and deeds.....	887	\$1.00	\$887.00
Roll.....	6,230	.50	3,115.00
Restriction removals.....	193	1.00	193.00
Allotment plats (single).....	1,388	.50	694.00
Allotment plats (numbered).....	11,616	.25	2,904.00
Allottee plats.....	438	.50	219.00
Tracings.....	6	.....	0.25
Words.....	4,006,100	(a)	4,006.10
Total amount.....	.....	.....	12,121.85

a Ten cents per hundred.

The expenditures for the fiscal year are shown by the following statement:

Statement of disbursements, fiscal year 1908.

Appropriation for the completion of the work of the Commission of the Five Civilized Tribes—

Salary of commissioner and employees (regular and irregular).....	\$139,705.16
Electricity.....	297.82
Fuel.....	87.50
Stationery and printing.....	1,540.50
Subsistence for stock.....	344.25
Telegraphing.....	160.69
Telephoning.....	443.44
Traveling expenses of commissioner and employees.....	7,720.24
Miscellaneous.....	1,381.69
Registry.....	2,070.56
Rents.....	7,507.05
Repairs.....	231.86
Open-market purchases.....	1,049.29
	\$162,540.05

Appropriation for the care and support of insane in Indian

Territory—

Traveling expenses and per diem.....	\$2,528.09
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Appropriation: Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (Choctaw-Chickasaw) royalties^a—

Salaries of employees (regular and irregular).....	\$8,375.24
Traveling expenses.....	668.83
Open-market purchases.....	20,691.14
Miscellaneous expenses (hauling, repairs, etc.).....	946.21
	<hr/>
	30,681.42

Funds derived from sale of certified copies, section 8, act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stats., 137)—

Salaries of employees (regular and irregular).....	\$9,904.25
Printing.....	94.50
	<hr/>
	9,998.75

Total.....	205,748.31
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Articles of stationery and various supplies were received from 125 orders; 200 requisitions for field and land offices were wrapped and mailed; and 4,500 requisitions for the general office filled from the storeroom.

UNION AGENCY.

A copy of the annual report of the United States Indian agent at Union Agency is transmitted herewith. In accordance with the provision contained in the act of May 27, 1908, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to appoint such local representatives as he may deem necessary in the Five Civilized Tribes to advise allottees and look after the interests of minors, etc., 15 district agents have been appointed. The aggregate amount of money handled by his office during the year was \$4,996,844.65, of which amount the sum of \$2,620,319.67 was collected and \$2,376,524.98 disbursed. Further reference is made to the agent's report under appropriate heads.

MINING.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

Mining operations in these nations under leases approved as provided by the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, are under the immediate supervision of the mining trustees for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. Their report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, is transmitted herewith.

There is also transmitted the annual report of William Cameron, supervisor of mines in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. The operations during the year have been satisfactory with the exception that during the months of April and May, 1908, all work was suspended pending an adjustment of differences between the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators; but on the whole the relations between the operators and the miners have been satisfactory and harmonious. The number of shafts, slopes, and drifts is the same as on June 30, 1907, with the exception that three new mines have been opened, making the present number of openings

^a For further explanation concerning appropriation and purpose see heading "Drilling on Segregated Coal Lands."

on segregated coal land 94. The number of accidents in mines on segregated coal land for the fiscal year 1908 was 71, of which 31 were fatal. During the preceding year there were 81 accidents, 29 of which proved fatal. The total number of explosions during the fiscal year 1908 was 31. The ventilation in the various mines has been sufficient and in compliance with the law except in a few instances, which cases have been remedied when the matter was brought to the attention of the operators. The average number of men and boys employed in the mines on segregated coal land during the year ended June 30, 1908, is as follows:

Persons employed in coal mines, Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Employed underground, over 16 years of age.....	5,794
Employed underground, under 16 years of age.....	61
Employed above ground, over 16 years of age.....	1,064
Employed above ground, under 16 years of age.....	10
Total.....	6,929

The total value of coal produced on segregated coal land for the year ended June 30, 1908, was \$5,815,700.98, the average selling price being \$2.09 per ton. The production of coke during the year was 7,368 tons, the average selling price being \$4.51 per ton.

The coal and asphalt leases approved by the Secretary of the Interior have continued in effect, although under existing law no additional leases can be made, the royalty on coal being 8 cents per ton, mine run; on crude asphalt 10 cents per ton, and on refined asphalt 60 cents per ton. The total area of the leased lands is 106,960 acres. One lease, that of the Ardmore Coal and Power Company covering 960 acres in the Chickasaw Nation, was canceled by the department August 12, 1907. I give below a list of the leases in effect on June 30, 1907, with the names of the lessees, number of leases, acreage, and date of lease, from which date they run for a period of thirty years:

Leases of coal and asphalt lands in Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

COAL.

Lessee.	Number.	Acres.	Date of lease.
Bache & Denman Coal Co.....	1	960	Apr. 1, 1902
Bolen-Darnall Coal Co.....	1	960	July 3, 1899
Do.....	1	960	Aug. 20, 1901
Brewer Coal and Mining Co.....	1	610	Aug. 27, 1902
Cameron Coal and Mercantile Co.....	1	960	July 5, 1902
Central Coal and Coke Co.....	4	3,840	Apr. 16, 1902
Chambers Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960	Nov. 13, 1901
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R. Co.....	19	17,760	Feb. 21, 1899
Coalgate Co.....	1	960	Aug. 23, 1902
Do.....	1	960	Apr. 7, 1902
Degnan & McConnell.....	1	1,000	Sept. 26, 1899
Degnan & McConnell Coal and Coke Co. (by transfer).....	5	4,800	Feb. 21, 1899
Denison Coal Co.....	1	960	Sept. 23, 1902
Dow Coal Co. (by transfer).....	1	960	Apr. 29, 1902
Eastern Coal and Mining Co. (by transfer).....	2	1,920	Sept. 26, 1899
Folsom-Morris Coal Mining Co.....	1	960	Sept. 21, 1900
Do.....	1	960	June 30, 1902
Great Western Coal and Coke Co.....	1	960	Aug. 14, 1900
Do.....	2	2,080	Feb. 21, 1899
Halley-Oia Coal Co.....	2	2,040	Do.

Leases of coal and asphalt lands in Choctaw and Chickasaw nations—Continued.

COAL—Continued.

Leases.	Number.	Acres.	Date of lease.
Hailey-Ola Coal Co.....	2	1,920	May 15, 1902
Harrison, Edwin.....	3	2,880	July 3, 1899
Kali-Inla Coal Co.....	2	480	Feb. 21, 1899
Le Bosquet Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960	May 5, 1902
McAlester and Galveston Coal Mining Co.....	1	480	Sept. 6, 1900
McAlester Coal Mining Co.....	2	1,400	Dec. 19, 1899
McAlester-Edwards Coal Co.....	2	1,920	July 3, 1899
McMurray, John F.....	8	7,680	Mar. 15, 1899
Massard Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960	May 16, 1902
Milby and Dow Coal and Mining Co.....	2	1,920	Feb. 21, 1899
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Coal Co.....	1	960	Dec. 21, 1900
Maguire, Robert W. (by transfer).....	6	5,640	Mar. 20, 1902
Ozage Coal and Mining Co.....	7	6,680	Apr. 5, 1901
Ozark Coal and Railway Co.....	1	960	Oct. 11, 1899
Poteau Coal and Mercantile Co.....	1	960	Feb. 21, 1901
Samples Coal and Mining Co.....	1	960	Nov. 2, 1899
Samples Coal and Mining Co. (by transfer).....	1	280	Sept. 24, 1900
Sans Bois Coal Co.....	1	960	Apr. 27, 1900
Do.....	4	3,800	June 26, 1901
Do.....	1	960	Feb. 25, 1902
Do.....	1	960	July 2, 1902
St. Louis-Galveston Coal and Mining Co.....	2	1,920	Oct. 2, 1899
Standard Coal Co.....	1	960	Sept. 16, 1902
Savanna Coal Co.....	1	120	Sept. 6, 1902
Turkey Creek Coal Co.....	1	960	Feb. 25, 1902
Western Coal and Mining Co.....	7	6,580	Apr. 5, 1901
Do.....	1	720	Apr. 4, 1902
Total number of coal leases in effect June 30, 1908.....	110	100,560	

ASPHALT.

Brunswick Asphalt Co.....	1	960	Jan. 22, 1900
Choctaw Asphalt Co.....	1	960	Mar. 8, 1902
Downard Asphalt Co.....	1	360	Sept. 15, 1900
Elk Asphalt Co.....	1	960	Sept. 6, 1899
Farmer Asphalt Co.....	1	480	Sept. 2, 1902
Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Co.....	1	960	July 18, 1902
Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Co.....	1	640	Aug. 22, 1902
American Mineral Wax Co. (by transfer).....	1	960	Oct. 1, 1900
Tar Spring Asphalt Co.....	1	120	Mar. 7, 1901
Total number of asphalt leases in effect June 30, 1908.....	9	6,400	

The assignment of the following coal leases was approved by the department during the year on the dates indicated below:

The Capital Coal and Mining Company to the Dow Coal Company, 1 lease, January 28, 1908.

Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company to the Degnan & McConnell Coal and Coke Company, 5 leases, January 6, 1908.

Degnan & McConnell to the Eastern Coal and Mining Company, 2 leases, December 4, 1907.

James J. McAlester to the Samples Coal and Mining Company, 1 lease, August 31, 1907.

Southwestern Development Company to Robert W. Maguire, 6 leases, February 18, 1908.

The following statement gives the coal production during each fiscal year since these operations were placed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior:

Coal output from leased lands in Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Fiscal year ended June 30:	Tons.
1899.....	1,404,442
1900.....	1,900,127
1901.....	2,398,156
1902.....	2,735,365
1903.....	3,187,035
1904.....	3,198,862
1905.....	2,859,516
1906.....	2,722,200
1907.....	3,079,733
1908.....	2,780,649

Only 1,508 tons of asphalt were mined during the year. The royalty on coal and asphalt collected and placed to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes during the fiscal year 1908, as shown by the report of the United States Indian agent, was \$270,351.62 for coal and \$2,845.20 for asphalt, making a total of \$273,196.82. The following statement shows the revenues derived from these sources for each fiscal year since the matter was placed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Revenues from royalty on coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Fiscal year ended June 30:	
1899.....	\$110,145.25
1900.....	138,486.40
1901.....	199,663.55
1902.....	247,361.36
1903.....	261,929.84
1904.....	277,811.60
1905.....	248,428.36
1906.....	251,947.02
1907.....	240,199.23
1908.....	273,196.82

The above statement includes certain payments of advance royalty and, therefore, does not agree with the reported output in tons.

On December 6, 1907, the department amended the regulations governing the mining of coal under these leases, with respect to the amount required to be mined each year, as follows:

Each lessee shall produce coal equal to the aggregate of three thousand tons for each lease held by him, during the first year from date of approval thereof; four thousand tons during the second year; seven thousand tons during the third year; eight thousand tons during the fourth year; and fifteen thousand tons the fifth and each succeeding year during the term of such lease, or pay royalty as if such amounts had been produced; provided, that any amount paid in excess of that required by actual production shall be held as a credit to be applied in payment of royalty on subsequent actual production, and a failure to meet this requirement will subject the lease or leases as to which default shall occur to cancellation.

Under this amended regulation, where a company has more than one lease it will not be required to produce the required annual output from each lease, provided the aggregate output from all the leases taken together equals the required output from each lease.

CREEK AND CHEROKEE NATIONS.

Practically all mineral leases made in the Creek and Cherokee nations are for oil and gas. From the Indian agent's report 17,727 mineral leases, almost entirely oil and gas, had been filed up to June 30, 1908, most of which were in the Creek and Cherokee nations. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, 3,137 mineral leases were filed. The work of handling mineral leases is now well in hand, there being only 549 leases pending on June 30, 1908, as against 5,009 on June 30, 1907. Of the leases acted upon by the department, 10,525 were approved and 6,137 disapproved. On April 20, 1908, the department modified the regulations governing oil and gas leases, among other things making the minimum rate of royalty payable to allottees $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent instead of 10 per cent. The term of leases in the case of adult citizens was also changed, so that the leases were to run five years and so long thereafter as oil, gas, or other mineral may be found in paying quantities. The agent's report shows that during the fiscal year 1907 approximately 21,717,000 barrels and during the fiscal year 1908 approximately 41,101,000 barrels of oil were marketed. It is also estimated that there were about 36,000,000 barrels of oil held in storage in the Creek and Cherokee nations on June 30, 1908.

The royalty collected by the United States Indian agent on account of oil and gas by fiscal years is as follows:

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.....	\$1,300.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.....	91,624.00
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.....	323,555.40
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.....	775,489.15
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.....	1,692,627.55

OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS ON OSAGE RESERVATION.

The oil and gas operations on the Osage Reservation are conducted under a tribal lease covering 680,000 acres, approved by the department to the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil and Gas Company and subleases.

Under provisions of the existing agreement with the Osage Indians all mineral is reserved to the tribe for a period of twenty-five years. Therefore, all royalties and proceeds arising from oil and gas operations are placed to the credit of the tribe.

There were on June 30, 1908, 867 oil wells and 74 producing gas wells on the Osage Reservation. Of such gas wells, 30 are utilized at a royalty of \$100 per annum. The remaining gas wells are used for development of leases without royalties or are shut in as not being available for commercial use.

There was produced and run from the Osage Reservation 4,773,689.44 barrels of oil, one-eighth of which, 596,711.18 barrels, was credited to the Osage Nation as royalty, the proceeds of which amounted to \$243,610.36. The royalty from gas wells aggregated \$3,125.

TOWN SITES.

All the contests involving the scheduling of town lots in the Five Civilized Tribes have been finally disposed of and the disposition of

the lots shown upon supplemental schedules approved by the department. During the fiscal year just ended all the vacant lots in towns in the Creek and Cherokee nations which had not been disposed of were sold at public auction, and the sale of the remaining vacant lots in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations at an early date is contemplated. Three hundred towns were surveyed and platted by the Government, divided among the different nations as follows:

Towns surveyed and platted.

Nation.	Town.	Acreage.
Creek.....	26	10,694.10
Cherokee.....	53	9,501.47
Choctaw.....	90	18,940.40
Chickasaw.....	131	23,822.82
Total.....	300	62,958.79

The act of Congress approved May 29, 1908, provided for a reappraisement of lots in the town of Hartshorne, Choctaw Nation, and for the surveying and platting of 30 acres for town-site purposes at Dewey, in the Cherokee Nation, and for the surveying and platting of towns and additions to towns within the segregated coal area in the Choctaw Nation. This work, however, was not commenced until after July 1, 1908.

Section 12 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137), provided that if the purchaser of any town lot shall fail for thirty days to pay the purchase price or any installment thereof falling due after the passage of such act, he shall forfeit all rights under his purchase, together with all money paid thereunder, and the Secretary of the Interior may cause the lots upon which forfeiture is made to be resold at public auction. Under this provision of law, steps are being taken to declare lots forfeited upon which proper payments have not been made, and the matter of selling such lots at public auction will be taken up in the near future.

The following statement shows the amount received by the United States Indian agent as payments on town lots by fiscal years.

Receipts from town lots.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Creek.	Cherokee.	Choctaw and Chickasaw.	Total.
1900.....		\$74.02	\$11,139.48	\$11,213.50
1901.....		10.02	25,090.91	25,100.93
1902.....	\$80,536.56		157,188.83	237,725.39
1903.....	211,410.22	21,286.40	337,427.21	570,123.83
1904.....	106,479.26	73,568.24	274,574.22	554,621.72
1905.....	105,579.47	139,389.74	541,749.55	786,718.76
1906.....	149,049.53	244,450.74	581,728.65	975,228.92
1907.....	22,701.96	146,582.23	389,589.61	558,873.80
1908.....	21,636.57	93,687.94	249,134.19	364,458.70

In 56 towns final payment has been made on all lots and in practically all towns the time for making the last payment on most of the lots has passed. When final payment is made on any town lot deed is at once prepared and as soon as properly executed is delivered

During the fiscal year 1908 the following town-lot patents were prepared, as many lots as practicable where running to the same person being included in one deed:

Town-lot deeds prepared during year ended June 30, 1908.

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.....	8, 523
Cherokee Nation.....	2, 588
Creek Nation.....	402
Total.....	11, 513

SCHOOLS.

Since July 1, 1906, the Secretary of the Interior has had full control of all schools of the Five Civilized Tribes, the management of such schools being under the immediate direction of Mr. John D. Benedict, superintendent of schools. There is also a government supervisor of schools for the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations. The supervisor of the Creek schools also has charge of the schools in the Seminole Nation. The act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137), provided that there should not be expended from tribal funds in any nation for school purposes in any one year an amount exceeding that expended during the year ended June 30, 1905. The amount so expended during the year 1905 was as follows:

Amount expended for schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Cherokee Nation.....	\$120, 476. 45
Creek Nation.....	83, 143. 62
Choctaw Nation.....	124, 967. 35
Chickasaw Nation.....	145, 471. 89
Seminole Nation.....	23, 788. 00
Total.....	497, 847. 31

In addition to the tribal funds available for school purposes, Congress appropriated \$300,000 to be used during the fiscal year 1908, and also provided that the surplus court fees received by the clerks of the United States courts in Indian Territory should also be used for school purposes. An appropriation of \$300,000 was also made by Congress for the fiscal year 1909.

From the report of Mr. Benedict, superintendent of schools, it is shown that a total of 1,421 day schools and 37 boarding schools were maintained during the year. The following statement shows the school work in each nation:

Creek Nation.—Eight boarding schools were maintained with an aggregate enrollment of 718 at a cost of \$64,131.72. Two hundred and sixty-four day schools were established at which there were enrolled 787 Indian pupils, 8,705 whites, and 5,637 negroes—a total enrollment of 15,129 at a cost of \$81,179.29—making a total enrollment of 15,847 at a cost of \$145,311.01 as against an enrollment of 13,199 at a total cost of \$116,777.92 during the year 1907.

Seminole Nation.—Two boarding schools were maintained with an enrollment of 200 at an expense of \$19,411.05. At the 31 day schools there were enrolled 1,611 pupils, 47 of whom were Indians, 1,183 whites, and 381 negroes, making a total enrollment of 1,811

and the total expense \$28,394.21 as compared with an enrollment of 1,440 at a total cost of \$22,534.25 during the year 1907.

Choctaw Nation.—In this nation 9 boarding schools were maintained with an enrollment of 751 at an expense of \$92,721.57. Three hundred and fifty-seven day schools were established with a total enrollment of 17,741, of whom 2,165 were Indians, 13,827 whites, and 1,749 negroes, at a cost of \$91,066.67, making the total enrollment 18,492 and the total expense \$183,788.24 as compared with an enrollment of 17,762 at a total cost of \$153,293.04 during the year 1907.

Chickasaw Nation.—At the 12 boarding schools in this nation there were enrolled 533 pupils at a cost of \$61,761.64. Four hundred and nine day schools were maintained, at which there were enrolled 22,045 pupils, 1,026 of whom were Indians, 19,020 whites, and 1,999 negroes, at a total cost of \$167,509.16, as compared with an enrollment of 14,411 at a cost of \$103,105.08 during the year 1907.

Cherokee Nation.—At the 4 boarding schools in this nation 458 pupils were enrolled, and in addition thereto 3 pupils maintained in the School for the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb at Fort Gibson, at a total cost of \$55,962.94. At the 360 day schools there was an enrollment of 19,924 pupils, of whom 6,016 were Indians, 12,118 whites, and 1,790 negroes, at a total cost of \$117,878.45, making a total enrollment of 20,385 at a total cost of \$173,841.39. In addition to the above there were enrolled at the Whitaker Orphan Home 61 pupils at a cost of \$7,683.03, this amount, however, being paid from an appropriation of \$10,000 made by Congress for the education and support of orphan children. During the year 1907 the enrollment in the Cherokee Nation was 19,466 at a cost of \$144,213.63.

The total expenditures for school purposes, including the salaries of officers, during the fiscal year 1908 was \$748,555.66.

TRIBAL REVENUES.

Under the direction of this office there is collected for the benefit of the Indian tribes a grazing fee for the use of unallotted land, including the land within the segregated coal and asphalt area in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. This fee, or rental, is paid to the United States Indian agent at Union Agency. Prior to the fiscal year 1908 no steps had been taken to collect rental from persons located on segregated coal and asphalt lands, a large number of persons being located thereon and occupying the land without revenue therefrom accruing to the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes. Some resistance was made to the collection of this rental from these lands, but upon the matter being taken into court the authority of the department in the premises was sustained. It was necessary, however, in some cases for parties who refused to make payment to be removed.

From the report of the Indian agent it appears the amount of grazing fee or rental for the use of unallotted lands in the different nations during the fiscal year 1908 was as follows:

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.....	\$70,923.60
Cherokee Nation.....	22.50
Creek Nation.....	3,176.40
Total.....	74,122.50

Under section 11 of the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137), all tribal revenues were paid to the United States Indian agent and properly accounted for by him, and all warrants drawn by the tribal authorities of the Five Civilized Tribes were submitted direct to this office for examination and approval and not circulated. After approval they are taken up by the United States Indian agent at Union Agency and an official check mailed direct to the payee for the amount of the warrant.

ALIENATION OF ALLOTMENTS.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, made important changes with reference to the alienation of allotted lands as referred to under the subject of new legislation. Under such act all citizens of the Five Civilized Tribes who are not of Indian blood and all citizens of less than half Indian blood, including minors, can dispose of all of their allotments. Citizens of half Indian blood and less than three-quarters Indian blood, including minors, can sell their surplus allotments without the approval of the department, but can only sell their homestead allotments by having their restrictions removed by the Secretary of the Interior in each specific case. Allottees of three-quarters or more Indian blood and all full-blood allottees can only sell their land by making application and having their restrictions removed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The report of the Indian agent shows that 2,021 applications for the removal of restrictions were approved by the department and 94 disapproved during the year just closed; that 109 tracts of land were advertised for sale by the Indian agent, being principally inherited land, of which 33 tracts were sold and five pending on June 30, 1908, no bid on the remainder being received equal to the appraised value.

LEASING BY INDIAN ALLOTTEES.

The act of May 27, 1908, provided with respect to leasing by individual allottees, as follows:

That all lands other than homesteads allotted to members of the Five Civilized Tribes, from which restrictions have not been removed, may be leased by the allottee if an adult, or by guardian or curator under order of the proper probate court if a minor or incompetent for a period not to exceed five years, without the privilege of renewal: *Provided*, That leases of restricted lands for oil, gas, or other mining purposes, leases of restricted homesteads for more than one year, and leases of restricted lands for periods of more than five years may be made with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior under rules and regulations provided by the Secretary of the Interior: *And provided further*, That the jurisdiction of the probate courts of the State of Oklahoma over lands of minors and incompetents shall be subject to the foregoing provisions, and the term "minor" or "minors" as used in this act shall include all males under the age of twenty-one years and all females under the age of eighteen years.

During the year the office of the United States Indian agent has investigated cases presented to him where it was alleged that leases had been obtained through fraud or misrepresentation or for an inadequate consideration, there being a total of 2,027 cases disposed of during the year, 14 being referred to the United States courts in order that suit might be instituted to cancel the leases.

TIMBER AND STONE.

No change whatever has been made in the law governing the procurement of timber and stone from unallotted lands of the Five Civilized Tribes during the year, it being a violation of law to take any timber or stone from unallotted lands except under contract approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Only one timber contract was entered into during the year, the same being with the Hoffman Tie and Timber Company, governing the procurement of timber for railroad construction from unallotted land in the Creek Nation. A representative of this office has been stationed in the pine-timber district of the Choctaw Nation to make investigations as to illegal timber cutting and to see that the interests of allottees, especially minors and full-bloods, are protected.

CARE OF INSANE PERSONS.

Under the contract entered into with St. Vincent's Institution for the Insane in St. Louis County, Mo., the insane persons, not Indians, committed to such institution prior to statehood were kept there at the expense of the Government until June 30, 1908, at which time the patients, 80 in number, were turned over to the State authorities of Oklahoma.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Since the advent of statehood, towns of the Five Civilized Tribes can issue bonds in accordance with the laws of the State of Oklahoma and the department exercises no further jurisdiction over such matter.

TELEPHONE LINES.

All telephone companies operating lines in the Five Civilized Tribes were required to pay the annual tax due at the rate of \$5 per annum for each 10 miles of line up to November 16, 1907, at which time Oklahoma was admitted as a State. After such date these lines are not subject to taxation for the benefit of the Indian tribes, but are required to pay taxes under the State laws of Oklahoma. The Secretary of the Interior still has authority to grant rights of way for telephone lines across unallotted land or land which has been allotted, but is not alienable by the allottee. With the exception of a few small lines and one or two maps showing a change in right of way, the department has not been called upon to exercise jurisdiction in the matter of telephone lines since statehood.

DRILLING ON SEGREGATED COAL LANDS.

The act of Congress approved June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 325), provided as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to make practical and exhaustive investigations of the character, extent, and value of the coal deposits in and under the segregated coal lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, Indian Territory; and the expense thereof, not exceeding the sum of fifty thousand dollars, shall be paid out of the funds of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That any and all information obtained under the provisions of this act shall be available at all times for the use of the Congress and its committees.

After due advertisement and receipt of bids, there was purchased under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at a cost of \$10,864, one Sullivan-N diamond-core drilling machine capable of drilling the depth of 1,800 feet, and one C-N drill capable of drilling 500 feet.

There was also purchased from Bernard Bandler & Sons, after due advertisement, 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ karats of carbon at \$85 per karat, amounting to \$8,460.15. Since November, 1907, these two drills have been in operation under supervision of the supervisor of mines and a representative of the Geological Survey, and to the present date 20 holes varying in depth from 175 to 1,500 feet have been drilled on the segregated coal lands to ascertain the depth, thickness, and quality of coal veins, and a complete record of all drilling is being preserved.

Respectfully submitted.

J. GEO. WRIGHT,

Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT, UNION AGENCY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Muskogee, Okla., July 25, 1908.

SIR: In submitting this, the annual report of the Indian agent at Union Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, attention is invited to the fact that during the year the area occupied by the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, heretofore known as Indian Territory, has been merged into and become a part of the new State of Oklahoma, which was admitted into the Union on November 16, 1907.

The advent of statehood has affected the organization of the work at Union Agency to a small degree only, the general office business being practically the same except that one or two divisions have been combined or entirely abolished because of the reduction or consolidation of work. This is particularly true of what was formerly known as the "roads division," the work of opening roads along section lines and elsewhere having been taken over by the State or county authorities.

NEW LEGISLATION.

By act of May 27, 1908, Congress provided, to be effective sixty days from the date of the act, for the removal of all restrictions upon lands of allottees enrolled as intermarried whites, as freedmen, and as mixed-blood Indians having less than one-half Indian blood, including minors of such classes, as well as lands, except homesteads, of allottees enrolled as mixed bloods having half or more than one-half and less than three-quarters Indian blood. All homesteads of mixed-blood allottees enrolled as one-half or more than one-half and less than three-quarters Indian blood and all allotted lands of enrolled full bloods and enrolled mixed bloods of three-quarters or more Indian blood remain restricted, subject to alienation only with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

This act also provided generally for the leasing of restricted lands and various miscellaneous matters governing the settlement of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes. It also provided that the Secretary of the Interior should appoint local representatives for the purpose of inquiring into and investigating the conduct of guardians or curators having in charge the estates of minor Indians, also to counsel and advise all allottees, adult or minor, having restricted lands.

To carry out the provisions of the act of May 27, 1908, regulations were promulgated on June 20, 1908, and 15 local representatives, designated as "district agents" were appointed to report to and act under the direction of this office. The counties comprising the various

districts and the location of the offices of the district agents are as follows:

Location of district agents.

District No.	County.	Office at—
1	Delaware, Craig, Mayes, and that part of Ottawa County within the Cherokee Nation.	Vinita.
2	Washington, Nowata, and Rogers.	Nowata.
3	Creek and Tulsa.	Sapulpa.
4	Oklmulgee and Okfuskee.	Oklmulgee.
5	Wagoner, Muskogee, and McIntosh.	Checotah.
6	Cherokee, Adair, and Sequoyah.	Westville.
7	Le Flore and Pushmataha.	Antlers.
8	Haskell, Latimer, and Pittsburg.	McAlester.
9	Hughes and Seminole.	Holdenville.
10	Pontotoc, Coal, and Atoka.	Atoka.
11	McLain, Garvin, and Murray.	Pauls Valley.
12	That part of Grady, Jefferson, and Stephens counties within the Chickasaw Nation.	Chickasha.
13	Carter and Love.	Ardmore.
14	Marshall, Bryan, and Johnston.	Tishomingo.
15	Choctaw and McCurtain.	Hugo.

The district agents appointed for the districts described above did not enter on duty until July 1, 1908, therefore a discussion of their work or proposed work will not be entered into by this report.

The following tabulation shows the enrollment of the Five Civilized Tribes:

Total enrollment of citizens of Five Civilized Tribes.

Tribes.	Full bloods.	Part bloods.	Inter-married.	Freed-men.	Total.
Choctaws.	8,320	10,715	1,585	5,994	26,614
Chickasaws.	1,538	4,146	635	4,670	10,989
Cherokee.	8,698	27,890	286	4,924	41,798
Creek.	6,835	5,060		6,807	18,702
Seminole.	1,399	739		986	3,124
Total.	26,790	48,550	2,506	23,381	101,227

It is impossible, from the figures at hand, to give the exact number enrolled between three-quarters and full blood. There are 26,790 full bloods. Adding to this those enrolled as three-quarters or more and those having one-half or more than one-half blood, whose homesteads are restricted, there are approximately 36,000 allottees who still have restricted lands.

ACCOUNTS DIVISION.

The high-water mark as to moneys received and disbursed was reached during the year just closed, the grand total of moneys handled during the year aggregating \$4,996,844.65, a total of \$2,620,319.67 collected and \$2,376,524.98 disbursed. The largest amount ever handled any other fiscal year was \$3,270,716.65.

During the past year 14,962 royalty vouchers and 1,121 regular disbursement vouchers were prepared and paid—a total of 16,083, as against 7,879 for the previous fiscal year. A detailed statement of receipts and disbursements follows:

Receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

Choctaw and Chickasaw nations:

Coal royalty.....	\$270, 351. 62	
Asphalt royalty.....	2, 845. 20	
Condemnation of lands for railway purposes.....	10, 573. 50	
Sale of seized timber.....	275. 44	
Proceeds of timber illegally cut.....	199. 44	
Final quarterly payment right-of-way St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company.....	750. 00	
Rent of jail at Tishomingo.....	125. 00	
Rent of court-house at Atoka.....	20. 00	
Rent of court-house at Tishomingo.....	600. 00	
Grazing fee.....	16, 804. 35	
Rental segregated coal and asphalt lands.....	54, 119. 25	
Pipe line damages.....	2, 640. 50	
Pipe line taxes.....	32. 70	
Refund of court costs.....	4. 45	
Tribal treasurer's (Chickasaw Nation) unexpended balance.....	33. 90	
Town lots.....	249, 134. 19	
		\$608, 509. 54

Cherokee Nation:

School revenue (board of teachers and pupils).....	8, 704. 17	
Taxes on pipe lines.....	136. 55	
Damages by pipe lines.....	644. 50	
Sale of estray stock.....	449. 15	
Sale of seized timber.....	56. 32	
Royalty, stone and ballast.....	1, 019. 36	
Ferry charters.....	60. 00	
Grazing fees.....	22. 50	
Condemned lands for railway purposes.....	1, 383. 65	
Tribal treasurer's unexpended balance.....	18, 673. 11	
Town lots.....	93, 687. 94	
		124, 837. 25

Creek Nation:

Timber royalty.....	298. 41	
Proceeds from sale of timber illegally cut.....	40. 00	
Taxes on pipe lines.....	91. 01	
Damages account construction pipe lines.....	7, 002. 90	
Grazing fees.....	3, 176. 40	
Condemned lands for railway purposes.....	2, 883. 27	
Sale live stock Wetumka and Wealaka boarding schools.....	282. 50	
Refund account marshal's fees in town-lot suits.....	179. 32	
Tribal treasurer's unexpended balance.....	138. 26	
Town lots.....	21, 636. 57	
		35, 728. 64

Seminole Nation:

Sale live stock Emahaka and Mekusukey boarding schools.....	1, 407. 50	
Tribal treasurer's unexpended balance.....	1, 128. 88	
		2, 536. 38

Individual Indian moneys received to reimburse congressional appropriations:

Leasing of mineral and other lands.....	30, 000. 00	
Sale of inherited and other lands.....	1, 891. 89	
Exchange.....	24. 00	
		31, 915. 89

Miscellaneous:

Sale of town-site maps.....	157. 90	
Sale of lease blanks.....	6, 260. 00	
Overpayments advance royalty, Creek and Cherokee..	8, 628. 92	
		15, 046. 82

Individual Indian moneys—royalties:

Oil and gas leases.....	\$1, 665, 837. 35	
Coal and asphalt leases.....	10, 464. 42	
Limestone and shale leases.....	554. 15	
Miscellaneous leases.....	184. 54	
Oil lease bonus (individual).....	12, 919. 55	
Damages to crops, account waste oil.....	25. 00	
Refund by Treasurer United States, tribal money deposit.....	2, 642. 54	
		<u>\$1, 692, 627. 55</u>

Individual Indian moneys—land sales:

Balances taken up under Circular 187, April 1, 1908.....	40, 684. 06	
Various bids, sales, and interest.....	68, 433. 54	
		<u>109, 117. 60</u>

Total moneys actually collected by Indian agent.....	2, 620, 319. 67	
Amount received by agent to cover disallowances.....	. 69	
Received by treasury warrants on requisition.....	707, 258. 30	

Total.....	3, 327, 578. 66	
Balance "individual Indian moneys—royalties," carried over from previous fiscal year.....	144, 044. 06	
Balance "overpayments—advance royalty, Creek and Cherokee," carried over from previous fiscal year.....	2, 257. 90	

Total receipts.....	<u>3, 473, 880. 62</u>	
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DISBURSEMENTS.**Per capita and other Indian payments:**

Choctaw-Chickasaw town lots, 1904.....	\$4, 600. 00	
Choctaw-Chickasaw town lots, 1906.....	9, 680. 00	
Payment to loyal Creeks.....	5. 95	
Payment to the Delawares.....	2, 358. 65	
		<u>16, 624. 60</u>

Tribal warrant payments:

Choctaw.....	80, 734. 28	
Chickasaw.....	19, 891. 03	
Cherokee.....	16, 282. 82	
Creek.....	45, 624. 59	
Seminole.....	53, 210. 90	
		<u>215, 743. 62</u>

Payment for improvements on segregated coal and asphalt lands, Choctaw-Chickasaw nations.....

		<u>198, 458. 70</u>
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Miscellaneous:

Incidentals, office of Indian inspector for Indian Territory.....	17, 443. 13	
Removal of intruders.....	16, 992. 98	
Sale and leasing of Creek and Cherokee lands.....	59, 681. 40	
Salary and expenses, revenue inspection and collection service.....	19, 364. 15	
Roads.....	6, 162. 58	
Investigation alleged fraudulent leases.....	10, 210. 51	
Removal of restrictions.....	20, 889. 40	
Clerical and other expenses, town lots.....	5, 863. 05	
Telephone inspection service.....	773. 49	
Salary of agent, employees, office incidentals, and miscellaneous.....	64, 622. 74	
Overpayments—advance royalty.....	7, 960. 79	
Paid royalties due individual Indians.....	1, 685, 675. 26	
Proceeds from land sales paid to individual Indians.....	16, 206. 52	
Return of rejected bids on land sales.....	12, 808. 35	
Town-lot refund, Five Civilized Tribes.....	769. 86	
Exchange.....	273. 85	
		<u>1, 945, 698. 06</u>

Total actual disbursements.....	\$2, 376, 524. 98
Deposited Indian moneys to credit of various tribes.....	773, 244. 04
Deposited account sale of town-site maps.....	157. 90
Deposited account sale of lease blanks.....	6, 113. 00
Deposited account of reimbursement appropriation "leasing of mineral and other lands".....	30, 000. 00
Deposited account reimbursement appropriation "sale of inherited and other lands".....	1, 891. 89
Deposited unexpended balances.....	53, 797. 09
Deposited account of disallowances.....	. 69
Balance on hand, overpayment—advance royalty.....	2, 928. 03
Balance on hand, "individual Indian moneys—royalties".....	149, 123. 27
Balance on hand, "individual Indian moneys—land sales".....	80, 102. 73
Grand total.....	3, 473, 880. 62

CHOCTAW-CHICKASAW TOWN-SITE PAYMENT.

Sufficient funds having accumulated from the proceeds of the sale of town lots in the Choctaw-Chickasaw nations, a \$20 per capita payment to members of these tribes, except freedmen, was authorized and this office instructed to prepare a roll of citizens entitled to share in this per capita distribution. The roll was completed and contains the names of 27,030 persons. It will require almost six months' constant work in the field, visiting the various different towns, to make this payment. Mr. Charles H. Dickson, supervisor and special disbursing agent, was detailed for the purpose of making this disbursement and this office was instructed to furnish him the necessary clerical force. He commenced the payment on June 1, 1908, at the town of Duncan, in the Chickasaw Nation, and up to the close of the fiscal year had visited 5 of the 31 towns in his itinerary and had paid 4,763 persons a total disbursement of \$95,260.

CASHIER'S OFFICE.

Of the \$2,620,319.67 collected by the agency during the past fiscal year, every cent has passed through the hands of the cashier and his two assistants, who are bonded employees and who open and receive all agency mail. The larger part of this money is received in letters in the form of bank drafts and post-office money orders. At times the work of this division is very voluminous. When the regulation of the department requiring advance royalty to be paid at a certain time on all pending leases became effective nearly \$300,000 was received in two or three days, all in small drafts of from \$6 to \$24 each.

MAILING DIVISION.

During the year just closed 73,592 miscellaneous letters and 3,050 Indian Office letters were received. To this, however, should be added 43,572 statements, vouchers, etc., which are handled through the mail but are not given regular numbers. The record of outgoing mail shows 193,505 letters.

TOWN-SITE DIVISION.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

During the year the town-lot work has decreased so that what was formerly the town-lot deed division has been consolidated with the town-site division. Final payments on 56 of the 300 government town-sites in the Five Civilized Tribes have been made and patents covering lots prepared and delivered. In order that the closing up of this work might be hastened, as instructed by your office, notice to all delinquent lot holders has been sent by registered mail where payments are due. Good results follow these notices, only a small number of lots, comparatively, remaining delinquent, and in these cases delinquent lists are being prepared for final submission in order that the lots may be declared forfeited and be sold under the provisions of section 12 of the act of April 26, 1906.

Some considerable complication arose during the year because of suits brought in the courts which involved the action of the department in establishing the town site of Tuttle, in the Chickasaw Nation. Such suits, however, are being looked after by the Government, to the end that the persons who purchased lots in that town site may receive all possible protection.

Below will be found a statement showing the moneys received from these town sites for each fiscal year:

Town-lot moneys received and credited, by fiscal years.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Creek.	Cherokee.	Choctaw and Chickasaw.	Total.
1900.....		\$74.02	\$11,139.48	\$11,213.50
1901.....		10.02	25,090.91	25,100.93
1902.....	\$80,536.56		157,188.83	237,725.39
1903.....	211,410.22	21,296.40	387,427.21	570,133.83
1904.....	106,479.26	78,568.24	374,574.22	554,621.72
1905.....	106,579.47	139,398.74	541,749.55	786,718.76
1906.....	149,049.53	244,450.74	581,728.65	975,228.92
1907.....	22,701.96	146,582.23	389,589.61	558,873.80
1908.....	21,636.57	93,687.94	249,134.19	364,458.70
Total.....	697,393.57	719,048.83	2,667,622.65	4,084,065.55

TOWN LOTS ON SEGREGATED COAL LANDS.

Under the provisions of section 13 of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 137), it was held that payments on town lots in the segregated coal and asphalt area could not be received, and all moneys tendered as payments on such lots were refused by this office. Section 14 of the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), provides that section 13 of the act of Congress approved April 26, 1906, "shall not apply to town lots in town sites heretofore established, surveyed, platted, and appraised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior * * *." Notice has accordingly been issued to persons owning lots in the 21 town sites located in the segregated coal area that all moneys due and payable on these lots will now be received and patents issued therefor upon final payment.

The act approved May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), also provided for the surveying and appraisal of such additional town sites upon the segregated coal and asphalt lands as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior is considered desirable. The setting aside of these additional town sites will to a certain extent add to the work of this division.

PATENTS PREPARED.

The following table shows the number of patents or deeds that have been prepared and delivered during the fiscal year just closed:

Patents prepared and delivered during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Nation.	Prepared.	Delivered.
Choctaw-Chickasaw.....	8,523	^a 11,817
Cherokee.....	2,588	2,580
Creek.....	402	304
Total.....	11,513	14,701

^a This includes some prepared but not delivered during the fiscal year 1907.

INTRUDER DIVISION.

PLACING ALLOTTEES IN POSSESSION.

After a member of the Five Civilized Tribes receives his allotment certificates, the law makes it the duty of the Government, through this office, upon the application of the allottee, to place him in possession of his allotment and to remove persons objectionable to him. Many of the cases are settled with but little difficulty, but there are many others where the person in possession claims to be there with proper authority, and it is necessary to have formal hearings and to render decisions.

During the year 570 written and 2,650 verbal complaints for possession of allotments were made. The verbal complaints were all handled in the field and adjusted satisfactorily without the necessity of hearings. Of the written complaints filed and those brought forward from the previous year, 598 were investigated and disposed of, making a total of 3,248 handled during the year as against 2,077 handled the previous year.

The field force of this division has also done a great deal of good in advising and counseling full bloods and the more ignorant class of Indians.

LEASE INVESTIGATIONS.

By reason of the crowded condition of the court dockets and the confusion incident to the change from federal to state courts, the work of investigating leases and other contracts alleged to have been made by fraud or for inadequate considerations has been very much handicapped. At the close of the previous fiscal year 73 cases had been referred, in order that suits might be instituted, and during the past year 14 were presented. The best results, however, have been

accomplished outside of the actual work of bringing suits for cancellation. Where complaints are made the efforts of the field representatives of the agency have in almost all instances been successful in re-forming the leases to the satisfaction of the allottees so that they may receive a reasonable and fair rental for their lands. Of this class of leases 2,027 were disposed of during the year. In all these cases much greater consideration has been obtained for the Indian and the re-formed lease made to provide additional improvements and also for a larger amount of land to be placed in cultivation.

AGRICULTURAL LEASES OF FULL BLOODS.

At the close of the last fiscal year 5 long-term agricultural leases of full bloods were pending at this office. During the year 36 were filed, making a total of 41. During the past year 32 were submitted for departmental action, one was returned because the lessor was found to be a part blood, and 8 were pending at the close of the year.

PROFESSIONAL GUARDIANS.

The most gratifying results accomplished by this division have been in connection with the curtailment of the operations of so-called "professional guardians." Many complaints came to this office from parents of minor allottees that persons had been appointed guardians who were not properly looking after the estates of their wards, but instead were taxing up large amounts for costs and expenses of management and leaving no revenue for the support of the children. A great many of these complaints were investigated and the facts, first presented to the federal courts. After statehood, by constant work, investigations in the field, and personal conferences with the probate judges, in a number of instances the judges requested representatives of the office to be present when reports of these guardians were presented to the court. In one instance where 100 reports were filed, each item was taken up, at the request of the probate judge, and upon the protest of representatives of the office, the court disallowed an average of \$42.35 for each Indian minor in the first 18 cases presented, whereupon the reports in the remaining cases were withdrawn. At this rate the saving on the entire 100 cases would have been in the neighborhood of \$6,000.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTION DIVISION

Under an opinion of the Attorney-General, rendered July 17, 1907, the restrictions as to alienation upon surplus lands of all mixed-blood allottees of the Creek Nation expired by limitation on August 8, 1907, and accordingly 338 applications of this class of allottees then pending at this office were dismissed. During the fiscal year 2,021 applications for removal of restrictions were approved by the department and 94 disapproved. Just prior to and since the passage of the act of May 27, 1908, more specifically mentioned in the opening paragraphs of this report, which provides for general removal of restrictions upon certain classes of the Five Civilized Tribes, practically no applications for removals under the provisions of previous

law were made. This act, however, authorized the removal of restrictions of full bloods and others not relieved, under rules to be prescribed by the department, and new regulations to carry into effect this later law were promulgated on June 20, 1908. Under these rules, if the Secretary of the Interior finds any applicant should have unrestricted control of his allotment, the restrictions may be removed without conditions concerning the terms of sale or disposal of the proceeds; but if it is thought best for the applicant, the land will be sold under the supervision of the department by sealed bids, the removal of restrictions to become effective only when such sale is consummated.

LAND-SALE DIVISION.

As the five-year restriction period upon allotments of mixed-blood citizens of the Creek Nation expired on August 8, 1907, the work of this division, so far as it pertained to the sale of Creek allotments under the sealed-bid system, practically ceased, and the lands advertised during the remainder of the year were almost entirely those inherited by full bloods. These inherited-land sales, however, have been very unsatisfactory, because of the many legal complications on account of the different opinions as to the laws of descent and distribution and difficulties of determining and securing proper proof of heirship. A considerable number of tracts were posted for sale, the cases investigated and the lands appraised, but at the time the bids were to be opened, principally because of unsatisfactory titles, they failed to sell. A number of tracts were also, by special direction of the department, advertised as town-site additions, and investigations and appraisements of others were made which were sold without advertising. The following statement shows the number of tracts posted and sold:

Tracts posted and sold by land-sale division.

	Number.	Acres.	Consideration.
Tracts posted.....	129	20, 120. 08	.....
Tracts sold.....	33	3, 839. 52	\$47, 472. 35
Sales pending.....	5	600. 00	9, 447. 00

ROADS DIVISION.

HIGHWAYS.

As mentioned in the first paragraph of this report, this division has been practically abolished during the year, the work of establishing public highways having been taken over by the state authorities since November 16, 1907. Prior to that time 1,211 miles of section line roads were ordered opened in the Choctaw-Chickasaw and Seminole nations under the provisions of section 24 of the act of April 26, 1906. During the same time, under the agreements with the Creek and Cherokee nations, 14 roads other than on section lines were established in these nations. In all this work special effort has

been made to keep the cost of damages down to a minimum, and in most cases the allottees and others interested in seeing highways established have assisted in settling these claims with but little cost.

OIL AND GAS PIPE LINES.

The two large trunk lines built by the Gulf and Texas companies from the Glenn Pool to the Gulf of Mexico were completed during the year, and other small additional lines. The work of adjusting damages incident to the construction of these lines, between the pipe line companies and the allottees, has been handled by this office under your instructions, the appraisements being made by a representative of this office going over the entire line and submitting a report for approval.

OIL-LEASE DIVISION.

The work of this division at the close of the fiscal year was in most excellent shape, there being but 549 leases pending, as against 5,009 at the close of the previous year, and the office having forwarded for the consideration of the department a total of 7,597 leases during the year. As will be noted by the following statements, up to June 30, 1908, there had been 17,727 mineral leases, almost entirely oil and gas, filed at this agency. Of those considered by the department, 10,525 had been approved and 6,137 disapproved.

Status of work of oil-lease division.

Leases filed.		Disposition of leases filed.	
		APPROVED AND IN EFFECT.	
Oil and gas.....	17,428	Oil and gas.....	9,647
Coal and asphalt.....	228	Coal and asphalt.....	78
Miscellaneous.....	71	Miscellaneous.....	7
			9,732
		APPROVED BUT SUBSEQUENTLY CANCELED.	
		Oil and gas.....	781
		Coal and asphalt.....	4
		Miscellaneous.....	8
			793
		DISAPPROVED BY DEPARTMENT.	
		Oil and gas.....	5,424
		Coal and asphalt.....	74
		Miscellaneous.....	48
			5,546
		CANCELED FOR FAILURE TO REFILE.	
		Oil and gas.....	522
		Coal and asphalt.....	65
		Miscellaneous.....	4
			591
		PENDING AT DEPARTMENT.	
		Oil and gas.....	512
		Coal and asphalt.....	4
		Miscellaneous.....	0
			516
		Pending at agency.....	549
Total.....	17,727	Total.....	17,727

To show the details of the work during the fiscal year, the following is submitted:

Nation and kind of minerals.	Filed during year.	Forwarded to the department.	Approved by the department.	Disapproved by the department.	Canceled during year.	Pending in office July 1, 1907.	Pending at this office June 30, 1908.
CHEROKEE.							
Oil and gas.....	1,316	3,242	2,017	1,438	642	2,215	289
Coal and asphalt.....	27	43	18	7	18	20	4
Miscellaneous.....	19	56	0	52	9	39	2
CREEK.							
Oil and gas.....	1,560	3,456	2,671	1,016	81	2,117	221
Coal and asphalt.....	50	73	51	32	18	23	0
Miscellaneous.....	9	10	0	10	0	1	0
CHOCTAW.							
Oil and gas.....	103	546	220	309	16	447	4
Coal and asphalt.....	10	10	2	8	0	0	0
Miscellaneous.....	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
CHICKASAW.							
Oil and gas.....	5	29	10	32	6	28	4
Coal and asphalt.....	10	8	2	6	0	0	2
Miscellaneous.....	5	6	1	5	0	2	1
SEMINOLE.							
Oil and gas.....	21	113	69	24	0	112	20
Coal and asphalt.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous.....	2	2	0	0	0	2	2
Total.....	3,137	7,597	5,061	2,942	790	5,009	549

RECAPITULATION.

Here July 1, 1907.....	5,009	Forwarded to department.....	7,597
Filed during year.....	3,137	Here June 30, 1908.....	549
Handled during year.....	8,146		8,146

On April 20, 1908, the department modified its lease regulations and forms to a considerable extent, making the minimum rate of royalty $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for oil and the terms of leases of adult citizens to be five years and so long thereafter as oil, gas, or other mineral may be found in paying quantities, and also provided that by proper stipulation the 10 per cent leases on earlier forms might be changed to new form by increasing the royalty. Further provision was made for the assignment of leases coming within the provisions of April 20 regulations, upon a showing by the assignee company similar to the one it would be required to make if it were an original lessee.

FIELD INSPECTION.

Owing to the enormous extent of the oil production, it was considered necessary to have a man in the different oil fields at all times to investigate complaints, gauge gas wells, and further look after the interests of the allottees under their leases. Accordingly Mr. C. E. Creager was appointed oil inspector, and as the work grew he was given several assistants. Much good has been done by these men in looking after complaints as to overflowing wells, waste oil, etc., aside from the general results in visiting different fields, watching with respect to drainage, seeing that the wells were properly looked after,

and generally supervising operations. These field men have saved the office an immense amount of correspondence, as many lessors and lessees have become acquainted with the inspectors and take matters up with them in person.

To show the production of oil in the Creek and Cherokee nations the following tabulation is submitted, which has been prepared from the best possible sources of information. This gives the approximate number of barrels of oil marketed each month during the past two fiscal years.

Oil marketed in Creek and Cherokee nations.

	1907.	1908.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
July.....	990,000	3,326,000
August.....	990,000	3,580,000
September.....	925,000	3,675,000
October.....	1,265,000	4,270,000
November.....	1,250,000	3,845,000
December.....	1,345,000	3,565,000
January.....	1,595,000	3,340,000
February.....	1,707,000	3,280,000
March.....	2,366,000	3,610,000
April.....	2,970,000	3,450,000
May.....	3,154,000	2,875,000
June.....	3,150,000	2,305,000
Total.....	21,717,000	41,101,000

It is estimated that on July 1, 1908, there were approximately 36,000,000 barrels of oil held in storage within the limits of the Creek and Cherokee nations.

ROYALTY DIVISION.

OIL, GAS, AND OTHER ROYALTIES—INDIVIDUAL.

In proportion as the work of the lease division has been reduced by the forwarding of leases and their approval, the work of the royalty division has increased. When leases are approved by the department and returned, they are at once entered upon the records of the royalty division and accounts opened for the collection of royalties. There are annual advance royalties, annual rental for failure to drill, monthly royalties on oil production, and annual royalties on gas wells. During the year just closed 5,061 new leases were approved, which caused the opening of that many new individual accounts, so that at the close of the fiscal year there were approximately 10,000 separate accounts in the royalty division. The royalties and rents collected the past fiscal year were more than those collected during all the previous fiscal years. The increase in this work is better shown by the statement given below:

Collections and disbursements on account of oil, gas, and other individual royalties.

Collected.		Disbursed.		
Fiscal year—			1907.	1908.
1904.....	\$1,300.00	First quarter.....	\$124,891.17	\$276,353.91
1905.....	91,624.40	Second quarter.....	116,816.95	349,518.42
1906.....	323,555.40	Third quarter.....	171,714.78	556,409.63
1907.....	775,489.15	Fourth quarter.....	265,924.55	503,393.30
1908.....	1,692,627.55	Total.....	679,347.45	1,685,675.26
Total.....	2,884,596.50		Digitized by Google	

As time runs upon the older leases, the office has more difficulty in keeping the annual rents and advance royalties on nonproducing leases paid up, and many cases necessarily have to be brought to the attention of sureties on the bonds and reports made recommending that the leases be canceled because of defaults.

COAL AND ASPHALT ROYALTIES

Royalties due under leases covering a portion of the Choctaw and Chickasaw coal and asphalt segregation collected during the fiscal year aggregated \$270,351.62 for coal and \$2,845.20 for asphalt, a total of \$273,196.82, all of which was deposited for the benefit of the Choctaw-Chickasaw tribes. The following statement shows the amounts collected by fiscal years since the leases have been under the supervision of the department:

Amount collected for coal and asphalt royalties.

Fiscal year:		Fiscal year—Continued.	
1899.....	\$110, 145. 25	1904.....	\$277, 811. 60
1900.....	138, 486. 40	1905.....	248, 428. 36
1901.....	199, 663. 55	1906.....	251, 947. 02
1902.....	247, 361. 36	1907.....	240, 199. 23
1903.....	261, 929. 84	1908.....	273, 196. 82

DANA H. KELSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Muskogee, Okla., August 1, 1908.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my tenth annual report as superintendent of schools in Indian Territory, together with the reports of our four supervisors, as follows:

The school work of the year just closed has progressed quietly and upon the whole quite satisfactorily. The Indians are manifesting a livelier interest in the education of their children than in former years, as evidenced by the crowded condition of our tribal boarding schools. At the opening of these schools in September last nearly every one enrolled its full quota of pupils on the first day. This condition presents quite a striking contrast with that of a few years ago, when parents had to be persuaded to send their children to school and when the first month was usually consumed in organizing and filling each school with pupils.

Since tribal relations are broken up and each Indian is being thrown upon his own individual resources the need of individual education and training becomes more apparent, and Indian citizens are realizing this fact. To be sure, there are some Indians (mostly half-breeds or less) residing in or near the cities or incorporated towns who can now send their children to the public schools and who do not feel the need of continuing the tribal schools, but the full-bloods (the real Indians) usually reside in the hills, remote from public schools, and if deprived of the privileges of the tribal schools would be left without any educational advantages. These full-bloods, as a rule, are poor, their lands are nontaxable and not well improved, and under existing conditions they are unable to maintain public schools.

From this time forward the Indians who reside in or near the towns where good public schools are maintained should be encouraged to patronize such schools, for there is no better place on earth for the white and Indian children to get acquainted, to learn their respective rights and duties as citizens of a common country, and to learn to respect each other's rights, than in a common district school.

But the full-bloods are naturally timid, bashful, and diffident, especially in the presence of white persons. Their mental faculties are not so active; they are slower to think, to grasp ideas, and when associated with white children in school they easily become discouraged in their work. For these reasons, and for others which might be enumerated, the Government should hereafter give special attention to the education of the full bloods.

The following comparisons indicate something of the extent and growth of our work:

During the year ending June 30, 1907, we maintained 312 day schools from tribal funds, 486 from the congressional appropriation, and 197 from surplus court fees, making a total of 995 day schools maintained during that year.

During the year just closed we have maintained 357 day schools from tribal funds, 865 from the congressional appropriation, and 199 from surplus court fees, making a total of 1,421 day schools maintained during the past year. During the past year 12,765 Indians, 54,853 whites, and 11,556 negroes were enrolled in our day schools and Indian boarding schools, making a total of 79,174 pupils enrolled, as against a total enrollment of 67,100 during the previous year.

Heretofore there have been no public schools in the rural portions of Indian Territory, there being no law providing for the levy and collection of taxes for any purpose; hence these day schools have proven a great blessing not only to the Indian children but to the whites and negroes as well. Since the advent of statehood, however (November 16, 1907), conditions are changing. Under the Oklahoma laws counties and school districts have been formed with the power of raising money by taxation delegated.

Former Indian Territory has since been divided into school districts, and those districts having a reasonable amount of taxable property are preparing to build school houses by issuing bonds therefor. These districts will have no money on hand, however, for conducting schools until the amount of their taxable property can be determined and taxes levied and collected for school purposes. The great majority of them will therefore need federal aid during the ensuing year.

After the state and county officers were elected last fall some differences of opinion arose as to their relations to the 1,400 day schools which we were maintaining. After some correspondence with the state officials I met the governor and state superintendent of schools in Guthrie, where the following agreement was entered into, which received the unanimous indorsement of the legislature and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior:

Whereas common school education is one of the most important subjects of our state policy and Government; and

Whereas the constitution of the State of Oklahoma declares for absolute equality and affiliation between the Indian and white races, an essential feature of which begins with affiliation in childhood and in youth in the public schools, and it is therefore important that the Indian and white children should at all times and in all localities in the former Five Civilized Nations be associated equally in the public schools and in the higher educational institutions of the State; and

Whereas equality in taxation for the support of the common schools is essential in justice to all classes; and

Whereas for reasons and considerations heretofore deemed adequate and satisfactory to the Federal Government in the allotting of land in the portion of the State of Oklahoma heretofore known as Indian Territory and the surrender of the tribal forms of government in the Five Civilized Nations, the Federal Government deemed it wise to withhold certain of the allottees' lands from local or state taxation for varying periods of years, to the extent that the local revenue for permanent school purposes are materially diminished; and

Whereas the policy of the Federal Government has been and is to draw upon the Indian funds of the Five Civilized Nations to aid in the education of the allottees of school age; and

Whereas in practically every neighborhood of the former Indian Territory the school children are of both classes (Indian and white); and

Whereas the school system heretofore prevailing in the portion of the State known as Oklahoma Territory was, by the provisions of the statehood bill, made operative throughout the entire State; and

Whereas it would be impractical as well as contrary to the school laws of Oklahoma Territory (now the law of the State of Oklahoma) not to apply said laws in the plan of districting, taxation, etc., to the entire State, to the end that uniformity of public-school system may be attained; and

Whereas the former Indian Territory area has been districted by the authorities of the State of Oklahoma into public school districts: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That so long as Indian funds and public money of the Federal Government are appropriated to the maintenance of public schools in the former Five Civilized Nations (outside of incorporated towns) that:

1. The State, in order to secure uniformity in granting certificates, shall provide for the addition to its state board of education of one member, to be nominated by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. That three members of the state board of examiners, examining applicants and granting certificates to teach common schools, may be nominated by the Secretary of the Interior, or his representative in charge of the common school interests of the Five Civilized Tribes.

3. That upon each board of county examiners in each of said counties in the former Five Civilized Nations, one member of the board of county examiners, examining applicants and granting teachers' certificates, shall be appointed by said common school representative of the Interior Department.

4. Under the authority of the proper school officers of the State of Oklahoma, schools for the joint and equal attendance of the Indian allottees and white children in the same school shall be opened and maintained each year until the district tax levy and the per capita apportionment of state funds is exhausted; whereupon the superintendent representing the Interior Department shall take supervision and conduct said school by the expenditure of the allotment from the Indian fund, and from the government fund, appropriated from year to year, so as to provide if possible at least eight months school in each year in every district, retaining the same teacher if satisfactory.

I believe that the foregoing agreement will be faithfully carried out, and by doing so the congressional appropriation of \$300,000 now available for day schools for the ensuing year, will very materially aid these rural districts in maintaining schools until such time as they will be able to provide their own schools by taxation.

It will be our aim to encourage those districts having sufficient taxable property to bear the expenses of their own schools as far as possible, but many districts, especially those having a large Indian population, will have but little taxable property, and therefore will be able to raise but a very limited amount of money by taxation. These distinctively Indian neighborhoods should, in my opinion, receive special aid and encouragement from us.

Inasmuch as the Indian boys and girls are all owners of land, and as a large majority of the white boys are farmers, we have endeavored to give some special attention to the teaching of practical agriculture. Our success along this line has been limited by reason of the fact that but comparatively few of our teachers were prepared to teach this subject.

We are making some headway, however, and the instruction which the teachers receive in our summer normals will enable them to accomplish better results in the future. One noticeable result of our teaching agriculture is found in the fact that some of the Indian boys are becoming interested in the study of soils and are awakening to a realization of the fact that land possesses qualities of genuine worth.

Our annual summer normals, for teachers, which have long since become an important factor in our educational work, were held as usual during the month of June (four weeks) and were unusually interesting. During the month of June we maintained six of these summer schools, in some of which the county superintendents united with us, with a total enrollment of 1,200 teachers. The teachers in

the Choctaw normal felt highly honored by a visit from Hon. Jesse E. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

It is rather difficult at this time to make any definite recommendations concerning the future of our schools. Our work is not so interesting as it once was, because, instead of building up a system of schools, we realize that we are gradually abolishing our system. We can not plan any definite course of study or of work for the future, for in the natural course of events a state school system must supplant the one heretofore in operation. The act of Congress now in force provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall have the right to continue the tribal schools until a State is formed and ready to take charge of the education of all the children.

A state government has been established during the past year, and a state system of schools is now being established. The state schools must be sustained by local taxation, but inasmuch as the lands of the full-blood Indians are not subject to taxation, it will be impossible for the State to provide proper educational facilities for the full-blood children for some time to come. As already stated, therefore, the full bloods should receive special attention in the future, to the end that they may be prepared to understand and appreciate their rights and duties as citizens and be prepared to properly manage and conserve their property interests.

I submit herewith some statistics together with the annual report of each of our four supervisors. The establishment and maintenance of 1,400 day schools during the year just closed, in addition to supervising 35 boarding schools, has been quite a laborious task, and I am pleased to testify to the fact that our supervisors have all been faithful, efficient workers, ever ready to assist in promoting the educational welfare of the people of eastern Oklahoma.

Statistics of Indian schools for the year ended June 30, 1908.

CHEROKEE TRIBAL SCHOOLS.

Name of school.	Enroll- ment.	Average attend- ance.	Months of school.	Amount paid com- tractors.	Amount paid employees.	Supplies and repairs.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupl.
Male Seminary.....	143	119	9	\$10,111.56	\$5,855.50	\$1,410.82	\$17,377.88	\$146.03
Female Seminary.....	194	159	9	13,685.45	7,380.00	813.83	21,879.28	137.61
Orphan Asylum.....	67	50	12	6,342.09	3,766.00	648.71	10,753.80	215.08
Colored Boarding School.....	54	46	9	3,654.49	1,896.17	119.15	5,672.81	123.32
International School for the Blind and Deaf.	3	2	12	279.17			279.17	139.58
140 day schools:								
Whites.....	4,183							
Indian.....	2,792							
Negro.....	1,027							
Total.....	8,463	376		34,072.76	18,900.67	2,989.51	47,322.92	

CHOCTAW TRIBAL SCHOOLS.

Jones Male Academy.....	123	112	9	\$13,200.00	\$6,034.67	\$450.70	\$19,685.37	\$175.76
Armstrong Male Academy.....	113	97	9	11,608.52	5,196.00	627.59	17,432.11	179.71
Tusahoma Academy.....	120	106	9	12,716.33	6,050.00	778.12	19,544.45	194.38
Wheehock Academy.....	106	100	9	11,985.67	4,576.67	366.98	16,929.32	160.29
Murrow Indian Orphan Home.....	98	61	9	6,900.00			6,900.00	106.19
Old Goodland.....	70	56	9	3,535.47			3,535.47	63.13
Chishoktak.....	41	27	9	1,679.19			1,679.19	62.19
International School for the Blind and Deaf.	4	3	12	755.34			755.34	251.78
Durant School.....	70	58	9	4,675.55			4,675.55	80.61
St. Agnes Mission.....	34	30	9	1,894.77			1,894.77	62.83
74 day schools:								
Whites.....	2,273							
Indian.....	436							
Total.....	3,460	650		68,640.84	21,857.34	2,223.39	105,407.03	

Statistics of Indian schools for the year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

CHICKASAW TRIBAL SCHOOLS.

Name of school.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Amount paid contractors.	Amount paid employees.	Supplies and repairs.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.
Bloomfield Seminary.....	69	64	9	\$5,444.56	\$5,217.33	\$813.05	\$11,474.04	\$212.50
Rock Academy.....	64	41	9	4,088.26	4,374.67	803.40	9,246.33	226.52
Harley Academy.....	78	56	9	5,534.33	4,468.66	373.62	10,377.61	185.31
Chickasaw Orphan Home.....	89	46	12	7,249.30	4,783.17	732.34	12,774.81	277.71
Collins Institute.....	60	42	9	4,327.19	4,020.00	665.47	9,012.66	214.59
Salvadge Business College.....	8	5	9	479.87	.....	.....	941.47	95.97
Hargrove School.....	55	39	2	941.47	.....	.....	127.80	24.14
Tonkawa Preparatory.....	2	1	9	127.80	.....	.....	1,505.28	107.82
St. Elizabeth Convent.....	17	14	9	1,505.28	.....	.....	2,689.14	107.88
St. Agnes Academy.....	35	24	9	2,589.14	.....	.....	1,151.45	82.26
El Meta Bond College.....	15	14	8	1,151.45	.....	.....	2,080.28	80.01
Sulphur Boarding School.....	41	26	5	1,285.28	785.00	.....	.....	.....
110 day schools:	3,905	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whites.....	454	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,659.83	.....
Indian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,411.97	.....
Total.....	4,892	362	.....	34,713.93	23,659.83	3,387.88	.....	.....

SEMINOLE TRIBAL SCHOOLS.

Emahaka Academy.....	104	83	8	\$5,965.60	\$5,887.67	\$210.00	\$9,993.27	\$120.04
Makuskey Academy.....	96	77	8	5,152.03	3,759.99	535.76	9,447.76	130.24
6 day schools:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian.....	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whites.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,287.99	.....
Negro.....	186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	481	156	.....	11,017.63	7,647.66	745.76	20,699.04	.....

CREEK TRIBAL SCHOOLS.

Eufaula High School.....	100	72	9	\$5,342.90	\$3,787.50	\$421.36	\$9,551.85	\$132.06
Wetumka Boarding School.....	97	63	9	4,519.51	3,538.00	349.61	8,406.12	133.43
Euchee Boarding School.....	117	91	9	6,871.02	3,397.50	560.56	10,838.08	119.10
Wealeka Boarding School.....	76	56	9	3,937.51	2,534.58	282.20	6,754.29	120.61
Creek Orphan Home.....	77	46	12	5,511.76	3,019.75	528.39	9,050.90	196.95
Pecan Creek Boarding School.....	67	58	9	3,551.88	1,831.50	136.36	5,619.74	96.89
Tulalahassee Boarding School.....	55	44	9	2,855.53	2,859.33	345.01	6,050.92	137.73
Tulalahassee Boarding School (Orphans).....	35	24	9	1,907.04	.....	.....	1,907.04	70.46
Nuyaka.....	94	82	8	5,000.00	.....	384.78	5,984.78	72.88
27 day schools:								
Whites.....	471	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,898.00	.....
Indian.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,562.00	.....
Negro.....	899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,133	536	.....	40,196.29	20,968.16	2,907.27	70,551.72	.....

Summary of expenditures of tribal funds.

Maintenance of 36 boarding schools and 357 day schools	\$384,494.42
Salaries and expenses of school officials, miscellaneous	23,010.82
Books	7,357.99
Total	414,863.23

Enrollment in schools supported by tribal funds.

Indian	6,430
White	10,927
Negro	2,072

Expenditure of fund "Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes, surplus court fees."

CHOCTAW NATION (56 DAY SCHOOLS).

	Enroll- ment.	Cost.
White	2,160	} \$9,290.01
Indian	128	
Total	2,283	9,290.01

CHICKASAW NATION (86 DAY SCHOOLS).

Indian	166	} \$18,076.67
White	4,428	
Negro	44	210.00
Total	4,640	18,286.67

SEMINOLE NATION (3 DAY SCHOOLS).

White	177	\$363.00
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CHEROKEE NATION (10 DAY SCHOOLS).

Indian	110	} \$1,197.67
White	365	
Negro	17	77.24
Total	492	1,275.01

CREEK NATION (45 DAY SCHOOLS).

Indian	137	} \$11,337.18
White	1,696	
Negro	104	859.99
Total	2,297	12,197.17

TOTAL (199 SCHOOLS).

Indian	538	} \$40,764.53
White	9,126	
Negro	226	1,147.23
Grand total	9,890	41,911.86

Expenditure of fund "Care of orphan Indian children."

[School, Whitaker Orphan Home.]

Enrollment.....	61
Average attendance.....	47
Paid contractors.....	\$5,099.73
Paid employees.....	2,583.30
Total expended.....	7,683.03

Expenditure of fund "Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes."

CHOCTAW NATION (228 DAY SCHOOLS).

	Enroll- ment.	Annual cost.
Indian.....	1,606	\$80,048.08
White.....	9,394	
Negro.....	1,749	
Total.....	12,749	90,091.20

CHEROKEE NATION (210 DAY SCHOOLS).

Indian.....	3,114	\$64,912.49
White.....	7,570	
Negro.....	743	
Total.....	11,427	69,230.82

CHICKASAW NATION (213 DAY SCHOOLS).

Indian.....	404	\$53,808.52
White.....	10,687	
Negro.....	1,955	
Total.....	13,046	64,810.52

CREEK NATION (192 DAY SCHOOLS).

Indian.....	555	\$41,047.78
White.....	6,238	
Negro.....	4,614	
Total.....	11,417	62,562.12

SEMINOLE NATION (22 DAY SCHOOLS).

Indian.....	47	\$5,021.67
White.....	911	
Negro.....	195	
Total.....	1,153	6,832.17

TOTAL (865 SCHOOLS).

Indian.....	5,736	\$224,838.49
White.....	34,800	
Negro.....	9,259	
Grand total.....	49,795	272,576.83

Summary of expenditure of fund, "Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes."

Annual cost of day schools.....	\$272,576. 83
Supplies and repairs for boarding schools.....	1,412. 03
Salaries and expenses of school officials and employees.....	4,996. 63
Total expended.....	278,985. 49

General summary of statistics of schools for Five Civilized Tribes.

Number of day schools.....	1,421
Number of boarding schools.....	37
Enrollment:	
Indian.....	12,765
White.....	54,853
Negro.....	11,556
Total.....	79,174
Amount expended through superintendent of Indian schools.....	539,539. 30
Total expended.....	748,555. 66

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. BENEDICT,
Superintendent of Schools in Indian Territory.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERVISOR FOR CREEK AND SEMINOLE NATIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Muskogee, Okla., June 30, 1908.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the tenth annual report of the schools of the Creek Nation and the fourth annual report of the schools of the Seminole Nation.

CREEK NATION.

The continual increase in population results in ever-changing conditions throughout the rural neighborhoods. The advent of statehood and the organization of a system of school districts has divided most of the old neighborhoods or communities that patronized the schools furnished by the Government, and while the system of schools now being established is a necessity, the work entailed by the partial elimination of the old system and the substitution of the new system will result in a large amount of extra work in the office of the supervisor.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, 264 neighborhood schools were maintained in the Creek Nation. This is an increase of 45 per cent over the number maintained during the previous year.

The attendance at the Indian boarding schools during the year just closed has been the best in the history of these institutions.

The Indian child puts forth greater unreserved effort in the boarding school than in the day school, for the reason that he does not feel the embarrassment among his own people that he feels among the whites, and the day schools are composed of 90 per cent or more of white children.

The work in agriculture has continued to advance in efficiency in all the schools, and I am glad to note that Oklahoma will in future require this subject to be taught in all the schools of the State.

The work done in manual training and domestic art in the several boarding schools was particularly gratifying to me. Much of the repair work at these schools was done by the pupils under the direction of the manual training teacher.

Three teachers' normals were held in the Creek Nation during the month of June—two for whites and one for negroes.

The county superintendents of Wagoner, Muskogee, and McIntosh counties and the supervisor of Creek schools held a joint normal at Eufaula. Three were 102 teachers in attendance.

The supervisor of Creek schools also joined with the county superintendents of Okfuskee and Okmulgee counties in a normal at Weleetka. There were 76 teachers in attendance at this normal.

A normal for colored teachers was held in Muskogee with an attendance of 132.

These normals were all conducted in strict accordance with the laws of Oklahoma, and teachers passing the examination at the close of the normals were given certificates by the State of Oklahoma and by the federal school officials.

SEMINOLE NATION.

Thirty-one neighborhood schools were maintained in the Seminole Nation during the fiscal year just closed as against 19 schools during the previous year. The work was very satisfactory and the conditions here are practically the same as in the Creek Nation.

At Emahaka Female Academy domestic art and domestic science are made specialties, while at Mekusukey Male Academy agriculture receives particular attention under the direction of the superintendent, G. W. Horton, who is a specialist in this line. Both schools were well attended.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the many and never-failing courtesies that have come to me from you and from each member of your office force.

Very respectfully,

WALTER FALWELL,
Supervisor Creek and Seminole Nations.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERVISOR FOR CHICKASAW NATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Tishomingo, Okla., July 14, 1908.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the seventh annual report of the schools of the Chickasaw Nation.

The work done in the Chickasaw Indian academies the past year was a great improvement over that of last year, and especially so over the work during the years when the academies were under tribal control. The tendency toward the spectacular in education has not only been arrested, but a sentiment of real education has taken root. Music, drawing, and painting—the former standard of education—have not been eliminated from the course of study, but they have been given their true place, subordinating them to the more important work of mastering the common English branches. The elements of agriculture have been emphasized in the boys' schools, and domestic science (or practice) has been given attention in the girls' schools. Next year these two subjects will be given all the practical attention and care that present conditions permit, believing that the practical in life necessarily precedes the ornate.

The average daily attendance in these schools was greater the past year than at any time in their history, and the present interest indicates that the attendance next year will be greater than that of the past year.

Because of a special local demand, a boarding school was opened at Sulphur, in January, in the home and under the superintendence of ex-Governor Guy. This school was maintained with much interest to the close of the year, May 31, notwithstanding the fact that Governor Guy's home, constituting the dormitory, with all the personal property was destroyed by fire on the night of March 16. Fortunately none of the children suffered personal injury. Temporary quarters were immediately provided by the superintendent, so that the school was interrupted only a day or two. Inasmuch, however, as there is no suitable building for the school, nor any equipment, it is recommended that this school be discontinued.

During the year 409 day schools were maintained in this nation, with an average term approximating seven months. This is an increase of 193 over last year. It was with great difficulty that the required number of teachers could be secured to maintain the increased number of schools.

Owing to the fact, as explained in a former report, that children are needed to assist in picking cotton, the attendance during the months of October and November was light. Generally speaking, however, the schools have been fairly efficient—most of them were very successful.

During the month of June two normal institutes were held in this nation, one at Ardmore and the other at Duncan, the former comprising the counties of Johnston, Love, Carter, Marshall, Garvin, Pontotoc, Murray, and McClain, the latter, the counties of Jefferson, Stephens, and Grady. These normals were held under the joint control of the supervisor representing the federal side, and the several county superintendents representing the side of the State. The arrangements throughout were most amicable and the results eminently satisfactory.

A normal for colored teachers was also maintained during the month of June at Ardmore, under joint control. The attendance of these several normals aggregated about 475.

Very respectfully,

FREDERICK H. UMHOLTZ,
Supervisor Chickasaw Nation.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF CHEROKEE NATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Tahlequah, Okla., August 1, 1908.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the tenth annual report of the government schools of the Cherokee Nation.

In general the year's work progressed without any unpleasant friction, and was marked by substantial growth along all school lines. We enrolled in the 360 day schools maintained in the Cherokee Nation 2,500 more pupils than were enrolled in any previous year. The per cent of attendance on the basis of the enrollment was higher than in my report a year ago. The spirit of indifference to school advantages heretofore so noticeable in certain neighborhoods is gradually being replaced by a more wholesome school spirit, and parents, both Indian and white, are much alive to the importance and necessity of their children's receiving a common school education. Our government teachers seemed to be able to grasp the situation better and much material good has been accomplished along practical school lines.

There yet remains much to be done before our schools, in the country districts, reach anything like a high degree of efficiency; yet, even under the adverse conditions that have prevailed in many neighborhoods, such as poor schoolhouses, with even poorer equipment, irregular attendance, and pupils unable to provide themselves with suitable books, etc., thousands of Indian children and white children alike have received the rudiments of an education that will materially change the whole course of their lives. They will be able to attend to the simple business transactions of life, to more nearly place the proper value on their lands and possessions, and to realize that they must work if they would merit the confidence and respect of their fellow-man and gain at least a competency in life.

The action of Congress in making the appropriation for the aid of the schools for the coming year is a wise provision. I can not conceive how the same amount of money could be expended to a better purpose, or in a manner that would be so far-reaching and permanent in the good accomplished.

With a very few exceptions, the day schools opened September 1, 1907, and continued in session eight months.

CHEROKEE NATIONAL BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Perhaps the best evidence of the growing efficiency of these schools as well as the more hearty appreciation of the advantages and necessity of education on the part of Cherokee parents and their children is the fact that we have had more applications for admission to them this year than in any previous year. The good attendance and interest was maintained throughout the year. The schools opened on the first day of September, 1907, and continued in session nine months, closing the year's work May 31, 1908.

As I have reported the work of these academies at some length in my former reports to you, I desire to add only that the year just closed has been a most profitable one. The Cherokee people seem to appreciate these schools the more as the time approaches when the schools, in all probability, will be closed or material changes made in their management.

I wish to acknowledge the wisdom as well as the practicability of the policy of industrial training that you have advocated so long and ardently, and while we have not done so much along this line as in some of the other Indian schools, still we have not been idle. Our teachers have laid stress on this phase of the school work throughout the year, and in at least two of the boarding schools we have obtained results that we feel sure would meet with your approval.

Acting in accord with your late instructions, we shall use our best efforts to get a greater number of the full-blood children in our boarding schools for the coming year.

CHEROKEE SUMMER NORMAL.

During the month of June we held our usual summer normal. This year the county superintendents of Cherokee and Adair counties joined us, and the session was one of unusual interest and profit. The supervisor of Cherokee schools conducted the normal, assisted by A. K. Ralston, superintendent of schools, Cherokee County, and J. B. Johnson, superintendent of schools, Adair County. The other instructors were Ira L. Cain, principal of the Muskogee High School; James N. Clark, superintendent of the Cherokee Male Seminary; W. S. Rennick, superintendent of the Stilwell schools; William T. Scott, teacher of mathematics in the Cherokee Male Seminary; and Mrs. Ira L. Cain, of Muskogee. The enrollment reached 200, and in the examinations held at the close of the normal 187 teachers received both county and government certificates.

The normal for colored teachers was held at the colored boarding school. The work here was in charge of John R. Mayne. Forty teachers were enrolled, and in the examinations at the close of the normal 34 teachers received certificates.

CHEROKEE INSANE ASYLUM.

The average number of inmates cared for in this institution during the year was 17. There was paid for salaries of employees \$1,515.46; for supplies, clothing, and repairs, \$1,967.24; total cost of maintenance, \$3,482.70.

In May, 1908, the proper steps were taken to have the inmates of the asylum removed to the State Institution for the Insane at Norman, Okla. The transfer was made on May 21, 1908, and upon this date the old Cherokee insane asylum at Tahlequah, Okla., was permanently closed.

In my opinion, this was the very best thing that could have been done for these unfortunate people. At the state asylum they will receive medical attention that may result in permanent cures in a number of cases.

I think I may say that my office work is well in hand and up to date. Mr. A. S. Wyly, Cherokee school representative, devotes all his time to school affairs, and no one could ask for more faithful and efficient service than is rendered by him.

I deeply appreciate the support, direction, and counsel you have given me in all matters pertaining to our schools throughout the year just closed.

Respectfully submitted.

D. FRANK REDD,
Supervisor Cherokee Nation.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERVISOR FOR CHOCTAW NATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

McAlester, Okla., July 20, 1908.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my eighth annual report of the schools of the Choctaw Nation.

During the year 4 academies, 4 small boarding schools, and 357 day schools were in session, the academies and small boarding schools continuing for nine months and a large majority of the day schools for eight months.

The 4 academies—Jones and Tuskahoma each admitting 110 pupils, Armstrong and Wheelock each admitting 100 pupils—have been crowded to the limit during the entire year. The full regular attendance of the pupils, the superintendents' good management, and the general good interest manifested by all of the employees have made this a very successful year.

There were 190 Indian children cared for in the small boarding schools. Durant and Old Goodland each had 60, Chishoktak 40, and Antlers 30. Many of the children in these schools are full-blood Choctaw Indians selected from sparsely populated settlements remote from any established schools, and many of them come from their homes very poorly clad, and in many instances the superintendents buy clothing for them at their own expense. Owing to the high price of provisions, \$7 per month for board is not sufficient compensation to the superintendent, and I recommend that an increased allowance be made during the next year.

The Murrow Indian Orphans' Home is located in the Choctaw Nation. This is a home for Indian orphans and is open to every tribe of Indians in the United States. It is controlled by a board of directors under a constitution and by-laws. The board controls a large tract of land—3,100 acres—belonging to the home, the proceeds of which go to the support of the home. The courts have granted to these directors the guardianship of many of the orphans in the home, and thus they have charge of their allotments of land and the proceeds are used as far as necessary for the support of these children.

There are about 80 children in the home, more than 60 of whom are Choctaws. We do not have direct supervision over these Choctaw children. We make a contract with the superintendent of the home to care for from 60 to 70 Choctaw orphans, for which we pay \$6,600 annually. Since this home is founded upon purely benevolent principles, it seems to me that it would be fair and right that the number of Choctaw children, whose support is paid from Choctaw funds, be reduced, thereby enabling the management to seek needy orphans from other tribes of Indians, and I recommend that this question be considered when preparing this contract for next year.

The number of day schools established during the year—357—was an increase of 89 over the preceding year. The liberal assistance given by the patrons of the schools enabled us to establish this increased number. The patrons of all the day schools, except perhaps 10, gave a supplemental salary to the teachers of from \$5 to \$20 per month. The total supplemental salary amounted to about \$18,000.

Thirty-one of the day schools were for negro children. The entire enrollment in all of the schools, approximately, was: White children, 13,500; Indian children, 2,600; and negro children, 1,500; total, 17,600. The largest and most regular attendance was in the first and third quarters. Many children were kept from school during the second quarter to pick cotton and the fourth quarter to help put in the crops.

Statehood came to us early in the school year, and the county superintendents were instructed by the state superintendent of schools to divide the counties into school districts and call for the election of school boards. We permitted the county superintendents to have access to our office records and gladly gave to them all the information called for relative to the location of schools, names of teachers, patrons, and pupils. When the new boards were elected some little conflicts arose as to which board of directors had authority in the local management of the school affairs. When the matter was fully explained the schools continued throughout the year without being molested by newly elected directors.

When congressional aid for the rural schools of the eastern half of the State was considered many of the school officials of the western side of the State objected to receiving any aid from the Government upon the grounds that the State could take care of its own educational affairs; that the people, if aided, would be considered paupers, and that state school officers would be handicapped in the control of their schools. The county superintendents, all other school officials, and the people generally of the Choctaw Nation were a unit in favoring congressional aid for the schools. The county superintendents, all of whom have taught for some years in the national schools, know the conditions as they actually exist, and know that without the government aid many of the school districts would have practically no schools.

The year's work closed with a month's summer normal for teachers. Inasmuch as the schools will be controlled by state and Federal authorities jointly next year, an arrangement was made by which a joint normal, controlled by county superintendents and the Choctaw school supervisors, was held at Jones Academy during the month of June. There were six counties represented, with an enrollment of 250 teachers and a regular attendance of 225 for the term. All institute work required by the Oklahoma State Board of Education was done at our normal. Six thoroughly competent, practical instructors were employed for the term. Teachers had an excellent opportunity to review the subjects for examination, besides having presented to them the very best methods of teaching. The county superintendents of the six counties were present a portion of the time and assisted largely in making the normal a success. We were honored with several visitors, among whom were Mr. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Judge J. Henry Shepherd, and Superintendent Benedict. The teachers enjoyed and appreciated a good practical talk by each of these gentlemen. At the close of the normal the regular annual examination was held and 200 teachers applied for certificates, nearly all of whom made the required grades.

Very respectfully,

CALVIN BALLARD,
Supervisor Choctaw Nation.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF MINES ON SEGREGATED COAL LANDS IN THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
McAlester, Okla., August 13, 1908.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report for the year ending June 30, 1908, on the mines located on segregated coal land in the State of Oklahoma, as follows:

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The product of coal for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, on segregated coal land was 3,062,651 tons, and the production for the year ending June 30, 1908, is 2,778,946 tons, showing a decrease in production for the present year of 283,705 tons. This decrease may be accounted for by the fact that during the months of April and May all the mines in the State were suspended, pending a settlement between the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators of the State. An agreement was reached by which the mines were allowed to resume work on June 1, 1908, but the process of reinstating the mines to their normal conditions was slow during the month of June. It is well known that when a mine has been idle for two months that there is a vast amount of preparatory work which must be done to put the mine in a fit condition to produce coal. A mine can not stand still. It must either be under constant care, or it must in the nature of things, retrograde and deteriorate in every particular. The work of renovating and, as it were, resuscitating the workings of the mines, so as to put them in normal condition for the production of coal, is both expensive and tedious. Many of the older mines of large extent have hardly at this writing recovered from the two months' suspension.

The demand for coal during the year, and up to the time of suspension, was good. Anticipating the suspension, there was a strong stimulus given to trade, especially during the month of March; large quantities of coal were stored by the railroads, and other extensive companies, for the purpose of tiding over the anticipated stoppage of work. On work being resumed there was still on hand a considerable quantity of the previously stored coal, some portions of which have not yet been entirely used. The relations with labor have been, on the whole, satisfactory and harmonious. The supply of cars has been sufficient, and but for the loss sustained in both time and money, by the suspension of business, conditions might have been considered satisfactory. Competition, however, is constantly encroaching on the coal business in the State of Oklahoma, and the use of oil is still strongly in evidence in competition for the supply of coal to locomotives on the southern railroads.

The number of shafts, slopes, and drifts is the same as given in my annual report as mine inspector for the year ended June 30, 1907, with the exception that there have been three mines opened and none abandoned, leaving the present number of 94 openings on segregated coal land in the Choctaw Nation. Details of the new mines opened will be given later. There does not seem to be a disposition at the

present time to sink new shafts or other openings. This in my belief is due to the fact that the coal companies are confident that the present operations are, to say the least, sufficiently extensive to meet any anticipated or hoped for demands.

The number of accidents occurring in mines on segregated coal land for the year ended June 30, 1908, as reported to me, is a total of 71, 31 of which were fatal. For the preceding year, ending June 30, 1907, there were 81 accidents, 29 of which proved fatal. A detailed, tabulated statement of these accidents is appended hereto.

The total number of explosions, fatal and nonfatal of all kinds, for the past fiscal year was 31. While these explosions have been somewhat reduced, there is still room for improvement in this regard, and in this connection I can only reiterate the statement so often and strenuously made in regard to the vicious practice of shooting on the solid, for which no remedy, either by agreed rules or by much needed legislation, has been provided.

Prior to the admission of the State of Oklahoma into the Union, when my duties as United States mine inspector ceased, I found that the ventilation furnished by the various mines was sufficient in quantity and as a rule, in full compliance with the statute then in force, to wit, the act approved July 1, 1902. Isolated instances occurred in which the proper quantity of air was not sufficiently conducted to the working faces, but whenever my attention was drawn to such conditions, either by the officials of the United Mine Workers Association, or by other complaining parties, these conditions had my immediate attention, and in almost every instance my suggestions and requirements were cheerfully complied with, and the working faces supplied with a sufficient quantity of air to comply with the act of Congress relating thereto.

Escapeways from the various mines were provided, as required by law; safety catches were maintained on all cages, and sufficient overhead protection furnished. No children under 12 years of age were at work, so far as I could possibly ascertain, in any of the mines. Hoisting engineers were, as they have been during all my term of office, exceptionally good, sober, and experienced men. I have never had a single report, nor had any case come to my knowledge, in which more than a maximum number of men, as determined by the mine inspector, was allowed on a cage. Serious accidents, as well as accidents of less serious character, were reported, and I found on the whole, a general disposition to comply with the conditions of the law, and carry out any suggestion of improvement made by me.

The average number of men and boys employed during the year ended June 30, 1908, was as follows:

Average number of men and boys employed in mines on segregated coal lands only.

Age.	Year ending June 30, 1908.
Underground over 16	5, 794
Underground under 16	61
Above ground over 16	1, 064
Above ground under 16	10
Total	6, 929

The total value of coal produced on segregated coal land for the year ending June 30, 1908, was \$5,815,700.98, and the average selling price was \$2.0928 per ton. This price per ton is naturally higher than the average selling price of coal as given in former years for the entire Indian Territory. The coal produced on segregated coal lands is of a better quality, and commands a higher price than that produced by many of the mines outside of the segregation, especially in the Creek and Cherokee nations, where coal is sold at a much less average price than the coal produced on the segregated coal lands in the Choctaw Nation.

Coke produced in the Indian Territory (now the State of Oklahoma) for the years ended June 30, 1907 and 1908.

Producer.	Shipping point.	Ovens.	1907.	1908.
Degnan & McConnell.....	Alderson.....	50	None.	None.
Do.....	Howe.....	100	None.	None.
Sans Bois Coal Co.....	McCurtain.....	204	23,640	1,518
McAlester Coal Mining Co.....	Buck.....	50	7,244	None.
Osage Coal and Mining Co.....	Krebs.....	80	5,795	5,850
Ovens in 1908.....		484	36,679	7,368

The production of coke for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, was 7,368 tons as against 36,679 tons for the preceding year, showing a decrease of 29,311 tons. The average selling price of coke for the year was \$4.509. The above table shows that the production of coke in the State of Oklahoma is a thing of the past. Several reasons may be assigned to this condition. In order to prepare slack for coke, it must be washed with expensive machinery, but when so washed, the same slack will command a price that will be as remunerative as though burned into coke, and it is only when there is a large surplus of slack that coke can be made at a profit. While the price of the small amount of coke shipped would seem comparatively high, this may be explained by the fact that a considerable proportion of the coke made was sold locally to foundries adjacent to the coal fields which, while commanding a higher price than that sold to distant markets, would be but of a limited demand. The market heretofore supplied by the coke from the field is now practically controlled by the Pennsylvania shippers who have, by water, a great advantage in transportation.

Mines operated on the segregated coal land, Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, during the year ended June 30, 1908 (not including strip pits).

Operator.	Shipping point.	Vein.	Mine No.	Year opened.	Thickness of coal.	Dip.	Dip at face.	Direction.
Beche & Dorman Coal Co.	Red Oak.	Lower Hartshorne.	1	1901	4	0	28	N.
Do.	do.	do.	2	1903	4	0	28	N.
Bokache Smokeless Coal Co.	Bokache.	Panama.	1	1904	4	0	11	SE.
Do.	do.	do.	2	1904	4	0	10	NE.
Bolen-Darnall Coal Co.	McAlester.	McAlester.	3	1895	4	0	12	S.
Do.	do.	do.	1	1907	4	0	23	S.
Do.	do.	do.	4	1901	3	4	23	NE.
Brewer Coal and Mining Co.	Savanna.	do.	1	1902	4	2	41	SE.
Do.	do.	do.	2	1903	4	4	45	SE.
Chambers Coal and Mercantile Co.	Williams.	Panama.	1	1903	3	10	10	SW.
Central Coal and Coke Co.	Carbon.	McAlester.	77	1896	3	2	13	N.
Chambers Coal and Mining Co.	Chambers.	Secor.	1	1903	2	10	24	W.
Coalgate Co., The.	Coalgate.	Lehigh.	5	1903	4	6	16	N.
Degman & McConnell Coal and Coke Co.	Howe.	Arkansas.	2	1903	3	6	8	N.
Do.	do.	Upper Hartshorne.	10	1899	4	0	7	NE.
Do.	do.	do.	15	1896	4	0	9	N.
Do.	do.	do.	16	1900	4	6	9	N.
Do.	do.	do.	21	1907	4	0	9	N.
Folsom Morris Coal Co.	Midway.	do.	1	1901	3	4	4	NE.
Great Western Coal and Coke Co.	Wilburton.	Upper Hartshorne.	2	1898	4	0	19	N.
Do.	do.	do.	3	1899	4	0	18	N.
Do.	Baker.	McAlester.	9	1904	4	8	53	E.
Do.	do.	do.	9	1905	4	8	53	E.
Halley-Oils Coal Co.	Halleyville.	Lower Hartshorne.	1	1900	4	9	13	N.
Do.	do.	do.	3	1901	6	0	22	SW.
Do.	do.	do.	4	1907	6	0	30	W.
Do.	Wilburton.	do.	1	1895	5	0	25	N.
Do.	do.	do.	4	1904	5	0	25	N.
Indian Coal and Mining Co.	Peabodies.	do.	2	1905	3	8	15	S.
Do.	Cook.	do.	2	1905	3	8	15	S.
Kell-Inis Coal Co.	Gowen.	do.	1	1904	4	0	8	N.
Le Boquet Coal and Mining Co.	Hughes.	do.	1	1902	4	4	30	N.
Do.	do.	do.	2	1905	4	0	35	N.
McAlester-Galveston Coal Mining Co.	McAlester.	do.	1	1901	3	0	34	SE.
Do.	do.	do.	2	1907	3	0	35	SE.
McAlester-Choctaw Coal Co.	do.	Upper Hartshorne.	2	1894	3	8	30	S.
Do.	do.	McAlester.	2	1907	3	8	30	S.
McAlester Coal and Mineral Co.	Wilburton.	Lower Hartshorne.	4	1899	4	0	14	NE.
Do.	do.	Upper Hartshorne.	5	1897	4	0	15	N.
Do.	do.	do.	6	1897	4	0	15	N.
Do.	do.	Lower Hartshorne.	7	1897	4	0	15	N.
McAlester Coal Mining Co.	Buck.	do.	6	1901	4	4	11	W.

Do	do	1905	2	9	NW
Do	do	1906	11	9	NW
Do	do	1907	21	11	NW
Do	do	1908	21	23	NW
McAlister-Edwards Coal Co.	Edwards	1909	1	28	NW
Do	do	1910	1	7	NW
McAlister & Dow Coal and Mining Co.	Dow	1911	2	10	NW
Do	do	1912	3	7	NW
Do	do	1913	3	10	NW
Do	do	1914	3	10	NW
Do	do	1915	3	10	NW
Do	do	1916	3	10	NW
Do	do	1917	3	10	NW
Do	do	1918	3	10	NW
Do	do	1919	3	10	NW
Do	do	1920	3	10	NW
Do	do	1921	3	10	NW
Do	do	1922	3	10	NW
Do	do	1923	3	10	NW
Do	do	1924	3	10	NW
Do	do	1925	3	10	NW
Do	do	1926	3	10	NW
Do	do	1927	3	10	NW
Do	do	1928	3	10	NW
Do	do	1929	3	10	NW
Do	do	1930	3	10	NW
Do	do	1931	3	10	NW
Do	do	1932	3	10	NW
Do	do	1933	3	10	NW
Do	do	1934	3	10	NW
Do	do	1935	3	10	NW
Do	do	1936	3	10	NW
Do	do	1937	3	10	NW
Do	do	1938	3	10	NW
Do	do	1939	3	10	NW
Do	do	1940	3	10	NW
Do	do	1941	3	10	NW
Do	do	1942	3	10	NW
Do	do	1943	3	10	NW
Do	do	1944	3	10	NW
Do	do	1945	3	10	NW
Do	do	1946	3	10	NW
Do	do	1947	3	10	NW
Do	do	1948	3	10	NW
Do	do	1949	3	10	NW
Do	do	1950	3	10	NW
Do	do	1951	3	10	NW
Do	do	1952	3	10	NW
Do	do	1953	3	10	NW
Do	do	1954	3	10	NW
Do	do	1955	3	10	NW
Do	do	1956	3	10	NW
Do	do	1957	3	10	NW
Do	do	1958	3	10	NW
Do	do	1959	3	10	NW
Do	do	1960	3	10	NW
Do	do	1961	3	10	NW
Do	do	1962	3	10	NW
Do	do	1963	3	10	NW
Do	do	1964	3	10	NW
Do	do	1965	3	10	NW
Do	do	1966	3	10	NW
Do	do	1967	3	10	NW
Do	do	1968	3	10	NW
Do	do	1969	3	10	NW
Do	do	1970	3	10	NW
Do	do	1971	3	10	NW
Do	do	1972	3	10	NW
Do	do	1973	3	10	NW
Do	do	1974	3	10	NW
Do	do	1975	3	10	NW
Do	do	1976	3	10	NW
Do	do	1977	3	10	NW
Do	do	1978	3	10	NW
Do	do	1979	3	10	NW
Do	do	1980	3	10	NW
Do	do	1981	3	10	NW
Do	do	1982	3	10	NW
Do	do	1983	3	10	NW
Do	do	1984	3	10	NW
Do	do	1985	3	10	NW
Do	do	1986	3	10	NW
Do	do	1987	3	10	NW
Do	do	1988	3	10	NW
Do	do	1989	3	10	NW
Do	do	1990	3	10	NW
Do	do	1991	3	10	NW
Do	do	1992	3	10	NW
Do	do	1993	3	10	NW
Do	do	1994	3	10	NW
Do	do	1995	3	10	NW
Do	do	1996	3	10	NW
Do	do	1997	3	10	NW
Do	do	1998	3	10	NW
Do	do	1999	3	10	NW
Do	do	2000	3	10	NW
Do	do	2001	3	10	NW
Do	do	2002	3	10	NW
Do	do	2003	3	10	NW
Do	do	2004	3	10	NW
Do	do	2005	3	10	NW
Do	do	2006	3	10	NW
Do	do	2007	3	10	NW
Do	do	2008	3	10	NW
Do	do	2009	3	10	NW
Do	do	2010	3	10	NW
Do	do	2011	3	10	NW
Do	do	2012	3	10	NW
Do	do	2013	3	10	NW
Do	do	2014	3	10	NW
Do	do	2015	3	10	NW
Do	do	2016	3	10	NW
Do	do	2017	3	10	NW
Do	do	2018	3	10	NW
Do	do	2019	3	10	NW
Do	do	2020	3	10	NW
Do	do	2021	3	10	NW
Do	do	2022	3	10	NW
Do	do	2023	3	10	NW
Do	do	2024	3	10	NW
Do	do	2025	3	10	NW
Do	do	2026	3	10	NW
Do	do	2027	3	10	NW
Do	do	2028	3	10	NW
Do	do	2029	3	10	NW
Do	do	2030	3	10	NW
Do	do	2031	3	10	NW
Do	do	2032	3	10	NW
Do	do	2033	3	10	NW
Do	do	2034	3	10	NW
Do	do	2035	3	10	NW
Do	do	2036	3	10	NW
Do	do	2037	3	10	NW
Do	do	2038	3	10	NW
Do	do	2039	3	10	NW
Do	do	2040	3	10	NW
Do	do	2041	3	10	NW
Do	do	2042	3	10	NW
Do	do	2043	3	10	NW
Do	do	2044	3	10	NW
Do	do	2045	3	10	NW
Do	do	2046	3	10	NW
Do	do	2047	3	10	NW
Do	do	2048	3	10	NW
Do	do	2049	3	10	NW
Do	do	2050	3	10	NW
Do	do	2051	3	10	NW
Do	do	2052	3	10	NW
Do	do	2053	3	10	NW
Do	do	2054	3	10	NW
Do	do	2055	3	10	NW
Do	do	2056	3	10	NW
Do	do	2057	3	10	NW
Do	do	2058	3	10	NW
Do	do	2059	3	10	NW
Do	do	2060	3	10	NW
Do	do	2061	3	10	NW
Do	do	2062	3	10	NW
Do	do	2063	3	10	NW
Do	do	2064	3	10	NW
Do	do	2065	3	10	NW
Do	do	2066	3	10	NW
Do	do	2067	3	10	NW
Do	do	2068	3	10	NW
Do	do	2069	3	10	NW
Do	do	2070	3	10	NW
Do	do	2071	3	10	NW
Do	do	2072	3	10	NW
Do	do	2073	3	10	NW
Do	do	2074	3	10	NW
Do	do	2075	3	10	NW
Do	do	2076	3	10	NW
Do	do	2077	3	10	NW
Do	do	2078	3	10	NW
Do	do	2079	3	10	NW
Do	do	2080	3	10	NW
Do	do	2081	3	10	NW
Do	do	2082	3	10	NW
Do	do	2083	3	10	NW
Do	do	2084	3	10	NW
Do	do	2085	3	10	NW
Do	do	2086	3	10	NW
Do	do	2087	3	10	NW
Do	do	2088	3	10	NW
Do	do	2089	3	10	NW
Do	do	2090	3	10	NW
Do	do	2091	3	10	NW
Do	do	2092	3	10	NW
Do	do	2093	3	10	NW
Do	do	2094	3	10	NW
Do	do	2095	3	10	NW
Do	do	2096	3	10	NW
Do	do	2097	3	10	NW
Do	do	2098	3	10	NW
Do	do	2099	3	10	NW
Do	do	2100	3	10	NW
Do	do	2101	3	10	NW
Do	do	2102	3	10	NW
Do	do	2103	3	10	NW
Do	do	2104	3	10	NW
Do	do	2105	3	10	NW
Do	do	2106	3	10	NW
Do	do	2107	3	10	NW
Do	do	2108	3	10	NW
Do	do	2109	3	10	NW
Do	do	2110	3	10	NW
Do	do	2111	3	10	NW
Do	do	2112	3	10	NW
Do	do	2113	3	10	NW
Do	do	2114	3	10	NW
Do	do	2115	3	10	NW
Do	do	2116	3	10	NW
Do	do	2117	3	10	NW
Do	do	2118	3	10	NW
Do	do	2119	3	10	NW
Do	do	2120	3	10	NW
Do	do	2121	3	10	NW
Do	do	2122	3	10	NW
Do	do	2123	3	10	NW
Do	do	2124	3	10	NW
Do	do	2125	3	10	NW
Do	do	2126	3	10	NW
Do	do	2127	3	10	NW
Do	do	2128	3	10	NW
Do	do	2129	3	10	NW
Do	do	2130	3	10	NW
Do	do	2131	3	10	NW
Do	do	2132	3	10	NW
Do	do	2133	3	10	NW
Do	do	2134	3	10	NW
Do	do	2135	3	10	NW
Do	do	2136	3	10	NW
Do	do	2137	3	10	NW
Do	do	2138	3	10	NW
Do	do	2139	3	10	NW
Do	do	2140	3	10	NW
Do	do	2141	3	10	NW
Do	do	2142	3	10	NW
Do	do	2143	3	10	NW
Do	do	2144	3	10	NW
Do	do	2145	3	10	NW
Do	do	2146	3	10	NW
Do	do	2147	3	10	NW
Do	do	2148	3	10	NW
Do	do	2149	3	10	NW
Do	do	2150	3	10	NW
Do	do	2151	3	10	NW
Do	do	2152	3	10	NW
Do	do	2153	3	10	NW
Do	do	2154	3	10	NW
Do	do	2155	3	10	NW
Do	do	2156	3	10	NW
Do	do	2157	3	10	NW
Do	do	2158	3	10	NW
Do	do	2159	3	10	NW
Do	do	2160	3	10	NW
Do	do	2161	3	10	NW
Do	do	2162	3	10	NW
Do	do	2163	3	10	NW
Do	do	2164	3	10	NW
Do	do	2165	3	10	NW
Do	do	2166	3	10	NW
Do	do	2167	3	10	NW
Do	do	2168	3	10	NW
Do	do	2169	3	10	NW
Do	do	2170	3	10	NW
Do	do	2171	3	10	NW
Do	do	2172	3	10	NW
Do	do	2173	3	10	NW
Do	do	2174	3	10	NW
Do	do	2175	3	10	NW
Do	do	2176	3	10	NW
Do	do	2177	3	10	NW
Do	do	2178	3	10	NW
Do	do	2179	3	10	NW
Do	do	2180	3	10	NW
Do	do	2181	3	10	NW
Do	do	2182	3	10	NW
Do	do	2183	3	10	NW
Do	do	2184	3	10	NW
Do	do	2185	3	10	NW

NEW OPENINGS.

BACHE & DENMAN'S NO. 2 MINE.

One tunnel located about 2,500 feet east of old opening. Size of tunnel, 5 feet 9 inches by 6 feet by 150 feet in length driven across strata to reach the coal in ridge; coal 4 feet thick and pitches 28° to the north on Lower Hartshorne vein. No machinery has been installed at this new opening.

LE BOSQUET COAL AND MINING COMPANY'S MINE NO. 2.

Le Bosquet Coal and Mining Company opened a new drift during the year 1908. This drift has been driven 180 feet. At the bottom of the ridge the coal is 4 feet thick, pitching 36° to the north, and is on the lower Hartshorne vein. Two entries have just been turned and an air shaft completed. No machinery has been installed up to this date.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY, COAL DEPARTMENT, MINE NO. 17.

Shaft mine No. 17, operated by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, coal department, was completed during the year 1908, and has been sunk to a depth of 512 feet; thickness of coal, 4 feet 8 inches, pitching 17° to the south. Also an air shaft has been sunk to a depth of 497 feet. The main shaft and air shaft have been connected below, which forms an air way and escape way. The mine is ventilated by a 22-foot Ottumwa fan. The mine is just in a state of development, and should be quite a large producer when opened up.

CAMERON COAL AND MERCANTILE COMPANY'S MINE NO. 1.

The Cameron Coal and Mercantile Company's slope No. 1 was flooded by an excessive and heavy rain on May 13, 1908, causing the creek to overflow its banks and soften the ground so that the water broke through into the mine, filling the same up with water. At the present writing this water has not been pumped out. The company inform me that the mine has not been abandoned, and I understand they intend to pump the water out later. However, I am doubtful if the mine will ever be safe to work in. As the creek has broken through once, it is liable to break through again when it rises to high-water mark, and it seems to me it will be dangerous for men to work in the mine at such times.

ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES ON SEGREGATED LAND IN THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

The conditions in regard to accidents are similar to those of preceding years, gas explosions, falls of roof, shot firing, powder explosions, and accidents by pit cars forming the majority. Some improvement may be noted, but the "sweating" in the hot weather, the pitching veins, the danger of the presence of the finely divided coal dust mingled with the air in the cold winter months, and the treacherous roof, all contribute elements of danger which require the utmost caution on the part of workman and employer alike, and even where all caution seems to be observed, unavoidable and unforeseen accidents will occur. It is at the risk of being called persistent that I

again call attention to the practice of shooting on the solid. This practice and the unavoidable risks of natural dangerous conditions should warn all concerned that until radical remedies are applied serious accidents may at any time be expected. Detailed statistics regarding accidents are given in the following tables:

Accidents in coal mines during the year ended June 30, 1908, by causes.

Gas explosions.....	14	Electric shock.....	1
Fall of roof.....	19	Coal-dust explosion.....	1
Shot firing.....	8	Kicked by mule.....	2
Pit car.....	12	Railroad car.....	1
Powder explosions.....	9	Caught by machinery.....	1
Fall of coal.....	2		
Pipe fall from cage down slope.....	1	Total.....	71

Fatal accidents in coal mines during the year ended June 30, 1908, by causes.

Gas explosions.....	3	Fall of coal.....	2
Fall of roof.....	10	Electric shock.....	1
Shot firing.....	7	Coal-dust explosion.....	1
Pit car.....	2		
Powder explosions.....	5	Total.....	31

Fatal accidents in coal mines during the year ended June 30, 1908, by companies.

Rock Island Coal Mining Company..	6	Samples Coal and Mining Company..	1
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway Company, coal department	1	Ozark Coal and Railway Company...	3
Hailey-Ola Coal Company.....	2	McAlester Coal and Mining Company..	1
Kali-Inla Coal Company.....	1	Coalgate Company, The.....	1
Sequoyah Coal and Mining Company..	1	Sans Bois Coal Company.....	4
Osage Coal and Mining Company.....	4	Milby & Dow Coal and Mining Company.....	3
Bolen-Darnall Coal Company.....	1		
Great Western Coal and Coke Company.....	2	Total.....	31

Accidents in coal mines during the year ended June 30, 1908, by companies and mines.

Name of company.	Mine No.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Total for mine.	Total for company.
Bolen-Darnall Coal Co.....	3	1		1	
Do.....	4		1	1	2
Brewer Coal and Mining Co.....	1	1		1	1
Central Coal and Coke Co.....	77	1		1	1
Coalgate Co., The.....	5		1	1	1
Great Western Coal and Coke Co.....	3	2	2	4	
Do.....	9	2		2	6
Hailey-Ola Coal Co.....	1	3	1	4	
Do.....	3		1	1	5
Kali-Inla Coal Co.....	1	1	1	2	
Milby & Dow Coal and Mining Co.....	1	1	1	2	2
M., K. and T. Ry. Co., coal department.....	10		1	1	
Do.....	12	1	1	2	
Do.....	5	1		1	4
Osage Coal and Mining Co.....	14	1	2	3	
Do.....	7	2	2	4	7
Ozark Coal and Ry. Co.....	2	5	3	8	8
McAlester Coal Mining Co.....	6		1	1	1
McAlester-Galveston Coal Co.....	2	1		1	1
Rock Island Coal Mining Co.....	3	2	2	4	
Do.....	5	3	2	5	
Do.....	7		1	1	1
Do.....	8	7	1	8	
Do.....	38	1		1	19
Samples Coal and Mining Co.....	2	3		3	
Do.....	3	1		1	4
Sans Bois Coal Co.....	2		5	5	
Do.....	3		1	1	6
Sequoyah Coal and Mining Co.....	2		1	1	1
Total.....		40	31	71	71

Gas explosions in coal mines during the year ended June 30, 1908, by companies.

	Non-fatal.	Fatal.		Non-fatal.	Fatal.
Great Western Coal and Coke Co.....	2	.....	McAlester Coal Mining Co.....	.....	1
Samples Coal and Mining Co.....	1	.....	McAlester and Galveston Coal	.....	.....
Rock Island Coal Mining Co.....	4	1	Mining Co.....	1	.....
Osage Coal and Mining Co.....	.....	1	Total.....	11	2
Ozark Coal and Ry. Co.....	1	.....		
Halley-Ola Coal Co.....	2	.....		

Gas explosions in coal mines during the year ended June 30, 1908, by causes.

Brushing gas on to naked light.....	2	Miner entering place not working without examination.....	1
Entering working place which had not been examined.....	1	Blocking ventilation with coal and failing to examine.....	1
Failure of shot firer to examine or use safety lamp.....	1	Crossing dead line.....	1
Attempting to light shot in the known presence of gas.....	2	Shot firer disarranging ventilation by shot and returning with naked light	1
Cause uncertain.....	2	Liberating gas while mining coal....	1
Approaching known feeder of gas with naked light.....	1	Total.....	14

Accidents by fall of roof in coal mines during the year ended June 30, 1908, by companies.

Rock Island Coal Mining Company..	7	Coalgate Company, The.....	1
Great Western Coal and Coke Company	1	Sans Bois Coal Company.....	1
Hailey-Ola Coal Company.....	3	Milby & Dow Coal and Mining Com-	.....
Bolen-Darnall Coal Company.....	2	pany.....	2
Kali-Inla Coal Company.....	1	Total.....	19
Osage Coal and Mining Company....	1		

Accidents by fall of roof in coal mines during the year ended June 30, 1908, by causes.

Dislodged timbers from unknown cause.....	1
Roof loosened by previous shot.....	1
Mining off coal without propping.....	5
Unforeseen accidents.....	2
By sitting on a previous fall without examining roof.....	1
Fell while inspecting.....	1
Failure to prop.....	6
Knocked out prop with pit car.....	1
Pit car struck coal removing support.....	1
Total.....	19

Accidents in coal mines from windy or other shots and from explosions of powder or coal dust during the year ended June 30, 1908.

Powder explosions.....	9
Premature shot.....	2
Windy shot.....	5
Coal-dust explosion.....	1
Total.....	17

Summary of accidents from shot firing and explosions of all kinds which occurred in coal mines during the year ended June 30, 1908.

Gas.....	14
Shot firing.....	8
Powder.....	9
Total.....	31

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM CAMERON,

Supervisor of Mines Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

The COMMISSIONER TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

**REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE DISTRICT OF
ALASKA.**

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REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE,
Juneau, Alaska, September 15, 1908.

SIR: In compliance with an act of Congress making further provision for a civil government for Alaska and for other purposes, approved June 6, 1900, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report in regard to "my official acts and doings, and of the condition of the district with reference to its resources, industries, population, and the administration of the civil government thereof."

Strikes and labor troubles occurred both at Treadwell and at Fairbanks during the past winter. These strikes began early in the year, and a settlement at both places was reached at an early date, which will prevent any material decrease in the business of these camps for the year. These strikes grew out of the demand for the recognition of the Western Federation of Miners' Union and for changes in wages and hours, being a repetition of the contention which led to the strikes during 1907.

POPULATION.

The population of Alaska has not increased materially during the past year. There has been a redistribution of the population in the new mining districts, but no immigration to increase the population.

The population of Alaska is distributed according to the best data obtainable about as follows:

First judicial division.....	9,000
Second judicial division, with Nome as its center of population.....	10,000
Third judicial division, with Fairbanks and Valdez as centers of population.	12,000

This is a very liberal estimate of the permanent white population of Alaska, but, as heretofore, does not include some 6,000 or 7,000 people of mixed nationalities who are employed in the mines, canneries, and on railroad construction during the summer, and who leave at the close of the season of activity.

The population of Alaska is engaged almost entirely in mining and railroad construction and occupations incident thereto. A few people are engaged in the cultivation of the soil near the settlements, mostly in truck farming.

The native population is approximately 35,000.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

The valuation of taxable property in the towns of Alaska and the valuation of the industrial property scattered throughout the district remain practically the same.

The valuation of the taxable property in various towns, together with the tax levy, is as follows:

Assessed valuation and rate of taxation.

Town.	1907.		Assessed valuation, 1908.	Rate of taxation.
	Assessed valuation.	Rate of taxation.		
Chana.....	\$517,554	2 per cent.....	\$500,000	(a)
Douglas.....	381,000	1 per cent.....	381,144	1 per cent.
Eagle.....	(a)		125,000	(a)
Fairbanks.....	3,250,000	1 per cent.....	3,500,000	1 per cent.
Juneau.....	1,223,670	11 mills.....	(b)	
Ketchikan.....	603,483	1 per cent.....	577,749	Do.
Nome.....	2,619,215	1½ per cent.....	2,596,985	1½ per cent.
Skagway.....	649,745	1 per cent.....	687,439	1 per cent.
Treadwell.....	(b)		(b)	
Valdez and reservation.....	590,000	20 mills.....	850,000	2 per cent.
Wrangell.....	103,484	1 per cent.....	122,003	1 per cent.

^a No assessment made.

^b No valuation made during the year and no tax levied.

SETTLEMENT AND DISPOSITION OF LANDS.

Numerous tracts of land have been taken up under the homestead law, approved March 3, 1903, but no extensive development of homesteads is being made. In many instances the land has been taken under this act for the timber, and in some instances to obstruct rights of way of railways under construction.

Advices received from the following recording districts show the number of homesteads taken up to the present time:

	Number.		Number.
Circle.....	5	Kodiak.....	4
Copper Center.....	25	Ketchikan.....	21
Cordova.....	6	Kougarok.....	3
Eagle.....	6	Nome.....	5
Fairbanks.....	130	Skagway.....	20
Fortymile.....	11	Valdez.....	52
Juneau.....	55	Wrangell.....	6
Katalla.....	12		
Kenai.....	78	Total.....	439

COMMERCE.

There has been a slight decrease in the commerce between the United States and Alaska during the past year, but it is not of such character or so large in amount as to indicate any halt in the development of the Territory. Labor troubles in the placer districts caused a decrease in the output of gold and a consequent decrease in the demand for merchandise, and the sudden fall in the price of copper resulted in a material decrease in the production of this metal and in the demand for merchandise by those engaged in copper mining.

Domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska.

	Fiscal years ended June 30—			
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Coal.....	\$191,718	\$208,723	\$277,741	\$182,942
Lumber.....	294,282	350,871	565,991	419,170
Hardware and machinery.....	2,085,032	2,082,435	3,862,679	4,524,509
Provisions.....	3,410,170	4,438,096	5,073,364	5,625,061
Liquors.....	505,897	738,240	829,473	733,281
All other.....	4,760,520	5,896,321	7,211,886	4,171,998
Total.....	11,227,619	14,375,275	17,811,093	15,967,876

Distribution of domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska.

	Fiscal years ended June 30—			
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Southeast Alaska as far west as Sitka.....	\$3,076,368	\$3,938,826	\$4,223,428	\$4,513,006
Southern Alaska: Sitka to Unalaska.....	2,099,565	2,068,176	2,968,515	4,235,089
Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean: All points on seacoast except St. Michael.....	3,559,155	4,556,962	5,968,781	3,964,648
Yukon River, including St. Michael and all other places.....	2,492,531	3,191,311	4,650,419	3,244,933
Total.....	11,227,619	14,375,275	17,811,093	15,967,876

Value of merchandise and precious metals shipped from Alaska to the United States.

	Fiscal years ended June 30—			
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
<i>Domestic merchandise.</i>				
Salmon, canned.....	\$8,381,466	\$6,467,927	\$8,423,146	\$8,125,951
All other fish.....	628,623	780,991	722,104	800,166
Copper ore.....	440,488	823,015	1,267,621	474,172
Whalebone.....	241,917	189,648	367,873	128,089
Furs and fur skins.....	494,764	494,916	646,663	463,108
All other.....	511,436	451,633	679,429	915,412
Total.....	10,698,694	9,208,130	12,106,824	10,917,797
<i>Domestic gold and silver.</i>				
Gold.....	9,059,023	12,638,608	18,564,228	17,499,777
Silver.....	8,502	1,015	19,474	15,007
Total.....	9,067,525	12,639,623	18,583,702	17,503,784
<i>Foreign gold and silver.</i>				
Gold.....	10,733,835	7,467,992	6,837,839	3,337,338
Silver.....		23,541	9,311	7,126
Total.....	10,733,835	7,491,533	6,847,150	3,344,463
Grand total.....	30,499,854	29,339,286	37,537,676	31,766,044

TRANSPORTATION.

There has been no material change in the amount of transportation to and from Alaska ports during the past year. Some ports show a decreased tonnage, which is more than made up for by an increase of tonnage at other ports. The completion of large ditches and railroad construction on Seward Peninsula, and disturbed conditions at Fairbanks have decreased the amount of tonnage at Nome

and St. Michael, but the construction of the Copper River and Northwestern Railway from Katalla and Cordova, and the activities which prevailed in the Prince William Sound country until November of last year, increased the tonnage to that section of Alaska, so that it was approximately the same as in the previous year.

On the Seward Peninsula the Council City and Solomon River Railway and the Seward Peninsula Railway continue in operation.

There is no railway construction in progress at present, except that of the Copper River and Northwestern Railway, which began the construction of a standard-gauge railroad both east and west from Katalla in the spring of 1907 and continued working from this place until December of last year. Finding that the difficulties and expense of a breakwater harbor at Katalla would be too great, this railroad moved its terminus to Cordova early in 1908, and is now engaged in the construction of a railroad from that point to beyond Abercrombie Rapids on the Copper River, and east to the Bering River coal fields. This road now has 25 miles of track laid and is rapidly pushing its line to Abercrombie Rapids. When completed to this point it will connect with river steamers that navigate the Copper River as far as Copper Center and the Chitina to a point within 20 miles of the Bonanza mines. This road now has from 1,000 to 1,500 men on construction work.

The Alaska Pacific Railway has a small force of men at work on a line beginning at Martin Island and extending to Bering River coal fields.

The Alaska Home Railway, which was intended to go from Valdez to the Copper River Valley and the interior of Alaska, began construction of a narrow-gauge electric road in August of 1907, but suspended work in October of that year for lack of funds and has not since resumed construction.

The Alaska Central Railway has 53 miles of track laid, but is now in the hands of a receiver, and no work is being done to extend this line to the interior.

The Tanana Mines Railway is operating successfully about 50 miles of railroad from Fairbanks to Dome and Vault Creeks and the Chatanika River.

The Alaska Short Line Railway has a terminus at Iliamna Bay and is projected to go to Nome.

The Valdez and Yukon Railway is projected from Valdez to the interior, but no progress of construction has been made during the past year. It has about 1 mile of track laid.

The Yakutat and Southern Railway is a short line of railroad running from Yakutat Bay to the salmon streams south of this place. It has 15 miles of track, but its only use is to transport fish from the salmon streams to the cannery located on this bay.

The future development of Alaska will depend very largely upon all-the-year-round easy communication between the coast and the interior. This naturally depends upon transportation facilities. There seems to be ample business reasons to warrant the construction of railroads from the coast to the Bering River and Matanuska coal fields, and to the copper mines in the Alaskan range of mountains. Beyond these points there is no present business to warrant capital, unaided, to construct railroads. A diversity of opinions among engineers as to the best route from the coast to the interior

has led to some costly experiments in railroad construction, without material progress. Sufficient knowledge of feasible routes from the coast to the interior I believe is now to be had and could be obtained by the Government through a board of army and railroad engineers, who should, after obtaining all possible information along these lines, determine upon the most feasible routes to the interior and upon such lines as should be built for the development of Alaska. When the work of this board is completed, the Government should secure the construction of the railroads in a similar manner to that adopted for the construction of railways in the Philippine Islands. If a railroad is to be built from the coast of Alaska to the Yukon Valley, it will be necessary for the Government to bear a part of the burden of expense of operation for ten or fifteen years after its construction, which will be required for the development of the interior of Alaska to such an extent as to make the railroad self-sustaining. This would mean that the Government would have to maintain during this period the burden of the largest part of the expense of operation of a railroad beyond the Matanuska coal fields, or the Copper River mines. The money now paid for a very extensive mail service, if paid to a railroad when built, would go a long way toward the maintenance of a railroad. I have therefore to urge that a board of army and railroad engineers be appointed for the purpose outlined above. If the Government does not assume a part of the burden of interior transportation, we will have to wait for a permanent development of the interior of Alaska until such time as discoveries of phenomenal mineral deposits will justify private capital in the construction of railroads.

If a railroad is built to the Matanuska coal fields, it will establish a permanent community north of the coast range of mountains where men will have an opportunity to earn a livelihood throughout the year, and establish a base from which they can prospect for a radius of 100 or 200 miles, within which in all probability something will be found which will justify the extension of the railroad still farther toward the interior. With the completion of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad and a summer communication to the Bonanza mine, a large permanent camp will be established on the south slope of the Alaskan range of mountains, from which men can prospect for copper in this range of mountains, and north to the headwaters of the White River, where very promising indications of copper are already known. If such deposits as are indicated are found, this railroad could be profitably extended northward. I take it that private capital would not at present be justified in the construction of railroads beyond these two points, and the development of the interior of Alaska in this manner would be very slow. I have therefore to urge that such a board as I have indicated be appointed as soon as practicable, that its work be hastened, and that upon completion of its report Congress be urged to give such aid as is necessary to secure railroad construction from the coast to the Yukon Valley.

AGRICULTURE.

The agent of the Department of Agriculture has been conducting experiment stations with satisfactory results, and has established a new station near Fairbanks, where there are large areas of rolling ground.

Oats and wheat are reported to have fully matured at the Rampart Experimental Station.

A great variety of vegetables and plants are being cultivated with success at the Manly Hot Springs in the Tanana, and at the Hot Springs near Nome.

STOCK RAISING.

The agent of the Department of Agriculture is meeting with success in his experiments in raising sheep and Galloway cattle on Kodiak Island.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

MINING.

Strikes and labor troubles at the Treadwell mines in southeastern Alaska and in the placer mines of the Fairbanks district occurred during the past year, and seriously affected the mining operations in these two places. These strikes were settled early in the year, and operations are now proceeding uninterrupted.

GOLD.

This metal is being successfully mined throughout the whole district. In southeastern Alaska additional discoveries on Chicagoff Island of veins carrying high grade ore have been made. Development of the prospects on this island has been very encouraging, and this district will soon add materially to the production of gold in southeastern Alaska.

Placer mining continues in a small way in southeastern Alaska and there is still mining on the beach at Cape Yaktag and in Cook Inlet. Placer mining on the branches of the Copper River, Slate Creek, Miller Gulch, and Nizina continues. Upon the completion of the road now building up the Copper River, hydraulic plants can be taken to these sections at a comparatively low cost, and the output of these camps will be materially increased after the installation of such plants.

Encouraging reports of prospects on the Yentna and at the headwaters of the Kuskokwim River have not as yet been completely verified.

Additional prospects of high value have been found during the year on the Koyukuk River, and on Valdez Creek, a tributary of the Sushitna River.

A strike of the miners in the Fairbanks district followed by an unusually dry season has seriously affected mining operations in this district, and the output of gold will not reach the fullest expectations. Large areas of workable gravel in this district have been opened up and will produce a vast amount of gold under favorable conditions. Notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions in this district, it will produce \$9,000,000 during the year.

Mining continues near Circle City, on the headwaters of the Koyukuk, at Rampart, Fortymile, and the older placer camps of the Yukon Valley.

Prospecting on old beach lines near Nome has proven a material extension of the rich deposits on these lines. The completion of large

ditches for mining operations on Seward Peninsula should insure a prolonged life for this camp and the continuation of its output, although this year shortage of water may cause a decrease in the output from Seward Peninsula.

Gold quartz is being continuously mined at the Big Hurrah mine near Solomon in this district.

Considerable development of high-grade silver-lead deposits in the Fish River country and in the Lost River country is being made. Several important discoveries of gold-bearing quartz have been made in this district during the year, with assay values in some instances running very high. Some of these prospects are being extensively developed.

Successful mining operations continue at Council City, Bluff, Kougarock, and at Candle on the Seward Peninsula.

Loose methods followed in staking claims and maintaining titles to placer ground have caused much litigation. Every rich strike results in one or more lawsuits. The more prudent prospector and operator now desires to obtain patent to his ground before fairly prospecting it, that he may be safe in his possession if his work demonstrates value. It was found that no claim could be patented which was not rectangular in shape and whose boundaries did not run north, south, east, and west. These requirements were unknown to the miner, and there is hardly a placer claim in Alaska located in accordance with these requirements. It would have been impossible, or next to impossible, for the miners to lay off their claims according to these requirements, and there is hardly one creek claim in Alaska which under the present interpretation of the law can be patented. I have therefore to renew my recommendation that Congress will afford relief to these men who in good faith have taken up placer claims, and that it will enact such laws as will make the area of claims the controlling factor in obtaining title, and not the direction of boundaries.

COPPER.

Owing to the sudden fall in the price of copper in the closing months of 1907 the interest in prospecting for this metal and the development of the prospects already found have lagged, and the shipment of the lower grades of ore has stopped. With a moderate increase in the price of copper, renewed activity in the development of prospects and in mining copper ores can be expected.

TIN.

The exploitation and development of the tin deposits on the Seward Peninsula continues, and small shipments of concentrates are made from time to time.

SILVER.

This metal has been produced during the year only as a by-product with gold.

High-grade silver-lead ores have been found in the Fish and Lost River countries on Seward Peninsula and are being developed as fast as conditions warrant.

COAL.

Extensive fields of high-grade coal have been found in the Matanuska and Bering River valleys. Workable deposits of coal are reported in the region of Norton Bay near tide water. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining titles to the coal lands, extensive development of these fields has not obtained, but Congress having at its last session provided a means by which titles to coal lands can be quickly obtained, much development in the Bering River field, where transportation is probably assured, will quickly be made.

The development of the Matanuska field awaits the completion of the Alaska Central Railway. Encouragement should be given to all those engaged in the mining of coal in Alaska, because the Alaska fields provide the only coal on the Pacific coast of high grade and meets all the requirements for a naval fuel.

The mining of coal on the Seward Peninsula would mean much to the people living on that peninsula, as the cost of fuel under present conditions is very high, and owing to the long winters the consumption of coal per capita in this district is very great. Any reduction in the cost of the coal supply will result in a great saving to the people of this section.

PETROLEUM.

Exploitation of this mineral in the territory east of the Copper River continues, but it has not yet been found in commercial quantities.

GYPSUM.

The Pacific Coast Gypsum Company continues its shipments of gypsum from its mine on Chicagoff Island.

MARBLE.

The production of marble from the quarries at Howkan, on Prince of Wales Island, continues.

ANTIMONY.

Discoveries of valuable deposits of antimony are reported in the Nome and Port Clarence districts on Seward Peninsula, in the Kantishna country, in the Yukon Valley, and in Cross Sound, southeastern Alaska.

OTHER MINERALS.

Locations have been made upon graphite, bismuth, cinnabar, and talc prospects on the Seward Peninsula, but sufficient work has not been done to prove the value of any of the deposits.

National forests have been extended in the Chugach Mountains during the past year. The administration of these forests has been such as to conserve the timber and provide for its most liberal use without hampering in any way the development of the country, and is meeting with the approval of the people of the Territory.

The production of lumber has been only for local uses. The mines usually have their own sawmills, and the towns have larger mills to supply the demands of the towns and of the larger industries.

The following is a list of national forests of Alaska:

	Acres.
Chugach.....	5,330,640
Tongass.....	6,756,980

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, \$10,739.13 was received from the sale of timber from the national forests in Alaska, of which 25 per cent, \$2,684.78, was accredited to the schools and road fund.

Regulations governing forests in Alaska are given in Appendix O.

EDUCATION.

The people continue their interest and pride in the public schools, and they have been wisely administered with gratifying results during the past year. The schools in the incorporated towns are supported largely by the license moneys collected within those towns, and are under the control of the school boards and town councils. These schools have been successfully maintained at the following places:

Chena.	Nome.
Douglas.	Skagway.
Eagle.	Treadwell.
Fairbanks.	Valdez.
Juneau.	Wrangell.
Ketchikan.	

The following is a list of the schools established under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved January 27, 1905, commonly known as the Nelson bill:

Schools established under the provisions of the act of Congress approved January 27, 1905.

Location.	Fiscal year 1907.			Fiscal year 1908.		
	Number of pupils.	Cost of maintenance.	Term.	Number of pupils.	Cost of maintenance.	Term.
			<i>Months.</i>			<i>Months.</i>
Afognak.....	96	\$2,840	9	107	\$1,402	9
Candle.....	21	3,000	8	17	2,000	9
Council.....	20	2,000	7	17	2,000	9
Ellamar.....	25	1,020	9	18	1,180	9
Haines.....	20	1,800	9	26	1,405	9
Kodiak.....	97	1,636	9	101	2,042	11
Longwood.....	71	2,000	9	80	3,000	9
Reservation (Valdez).....	30	1,500	9	50	3,220	9
Seward.....	45	2,250	10	42	1,500	6
Sitka.....	63	2,434	8	60	2,915	9
Cleary.....				11	1,448	5
Katalla.....				20	2,150	5
Graehl.....				25	3,400	9
Petersburg.....				21	2,000	
Tanana.....				20	4,064	12
Teller.....				22	2,410	5
Unga.....				35	2,000	5
Total.....	488	19,980		672	38,116	

I desire to renew my recommendation that the number of children of school age necessary before a school can be established be reduced to fifteen.

The government schools for the education of natives continues under the charge of the Bureau of Education, which during the past year has increased the number of schools from 52 to 62. The number of pupils has increased from 2,443 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, to 3,067 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, an increase of 23 per cent. A determined effort is being made by this bureau to increase the efficiency of the schools under its control and to make them extend their influence to the adults as well as to the children,

and it is confidently expected that a greater good will come from the expenditure for these schools now than at any time heretofore. This bureau is now engaged in a determined effort to reach the physical needs of the natives through the schools which they have established and maintained, and by the employment of physicians and nurses throughout the Territory. Owing to the widely scattered native population it is difficult to reach them during times of their distress, and next to impossible to relieve them without the creation of very expensive machinery, except through the agents of the Bureau of Education, who are already established and scattered over almost the entire territory.

The Presbyterians, the Roman Catholics, the Moravians, the Methodists, the Baptists, the Episcopalians, the Friends, the Swedish Evangelical, the independent missionary William Duncan at Metlakahla, and the Orthodox Greek Church, which has been generously maintained and supported in Alaska by the Russian Government, continue their good work, and the influence of their schools and missions is very apparent among the natives.

Where the missions have been established for a considerable length of time, the natives have greatly advanced in civilization through their influence. Their influence covers a wide field, and their continuance should be encouraged in every possible way.

LABOR SUPPLY.

There is at this time ample supply of labor throughout the Territory, and wages are being maintained at the old standard. See Appendix J.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

The general condition of the coast Indian is improving. His desire for work and his opportunity for securing it are both increasing. His earning capacity is likewise increasing. Unfortunately his physical condition is not improving. Constitutional diseases are prevalent amongst all of them, and unless strong measures are taken to minimize the effect of disease, and to more carefully rear the young, it will be but a short time until the natives are practically gone. The Bureau of Education is making every effort to help the natives along these lines, and Congress should increase the appropriation for this bureau and extend its authority over the natives to such an extent as to make its efforts for the betterment of the condition of the natives more effective and far-reaching.

Congress in its appropriation for the education of the natives has provided also for their support. Acting under this authority an effort is being made to reach the sick and the indigent and provide them with necessary medical attention and sustenance in time of need. To make the efforts along these lines more successful, it will be necessary to extend the authority of the Bureau of Education over the natives by enacting some form of compulsory-education law and by providing authority for the bureau to establish reasonable sanitary regulations, and to enforce them through a mild penalty for their infraction. Bills having this object in view were introduced in the first session of the Sixtieth Congress and reported favorably by the House Committee on Education. The bill as reported by this committee should be passed at the coming session of Congress. Congress should likewise increase its appropriation for this work.

Congress at its last session provided an appropriation of \$6,000 to be used in the detection and prosecution of people engaged in selling liquor to natives. These people are the worst enemies of the Indians and should be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary whenever caught. The use of this money awaits the enactment into law of that portion of H. R. 16756, Sixtieth Congress, first session, which makes the sale of liquor to Indians a felony.

ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

Congress at its last session appropriated \$100,000 for an Alaskan exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition to be held in Seattle in 1909. This appropriation did not become available until July 20, and the work of organization and the collection of an exhibit began August 5, and will be prosecuted as vigorously as possible until the opening of the exposition.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

I desire to renew my recommendations for an appropriation for the construction of vaults for the courts at Valdez and Ketchikan.

I further desire to renew my recommendation for the erection of a suitable building for the district offices at Juneau. The records for all the offices, except the court records, are kept in buildings scattered throughout the town, and constantly subject to loss by fire. The reduction in rent alone would more than pay the interest on the necessary cost of construction of suitable offices for all the general officers of the Territory.

LEGISLATION DESIRED.

I desire to renew my recommendation for the revision of the Alaskan code of laws.

A bill providing for the fourth judicial division passed the House of Representatives during its last session and is now before the Senate. The creation of this division is urgently needed, and it is to be hoped that Congress will provide this district during its coming session.

I desire to urge the prompt passage of such portions of H. R. 21957, Sixtieth Congress, first session, as regards Alaska. This bill allows the town of Valdez to issue bonds for the purpose of constructing dikes to protect itself against the glacial streams which sometimes flow into, over, and upon the town.

To avoid confusion and possible failure to appropriate necessary money for the care of the insane of Alaska, the expense of maintenance of these unfortunates should be provided for by contract and paid for entirely out of the Treasury of the United States. As the law now stands 5 per cent of the license moneys collected outside of the incorporated towns in Alaska is used for the care of the insane. This sum amounts to about \$6,000 per annum, and must be supplemented each year by an appropriation of Congress amounting to about \$25,000. This has led to confusion, and unless special attention is devoted to securing the deficiency appropriation, there is apt to be a failure in securing the necessary provision for the care of these unfortunates at any time.

The enactment into law of that portion of the bill which provides for the change in licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor in Alaska

is urgently needed, that we may prevent the sale of liquor where we have no officers of the law to restrain its evils; to prevent the maintenance of gambling and dance halls, and to relieve the courts of the burdens of determining the census each year before the amount of license is fixed, and most of all to make the sale of whisky to Indians a felony.

That portion of the bill which provides for the control of the practice of medicine should also become a law, that the practice of medicine in Alaska may be reasonably safeguarded.

The growing importance of shipping to Alaska requires that our coast be better lighted and thoroughly surveyed. The increasing needs of navigation require a larger annual expenditure in lighting and surveying the coast. More lights should be established, and a separate light-house district created for Alaska with headquarters at a suitable point in the Territory.

The act approved March 2, 1907, regarding affidavits of assessment work is insufficient to diminish the controversies over the ownership of placer claims or to diminish the evils which have grown up under the practices of staking unlimited numbers of claims by individuals or through power of attorney. Large areas of placer ground are held for speculative purposes and are kept closed to an army of prospectors who are ready and anxious, if given an opportunity, to prospect and develop the placer fields of the interior. Congress should enact a law which would define, in length of tunnel or depth of shaft, what constitutes assessment work, and that assessment requirements should be made upon all locations within ninety days after location. Such enactment would do away with the evil of location by power of attorney and of wholesale locations by individuals. The law should further provide that eight times the amount of work necessary to be performed upon a single claim to continue ownership for one year should be performed on each association claim during the year. These requirements are in line with recent legislation in the mining States, and would if enacted into law throw open vast areas of placer ground which are now held for speculative purposes under locations by power of attorney and by association claims.

The labor-lien law for Alaska should be extended to cover the miner's lien upon dumps extracted by his labor.

A general law providing for the sale of town sites, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, with proper reservation of harbor areas and lands for public purposes, should be passed. Without such a law, Congress and the Interior Department will be called upon to support private bills for the purchase of town sites, every one of which will have a lobby in Washington attempting to secure its passage.

The right to acquire public lands and to hold and transmit property should be extended to the natives of Alaska. The natives of Alaska can now acquire title to the land occupied by them as homesteads, as fast as the Department of the Interior makes a survey and allotment. These surveys have not been made, and are awaiting necessary appropriation by Congress. No native can make a location of mining claims, or acquire title thereto, nor exercise any of the privileges of citizens of the United States. Some of these rights have been extended to them from year to year, such as the privilege of the

Metlakahltla Indians to take examination for master's and engineer's licenses, but there is no provision of law by which they can acquire property interests. If the natives could make locations of mining claims, it would stimulate prospecting throughout the entire country. The native has grown in intelligence under the civilizing influences of those friendly to him until he is in most cases able to protect himself in his rights when secured.

To secure results commensurate with the expense of maintenance of schools for native children, some form of compulsory education law should be enacted, and the Bureau of Education should be given authority to enforce reasonable sanitary regulations amongst the natives.

Provision should be made by which the limits of the incorporated towns of Alaska could be extended under the supervision of the courts.

FISH.

Salmon.—The total pack of the canneries for the year will be about 2,000,000 cases of 4 dozen 1-pound cans to the case. The price of red salmon has been such as to insure a good profit to the canneries on this year's pack of that kind of fish. The price of pink salmon, however, is so low as to leave little if any margin to the canneries whose pack is principally of that species of fish.

Mild-curing of king salmon throughout southeastern Alaska continues, and the fishermen engaged in catching king salmon have received remunerative prices for their fish.

The experiment of hatching salmon fry continues under the direction of the United States Fish Commissioner and some of the canneries. The law provides a rebate of the tax on canned salmon to the canneries maintaining private hatcheries, but does not provide for any check on statements as to the number of salmon fry released each year upon which the rebate depends. This defect in the law should be remedied by providing that the Bureau of Fisheries, through its agents, should determine the accuracy of the claims of the owners of the private hatcheries as to the number of salmon fry released.

Halibut.—Halibut fishing continues, but suffered from the low price of halibut during the past year.

Cod.—A few vessels are engaged in catching cod, salting and taking them to San Francisco or Seattle for final preparation for the market.

Herring.—This fish is at present used in the manufacture of oil and guano, and an old-established oil and guano factory at Killisnoo maintains a population of 200 whites and natives.

Whales.—A plant for extracting oil and making guano from whales has been in successful operation at Tyee, Admiralty Island, since the beginning of the year.

FURS.

The value of the furs shipped from Alaska during the past year has decreased, owing to the low prices which have prevailed since November, 1907. The quantity and quality remain practically the same.

CABLES AND TELEGRAPHS.

The services rendered to the people of Alaska by the military cable and telegraph continues to be excellent and highly beneficial. The land lines are being strengthened, and the service is growing better from year to year.

Experiments with the establishment of wireless stations during the summer of 1907 were not entirely successful, but a renewed effort is being made this year with the expectation that in the end the land lines can be replaced by wireless stations, thus doing away with the difficulties of maintaining the long land lines.

The cable is being extended to Cordova, the terminus of the Copper River and Northwestern Railway, and it is to be hoped that Congress will continue to reappropriate from time to time such portions of the revenues from the cable as will provide for the necessary extensions and betterments.

I desire to renew my commendation for the officers and men of the Signal Corps for the excellent service given us since the establishment of the cable and telegraph lines. These men are oftentimes called upon to perform hazardous and difficult duties, which they have always met with credit to themselves and to the army. Much credit is also due to the officers and men at the various army posts in the interior of Alaska for their efforts in securing uninterrupted telegraphic service.

SURVEYS.

The Geological and Coast and Geodetic Surveys continue their excellent work in Alaska, and we ask for a continuance of the liberal appropriations made by Congress for the support and maintenance of these surveys.

BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

The personnel of this board continues as at first organized with Maj. W. P. Richardson, U. S. Army, as president. Capt. G. B. Pillsbury, the engineer officer of the board since its organization, has recently been detached, and Captain Pope, of the Engineer Corps of the Army, ordered to relieve him. This board continues to prosecute its work with energy and efficiency, and with immeasurable benefit to the people living in the interior of Alaska. It has had to labor under many difficulties, and this is the second year that it has been able to work throughout the entire season. With the appropriation made by Congress and the sums available from the Alaska fund, the board has been able to cover much of the territory where trails and roads are most needed. Congress should provide a further appropriation to enable the board to complete a series of trunk-line roads and trails and to complete a summer road from the coast to Fairbanks. The work of this commission has enabled the people living in the interior of Alaska to secure each succeeding year more frequent, regular, and larger mail service, and this is of inestimable value to people living in a country like the Yukon Valley. Up to November 1, 1907, there had been constructed or improved 165 miles of wagon roads, 383 miles of sled roads, and 241 miles of trail. The total cost was approximately \$690,000.

INSANE.

There are at present 104 patients in the sanitarium at Mount Tabor, Portland, Oreg., being cared for under the terms of a contract entered into with this company January 16, 1905, at the rate of \$348 per annum for each patient received. This is an increase of

five patients over the number treated at the institution during the previous year.

I inspected this asylum in November, 1907, and in June, 1908, and found that the patients were well provided for and carefully treated.

DISTRICT HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The moneys received for certificates issued to members of the bar, for commissions to notaries public, and other sources during the year and set aside to be disbursed on order of the governor in maintaining the District Historical Library and Museum, under the provisions of section 32 of the act of June 6, 1900, prescribing a civil code for the District of Alaska, and the act approved March 3, 1905, entitled "An act to further prescribe the duties of the Secretary of the District of Alaska," including the balance on hand, aggregated \$6,874.48, of which \$382.49 was expended, leaving an available balance of \$6,491.99.

There being no suitable building for the care of the historical library and museum, the expenditure of the funds of this museum during the past year have been only for periodicals and papers published within the District of Alaska, as provided by law, and for bookcases for the preservation of the books belonging to the museum. Only such rare curios of historical value will be purchased, until such time as suitable provision is made for the housing of the library and museum. There is at present a small collection of books of historical interest, and a large number of government publications and a few curios. Some of these are in the governor's office at Juneau and the balance stored in the custom-house at Sitka.

An itemized statement of receipts and expenditures is given in Appendix A.

MAIL SERVICE.

The Post-Office Department has responded promptly to the demands upon it for extension of the mail service throughout Alaska, and I bespeak a continuance of the liberal policy for the extension of the mail service to mining camps as fast as they are established. People in the interior of Alaska should be furnished with the largest amount of second-class mail matter during the winter, as an abundance of newspapers and periodicals will add greatly to the contentment and happiness of the people.

CONCLUSION.

We again request the interest of a generous Congress in the development of the resources of this vast territory, and in the welfare of its people, with the hope that it will continue its liberality in appropriations for mails, roads, cables, telegraph extensions, light-houses, buoys, aids to navigation, and geological and coast and geodetic surveys until such time as the resources of the country are developed to a point where we are able to take care of ourselves.

Very respectfully,

WILFORD B. HOGGATT,
Governor of Alaska.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

APPENDIXES.

APPENDIX A.

*Receipts and disbursements of the Alaska Historical Library and Museum Fund from
October 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.*

RECEIPTS.

1907.

Oct. 1.	Balance last report.....	\$5,756.28
Oct. 9.	J. Elmer Bovey, notary public.....	10.00
Oct. 21.	Mack A. Mitchell, notary public.....	10.00
Oct. 23.	Curtis R. Morford, notary public.....	10.00
Oct. 24.	Abe Spring, notary public.....	10.00
Oct. 31.	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed from October 1 to October 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 1.....	45.90
Nov. 4.	S. C. Henton, notary public.....	10.00
Nov. 4.	Thomas R. White, notary public.....	10.00
Nov. 11.	Louis K. Pratt, notary public.....	10.00
Nov. 11.	George J. Love, member of bar.....	10.00
Nov. 11.	Frederick W. Dundas, member of bar.....	10.00
Nov. 14.	Leroy Tozier, notary public.....	10.00
Nov. 18.	Sol Ripinsky, notary public.....	10.00
Nov. 18.	B. T. Bone, notary public.....	10.00
Nov. 18.	B. B. Lockhart, notary public.....	10.00
Nov. 19.	Edmund Smith, notary public.....	10.00
Nov. 20.	Edward Coke Hill, notary public.....	10.00
Nov. 30.	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from November 1 to November 30, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 2.....	86.95
Dec. 4.	Alberta Ferry, notary public.....	10.00
Dec. 9.	Cecil H. Clegg, notary public.....	10.00
Dec. 11.	George E. Rodman, member of bar.....	10.00
Dec. 24.	Chas. E. Taylor, notary public.....	10.00
Dec. 24.	F. M. Hale, notary public.....	10.00
Dec. 24.	Henry T. Ray, notary public.....	10.00
Dec. 31.	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from December 1 to December 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 3.....	46.00

1908.

Jan. 4.	Phoenix Assurance Co., (Limited), qualification.....	5.00
Jan. 20.	John A. Goodwin, member of bar.....	10.00
Jan. 20.	W. T. Beeks, member of bar.....	10.00
Jan. 24.	Russell S. Bates, notary public.....	10.00
Jan. 31.	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from January 1 to January 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 4.....	60.85
Feb. 4.	William T. Love, notary public.....	10.00
Feb. 5.	Leroy J. Pike, notary public.....	10.00
Feb. 5.	Wm. F. Munson, notary public.....	10.00
Feb. 6.	Archie W. Shiels, notary public.....	10.00
Feb. 7.	George W. Cherry, member of bar.....	10.00
Feb. 24.	John T. Moore, notary public.....	10.00

RECEIPTS—continued.

1908.		
Feb. 24.	Albert J. Nelson, notary public.....	\$10. 00
Feb. 25.	Jessie M. Howard, notary public.....	10. 00
Feb. 29.	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from February 1 to February 29, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 5.....	58. 40
Mar. 2.	Samuel Blum, notary public.....	10. 00
Mar. 10.	William A. Kelly, notary public.....	10. 00
Mar. 10.	D. Smith Harris, notary public.....	10. 00
Mar. 10.	Mrs. M. A. Kelsey, notary public.....	10. 00
Mar. 16.	James T. Robinson, notary public.....	10. 00
Mar. 20.	William H. Loller, notary public.....	10. 00
Mar. 31.	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from March 1 to March 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 6.....	68. 60
Apr. 9.	James M. Lathrop, member of bar.....	10. 00
Apr. 9.	Charles G. Ganty, member of bar.....	10. 00
Apr. 9.	J. A. Kemp, notary public.....	10. 00
Apr. 9.	James Wickersham, notary public.....	10. 00
Apr. 25.	A. Judson Adams, notary public.....	10. 00
Apr. 27.	M. H. McLellan, notary public.....	10. 00
Apr. 30.	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from April 1 to April 30, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 7.....	25. 00
May 6.	Wallace B. Madison, notary public.....	10. 00
May 6.	Frank P. Haslund, notary public.....	10. 00
May 6.	Jno. B. Matthews, notary public.....	10. 00
May 9.	John Henson, notary public.....	10. 00
May 11.	Philip G. Funcke, notary public.....	10. 00
May 13.	James Wickersham, member of bar.....	10. 00
May 14.	J. F. Nellany, notary public.....	10. 00
May 25.	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., qualification.....	5. 00
May 31.	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from May 1 to May 31, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 8.....	70. 30
June 1.	Seattle Fire and Marine Insurance Co., qualification.....	5. 00
June 18.	P. D. Blodgett, notary public.....	10. 00
June 18.	Charles B. Green, notary public.....	10. 00
June 24.	Elmer R. Brady, notary public.....	10. 00
June 26.	Nathalina R. Moore, member of bar.....	10. 00
June 26.	Jesse W. Gleason, member of bar.....	10. 00
June 30.	Receipts from foreign and domestic incorporations and the issuance of certificates with seal affixed, from June 1 to June 30, inclusive, as per itemized statement No. 9.....	81. 20
Total.....		6, 874. 48

DISBURSEMENTS.

1907.		
Oct. 1.	Elias Ruud, voucher No. 1.....	25. 00
Oct. 9.	The Alaskan, Cordova, voucher No. 2.....	2. 50
Nov. 1.	The Katalla Herald, voucher No. 3.....	5. 00
Nov. 1.	Tanana Miner, voucher No. 4.....	10. 00
Nov. 16.	The Diamond Drill, voucher No. 5.....	3. 50
Nov. 21.	Lowman & Hanford Stationery and Printing Co., voucher No. 6..	66. 34
Nov. 21.	Juneau Transfer Co., voucher No. 7.....	4. 00
Dec. 7.	Dispatch Publishing Co., voucher No. 8.....	8. 00
Dec. 9.	Alaska Daily Record, voucher No. 9.....	24. 00
1908.		
Jan. 2.	Hot Springs Echo, voucher No. 10.....	10. 00
Jan. 6.	P. Simpson, voucher No. 11.....	35. 00
Jan. 10.	Alaska Daily Record, voucher No. 12.....	8. 00
Jan. 15.	Lowman & Hanford Stationery and Printing Co., voucher No. 13	35. 50
Jan. 20.	Fairbanks Daily Times, voucher No. 14.....	34. 00
Feb. 10.	A. N. Erskine, voucher No. 15.....	32. 00
Feb. 27.	Lowman & Hanford Stationery and Printing Co., voucher No. 16	1. 50

DISBURSEMENTS—continued.

1908.

Mar. 2.	A. N. Erskine, voucher No. 17.....	\$16.00
Mar. 5.	Alaska Daily Record, voucher No. 18.....	18.00
Mar. 6.	Michael Stephanoff, voucher No. 19.....	3.00
Apr. 2.	Lowman & Hanford Stationery and Printing Co., voucher No. 20.....	6.50
Apr. 6.	The Arthur H. Clark Co., voucher No. 21.....	2.25
Apr. 7.	Tom Birkeland, voucher No. 22.....	2.00
June 4.	Scheffler & Bushell, voucher No. 23.....	3.00
June 8.	Lowman & Hanford Stationery and Printing Co., voucher No. 24.....	17.40
June 17.	The Weekly Transcript, voucher No. 25.....	2.00
June 22.	The Sun Printing and Publishing Association, voucher No. 26..	8.00
June 30.	By balance.....	6,491.99
Total.....		6,874.48

APPENDIX B.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Governor.—Wilford B. Hoggatt, Juneau.*Secretary to the governor.*—William H. Loller, Juneau.*Ex officio secretary of Alaska.*—William L. Distin, Juneau.*Delegate to Congress.*—Thomas Cale, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.*Delegate elect.*—James Wickersham, Fairbanks, Alaska.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Juneau.—William L. Distin, surveyor-general; George Stowell, chief clerk; Martin George, chief draftsman; John J. Clarke, stenographer and typewriter clerk; William F. Jeffreys, transcribing clerk; Leon T. Merry, draftsman; Laurence Delmore, copyist; Harry Andrews, messenger.

United States deputy surveyors.—A. J. Adams, Valdez; G. M. Ashford, Nome; E. G. Allen, Fairbanks; G. E. Baldwin, Valdez; A. G. Blake, Nome; B. D. Blakeslee, Nome; Webster Brown, C. G. Benson, J. C. Barber, Ketchikan; T. C. Breitenstein, F. E. G. Berry, Wickersham; J. J. Cryderman, Elliott Creek; C. E. Davidson, Juneau; Chas. Estmere, Candle; E. A. Fenton, Wickersham; Clinton Gurnee, C. W. Harrington, Valdez; C. S. Hubbell, Wrangell; H. Heinze, Wm. A. Hesse, Nome; Wm. H. Hampton, Juneau; Udo Hesse, R. A. Jackson, Fairbanks; G. A. Kyle, Seward; A. Lascy, F. H. Lascy, E. F. Lewis, Nome; A. B. Lewis, Homer; J. L. McPherson, J. A. McQuinn, Juneau; A. J. Meals, Valdez; L. D. Ryus, Ketchikan; L. S. Robe, Fairbanks; W. P. Rodgers, H. States, Juneau; R. W. Sweet, D. B. Skinner, Katalla; L. W. Storm, Valdez; N. B. Whitfield, Wrangell; D. S. Whitfield, Wrangell; R. Waite, Jr., Iliamna; H. S. Waterman, Valdez; F. J. Wettrick, Juneau.

United States deputy mineral surveyors.—A. J. Adams, Valdez; G. M. Ashford, Nome; E. G. Allen, Fairbanks; M. A. Alling, Nome; G. E. Baldwin, Valdez; J. C. Barber, Ketchikan; C. G. Benson, A. G. Blake, Nome; B. D. Blakeslee, Nome; Webster Brown, T. C. Breitenstein, F. E. G. Berry, Wickersham; J. J. Cryderman, Elliott Creek; C. E. Davidson, Juneau; C. Estmere, Candle; E. A. Fenton, Wickersham; T. H. George, Juneau; C. Gurnee, C. W. Harrington, Valdez; H. Heinze, W. A. Hesse, Nome; W. L. Hoffeditz, Nome; C. S. Hubbell, Wrangell; H. H. Harvey, Teller; W. H. Hampton, Juneau; Udo Hesse, R. A. Jackson, Fairbanks; A. Lascy, F. H. Lascy, E. F. Lewis, Nome; A. B. Lewis, Homer; J. L. McPherson; J. A. McQuinn, Juneau; A. J. Meals, Valdez; W. P. Rodgers, L. D. Ryus, Ketchikan; L. S. Robe, Fairbanks; H. States, Juneau; D. B. Skinner, Katalla; L. W. Storm, Valdez; N. B. Whitfield, Ketchikan; D. S. Whitfield, Ketchikan; J. P. Whittren, Nome; W. H. Warren, Nome; R. Waite, jr., Iliamna; J. W. Woodford, Dolomi; H. S. Waterman, Valdez; R. G. Wayland, Treadwell; F. J. Wettrick, Juneau.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

Juneau.—Clarence L. Hobart, collector; J. R. Willis, special deputy collector; Fred S. Williams, deputy collector and inspector; Milson S. Dobbs, deputy collector and inspector; George M. Simpkins, deputy collector and inspector; Arthur Royse, stenographer and typewriter.

Ketchikan.—John R. Beegle, deputy collector in charge; John L. Abrams, deputy collector and inspector; August Groot, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season); Judson Lathrop, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season).

Skagway.—Matthew Bridge, deputy collector in charge; G. G. Miller, deputy collector and inspector; E. R. Stivers, deputy collector and inspector.

Wrangell.—F. E. Bronson, deputy collector in charge.

Eagle.—Clarence L. Andrews, deputy collector in charge; John J. Hillard, deputy collector and inspector; George W. Woodruff, deputy collector and inspector; Otto F. Horn, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season).

Fortymile.—Fred J. Vandewall, deputy collector in charge; James H. Van Zandt, deputy collector and inspector.

St. Michael.—L. U. Stenger, deputy collector in charge; T. P. Christian, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season).

Nome.—C. D. Garfield, deputy collector in charge; R. W. J. Reed, deputy collector and inspector; Robert J. Williams, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season); Franklin W. Butters, deputy collector and inspector (navigation season).

Unalaska.—N. E. Bolshanin, deputy collector in charge.

Seward.—E. F. Pitman, deputy collector in charge.

Valdez.—Edward B. Spiers, deputy collector in charge.

Cordova.—M. S. Whittier, deputy collector in charge.

Sitka.—V. L. Holt, deputy collector in charge.

Suker.—J. F. Pugh, deputy collector in charge.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Division No. 1.—Royal A. Gunnison, judge, Juneau; C. C. Page, clerk of court, Juneau; A. W. Fox, deputy clerk of court, Juneau; H. B. Le Fevre, deputy clerk of court, Skagway; E. E. Stackpole, deputy clerk of court, Ketchikan; R. E. Robertson, assistant clerk of court, Juneau; E. W. Pettit, assistant clerk of court, Juneau; Harold Lull, court stenographer, Juneau; John J. Boyce, United States district attorney, Juneau; William A. Barnhill, assistant United States district attorney, Juneau; George W. Irving, assistant United States district attorney, Ketchikan; James M. Shoup, United States marshal, Juneau; W. H. McNair, chief deputy United States marshal, Juneau; H. L. Faulkner, deputy United States marshal, Juneau; D. C. Abrams, deputy United States marshal, Ketchikan; A. G. Shoup, deputy United States marshal, Sitka; Hector McLean, deputy United States marshal, Skagway; William D. Grant, deputy United States marshal, Wrangell; H. B. Le Fevre, United States commissioner, Skagway; Carl Spuhn, United States commissioner, Killisnoo; Sydney Flower, United States commissioner, Sitka; H. H. Folsom, United States commissioner, Juneau; E. S. Stackpole, United States commissioner, Ketchikan; L. A. Slane, United States commissioner, Hoonah; William Duncan, United States commissioner, Metlakatla; A. V. R. Snyder, United States commissioner, Wrangell; Ernest Kirberger, United States commissioner, Kake.

Division No. 2.—Alfred S. Moore, judge, Nome; John H. Dunn, clerk of court, Nome; Angus McBride, deputy clerk of court, Nome; Edwin H. Flynn, deputy clerk of court, St. Michael; George B. Grigsby, United States attorney, Nome; E. Coke Hill, assistant United States attorney, Nome; James W. Bell, assistant United States attorney, Nome; John J. Reagan, assistant United States attorney, Nome; Thomas Cader Powell, United States marshal, Nome; Reginald W. Thompson, chief deputy United States marshal, Nome; John H. D. Bouse, deputy United States marshal, Nome; Frank A. Newton, deputy United States marshal, Nome; Isaac Evans, deputy United States marshal, Candle; William L. Curry, deputy United States marshal, Teller; David B. Fuller, deputy United States marshal, Council; Robert H. Humber, deputy United States marshal, Nome; James J. Stokes, deputy United States marshal, Nome; Daniel J. Wyncook, deputy United States marshal, Solomon; Clyde C. Coleman, deputy United States marshal, Moore City; Hugh J. Lee, deputy United States marshal, St. Michael; H. H. Darrah, deputy United States marshal, Shelton; Lloyd L. Scott, deputy United States marshal, Nome; Clarence H. Hawkins, deputy United States marshal, Nome; Roy Davenport, deputy United States marshal, Nome; Alfred S. Kepner, United States commissioner, Fairhaven precinct, Candle; Edwin H. Flynn, United States commissioner, St. Michael precinct, St. Michael; F. E. Fuller, United States commissioner, Cape Nome precinct, Nome; Lars Gunderson, United States commissioner, Kougarok precinct, Shelton; S. C. Henton, United States commissioner, Port Clarence precinct, Teller; G. A. Adams, United States commissioner, Council City precinct, Council; Martin F. Moran, United States commissioner, Noatak-Kobuk precinct, Shungnak; W. A. Vinal, United States commissioner, Innoko precinct, Gerde; Martin E. Heavey, United States commissioner, Kuskokwim precinct, Bethel;

Samuel R. Frazier, United States commissioner, Mount McKinley precinct, ———; James V. Geary, United States commissioner, Kotzebue precinct, Kotzebue; Robert A. Graham, United States commissioner, Solomon precinct, Solomon; H. Richmond Marsh, United States commissioner, Point Barrow precinct, Barrow.

Division No. 3.—Silas H. Reid, judge, Fairbanks; Oscar A. Wells, clerk of court, Fairbanks; C. E. Parkes, official court stenographer, Fairbanks; Alva L. McDonald, chief deputy clerk, Fairbanks; John H. Burton, deputy clerk of court, Valdez; Ulysses G. Myers, deputy clerk of court, Eagle; Edward A. Henderson, assistant clerk of court, Fairbanks; Barbara F. de Pencier, assistant clerk of court, Fairbanks; James J. Crossley, United States district attorney, Fairbanks; Cecil H. Clegg, assistant United States attorney, Fairbanks; L. V. Ray, assistant United States attorney, Seward; H. B. Martin, assistant United States attorney, Valdez; R. H. Geoghegan, clerk to United States attorney, Fairbanks; George G. Perry, United States marshal, Fairbanks; J. C. Dillow, chief office deputy United States marshal, Fairbanks; J. S. Harding, office deputy United States marshal, Fairbanks; Charles Dreibelbis, office deputy United States marshal, Fairbanks; Phil M. North, office deputy United States marshal, Fairbanks; J. J. Kelly, field deputy United States marshal, Fairbanks; F. C. Wiseman, deputy United States marshal, Dome City; Pat Whalen, deputy United States marshal, Dome City; F. H. Smith, deputy United States marshal, Richardson; A. L. Heath, deputy United States marshal, Steel Creek; J. H. Robinson, deputy United States marshal, Eagle; E. L. Cloud, deputy United States marshal, Circle; George Vautier, deputy United States marshal, Tanana; J. F. Drake, deputy United States marshal, Hot Springs; George Dreibelbis, deputy United States marshal, Valdez; H. P. Wybrant, deputy United States marshal, Seward; George Dooley, deputy United States marshal, Cordova; James Wardell, deputy United States marshal, Katalla; C. L. Vawter, deputy United States marshal, Unga; L. L. Bowers, deputy United States marshal, Kodiak; C. C. Harmon, deputy United States marshal, Unalaska; R. S. Bates, deputy United States marshal, Dillingham; Samuel J. Marsh, United States commissioner, Caro; J. E. Rivard, United States commissioner, Chena; R. M. Dodson, United States commissioner, Circle; Frank E. Howard, United States commissioner, Coldfoot; R. Blix, United States commissioner, Copper Center; Lee Van Slyke, United States commissioner, Cordova; George Thomas, United States commissioner, Dome; J. H. Romig, United States commissioner, Dillingham; U. G. Myers, United States commissioner, Eagle; J. A. Goodwin, United States commissioner, Fairbanks; E. I. Foster, United States commissioner, Glacier; V. L. Bevington, United States commissioner, Hot Springs; John McLain, United States commissioner, Iliamna; George C. Britton, United States commissioner, Katalla; John Goodell, United States commissioner, Knik; J. A. Silverman, United States commissioner, Kodiak; S. A. Crandall, United States commissioner, Reynolds; H. L. Hedger, United States commissioner, Richardson; J. L. Reed, United States commissioner, Seward; Elmer R. Brady, United States commissioner, Steel Creek; John Bathurst, United States commissioner, Tanana; H. S. Farris, United States commissioner, Unalaska; E. C. Driffeld, United States commissioner, Unga; John Lyons, United States commissioner, Valdez.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.

Division No. 1.—John W. Dudley, register, Juneau; P. M. Mullen, receiver, Juneau; H. K. Love, special agent, Juneau.

Division No. 2.—John H. Dunn, ex officio register, Nome; T. C. Powell, ex officio receiver, Nome.

Division No. 3.—O. A. Wells, ex officio register, Fairbanks; G. G. Perry, ex officio receiver, Fairbanks.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

C. C. Georgeson, special agent in charge of Alaska investigations, Sitka; R. W. De Armond, assistant at Sitka; F. E. Rader, assistant at Rampart; J. W. Gasser, assistant at Rampart; James W. Gray, assistant at Kenai; C. W. H. Heideman, assistant at Copper Center; M. D. Snodgrass, assistant at Kodiak.

EDUCATION.

Wilford B. Hoggatt, ex officio superintendent of public instruction of schools outside of incorporated towns for children of white and mixed blood, Juneau.

Native schools.—E. E. Brown, Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.; Harlan Updegraff, chief of Alaska division, Washington, D. C.; W. T. Lopp, superintendent, northern district, Nome; A. N. Evans, assistant superintendent, northern district, Nome; George Boulter, assistant superintendent, northern district, Eagle;

Andrew N. Thompson, superintendent southeastern district, Juneau; ———, superintendent southwestern district, Seward.

Schools maintained during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, for native children.—Anvik, Miss A. Green, teacher; Barrow, Mr. Charles W. Hawkesworth, Miss Annie Coodlalook, teachers; Bethel, Mrs. E. H. Rock, Mr. H. E. Holtmeier, Miss M. Huber, teachers; Chignik, Miss Lura Young, teacher; Circle City, Mrs. Agnes M. Carr, teacher; Copper Center, Mrs. Annie M. Atkins, teacher; Council, Miss Stella Dunaway, Miss Mollie Deliak, teachers; Deering, Miss Bertha Cox, teacher; Dillingham, Mr. C. M. Link, teacher; Diomedes, Mr. R. R. Thompson, Mr. Charles Menadelook, teachers; Douglas, Mrs. Martha Hadley, teacher; Eagle, Mr. George Boulter, teacher; Gambell, Mr. John D. Bigger, Mr. Edgar O. Campbell, Miss Anna C. Anderson, teachers; Golovin, Miss A. Wretling, teacher; Haines, Miss Dorothy Doyle, teacher; Hoonah, Miss Dottie Hewitt, teacher; Icy Cape, Mr. F. F. Fellows, teacher; Igloo, Mr. H. D. Reese, teacher; Iliamna, Mr. H. E. Redmyer, Mr. P. J. Hatta, Mr. P. A. Rista, teachers; Jackson, Miss Maggie Hamilton, teacher; Juneau, Miss E. K. Sanford, teacher; Kake, Mrs. B. G. Badley, teacher; Kasaan, Mr. M. C. Anderson, teacher; Kenai, Mr. Arch R. Law, teacher; Killisnoo, Mrs. C. Kilborn, teacher; Kivalina, Mrs. P. Walton, teacher; Klawock, Miss Ethel Noble, teacher; Klinquan, Miss Minta Foster, teacher; Kluckwan, Miss Hannah E. Olson, teacher; Kobuk, Mr. Eli N. Myers, teacher; Kokrines, Mr. Julius Jette, teacher; Koserefsky, No. 1, Mr. A. J. Markham, teacher; Koserefsky, No. 2, Miss M. Lidwin, teacher; Kotzebue, Mrs. E. W. Geary, teacher; Nenana, Miss Agnes C. Farthing, teacher; Nome, Mr. Carl S. Zook, Mrs. Carl S. Zook, teachers; Nulato, Mr. J. V. O'Hare, teacher; Nushagak, Mr. J. H. Romig, teacher; Petersburg, Miss J. H. Wright, teacher; Point Hope, Mr. E. A. McIntosh, teacher; Quinhagak, Miss E. Schattschneider, teacher; Rampart, Miss Edna Marcy, teacher; Saxman, Miss Flora M. Haward, teacher; Seldovia, Miss Della M. Borst, teacher; Shakan, Mrs. E. C. Heizer, teacher; Shismaref, Mr. Truman Northrup, teacher; Sinuk, Miss M. Powell, teacher; Sitka, Miss C. Patton, teacher; St. Michael, Miss E. Hopwood, teacher; Stevens Camp, Mr. Z. T. Williams, teacher; Tanana, Mrs. A. R. Hoare, teacher; Tatitlek, Mr. Andrew Malakoff, teacher; Teller Station, Miss J. Ernestvedt, teacher; Unalakleet, Miss K. Ivanoff, Mr. M. Ivanoff, teachers; Unalaska No. 1, Mr. J. J. Potter, teacher; Unalaska, No. 2, Miss M. A. Vinton, teacher; Wainwright, Mr. J. H. Kilbuck, teacher; Wales, Mr. P. H. Laufman, Mr. Arthur Nazozruk, teachers; Wrangell, Mrs. Ida Pusey, teacher; Yakutat, Mr. E. A. Rasmussen, teacher; Yukon, Miss L. J. Woods, teacher. Traveling teachers, northern district, Mr. Thomas Illayok and Mr. Peter Egelak.

Schools maintained during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, under the act of January 27, 1905, for children of white and mixed blood outside of incorporated towns.—Afognak district, Afognak; Candle district, Candle; Cleary district, Cleary City; Haines district, Haines; Katalla district, Katalla; Kodiak district, Kodiak; Longwood district, Wood Island; Reservation district, Valdez; Sitka district, Sitka; Teller district, Teller; Seward district, Seward; Petersburg district, Petersburg; Graehl and Garden Island district, Graehl; Unga district, Unga; Tanana district, Tanana; Council district, Council.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

John Cameron, deputy collector, Fairbanks; D. H. Terwilliger, deputy collector, Juneau.

IMMIGRATION INSPECTOR.

Kazis Krauczunas, Ketchikan.

STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE.

George H. Whitney, inspector of hulls, Juneau; Frank H. Newhall, inspector of boilers, Juneau; Austin N. Walton, inspector of hulls, St. Michael; Thomas J. Heeney, inspector of boilers, St. Michael.

FOREST SERVICE.

W. A. Langille, forest supervisor, Ketchikan.

BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

John N. Cobb, assistant agent at the salmon fisheries of Alaska.

INDIAN POLICE.

Augustus Bean, Sitka; Thomas Snuck, Klawack; Yalth-hock, Kluckwan; John Reese, Tanana; Kat-le-an, Sitka; Charles Gunnok, Kake; Henry Kwulwul, Circle; Edwin Scott, Klinkwan; David Kinninook, Saxman; Joseph Howard, Metlakahla; Charles Brendible, Metlakahla; David Willard, Haines; J. E. Coffin, Petersburg; Thomas Scowell, Howkan; Na-hoo-doo-ish, Killisnoo; Annatlass, Juneau; Carl Lindoff, Hoonah; Charles W. Demmert, Shakan; Frank Mercer, Juneau; William Jackson, Haines; Lewis Jones, Kasan.

APPENDIX C.

List of domestic corporations filed in the office of the secretary of Alaska, under amendment to the civil code, chapter 37, of the formation of private corporations, approved March 3, 1903, from April 1, 1903, to June 30, 1908.

	Date filed.
Alaska Placer Mining Co., Nome.....	Aug. 11, 1903.
Alaska Packing and Navigation Co., Juneau.....	Aug. 21, 1903.
Alaska Nowell Gold Mining Co., Juneau.....	Oct. 15, 1903.
Alaska Water Wheel Governor Co., Juneau.....	Feb. 6, 1904.
Alaska Publishing Co., Juneau.....	Aug. 8, 1904.
Alaska Electric Light and Power Co., Juneau.....	Mar. 15, 1905.
Alaska Chief Mining Co., Nome.....	Aug. 3, 1905.
Alaska Liquor Co., Fairbanks.....	Sept. 23, 1905.
Alaska Steam Laundry, Juneau.....	Dec. 20, 1905.
Alaska Powder Manufacturing Co., Wrangell.....	Feb. 15, 1906.
Alaska Rubicon Gold Mining Co., Juneau.....	July 6, 1906.
Aurora Mining Co., Nome.....	Sept. 20, 1906.
Alaska Kotsina Copper Co., Juneau.....	Oct. 18, 1906.
Alaska Monthly Magazine Co., Seattle.....	Nov. 6, 1906.
Alaska Prospecting and Mining Co., Nome.....	Nov. 8, 1906.
Alaska Navigation Co., Ketchikan.....	Dec. 6, 1906.
Alsek Fisheries Co., Juneau.....	Apr. 22, 1907.
Alaska Water, Light and Telephone Co., Valdez.....	May 31, 1907.
Alaska Coast Line Railroad Co., Nome.....	June 28, 1907.
Atkinson, M. E. Co., Nome.....	July 22, 1907.
Alaska Bottling Co., Valdez.....	Aug. 30, 1907.
Alaska Liquor and Trading Co., Valdez.....	Sept. 3, 1907.
Alaska Utilities Co., Valdez.....	Sept. 3, 1907.
Alaska Prospecting Co., Valdez.....	Sept. 3, 1907.
Alaska Construction Co., Valdez.....	Sept. 3, 1907.
Alaska Roadhouse Co., Valdez.....	Sept. 3, 1907.
Alaska Dock Co., Valdez.....	Sept. 3, 1907.
Alaska Coast Co., Valdez.....	Sept. 3, 1907.
Alaska Hotel Co., Valdez.....	Sept. 3, 1907.
Arctic Siberian Fish Co., Nome.....	Sept. 30, 1907.
Arctic Brewing Co., Fairbanks.....	Oct. 24, 1907.
Alaska Stibnite Co., Fairbanks.....	Feb. 5, 1908.
Alaska Miners Exploiting Syndicate, Nome.....	Feb. 27, 1908.
Alaska Lumber Co., Valdez.....	June 2, 1908.
Alaska Central Mining Co., Seward.....	July 16, 1904.
Beckerof Improvement Co., Kodiak.....	July 19, 1904.
Bettles & Samuels Trading Co., Nome.....	Sept. 21, 1903.
B. M. Behrends Mercantile Co., Juneau.....	Dec. 2, 1903.
B. M. Behrends Co., Juneau.....	Jan. 20, 1904.
Blue Goose Mining Co., Nome.....	Sept. 15, 1904.
Barthel Brewing Co., Fairbanks.....	Jan. 6, 1905.
Beluga Mining Co. of Alaska, Seward.....	Feb. 1, 1905.
Blue Bird Mining Co., Nome.....	Nov. 13, 1906.
Bank (Incorporated), The, Nome.....	June 28, 1907.
Bering Lode Mining Co., Nome.....	Sept. 4, 1907.
Citizens Light, Power and Water Co., Ketchikan.....	Apr. 21, 1903.
Copper Center Mining and Trading Co., Copper Center.....	Oct. 24, 1903.
Copper Island Mining Co., Ketchikan.....	Nov. 3, 1904.
Century Club, Fairbanks.....	Dec. 21, 1904.

	Date filed.
Cleary Creek Lumber Co., Fairbanks.....	Dec. 16, 1904.
Chena Tramway Co., Fairbanks.....	Mar. 22, 1905.
Consumers Milk Co., Nome.....	July 3, 1905.
Central Water Co., Nome.....	July 31, 1905.
C. W. Young Co., Juneau.....	Oct. 3, 1905.
Canyon Creek Gold Mining Co., Seward.....	Mar. 22, 1906.
Common Sense Mining Co., Council.....	Sept. 20, 1906.
Center Creek Mining Co., Nome.....	June 28, 1907.
Clark Lumber Co., Nome.....	July 10, 1907.
Cascade Steam Laundry Co., Juneau.....	Sept. 30, 1907.
Copper Mountain Mining Co., Nome.....	Oct. 9, 1907.
Connelly Quartz Mining Co., Nome.....	Nov. 1, 1907.
Chena Lumber and Light Co., Chena.....	Nov. 11, 1907.
Conwyl Mining Co., Fairbanks.....	Feb. 5, 1908.
Cordova Drug Co., Cordova.....	June 29, 1908.
Davidson Improvement Co., Juneau.....	June 22, 1908.
Damascus Manufacturing and Milling Co., Seward.....	Oct. 29, 1904.
Daniels-Seward Mining and Development Co., Bluff City.....	July 16, 1906.
Dahl Creek Mining and Trading Co., Nome.....	Sept. 14, 1906.
Douglas Island Miners' Union and Improvement Association, The, Douglas.....	May 4, 1907.
Douglas Light Co., Douglas.....	Dec. 19, 1906.
Dobbs-Alaska Moving Picture Co., Nome.....	June 3, 1907.
Darling & Dean Co., Nome.....	June 24, 1907.
Daniels Creek Mining Co., Nome.....	Nov. 1, 1907.
Enterprise Mining Co., Nome.....	Apr. 28, 1905.
Fairbanks Trading and Transportation Co., Fairbanks.....	Aug. 2, 1906.
Fairbanks News Publishing Co., Fairbanks.....	Sept. 14, 1906.
Fidalgo-Alaska Copper Co., Valdez.....	Sept. 3, 1907.
Fairbanks Times Publishing Co., The, Fairbanks.....	Oct. 11, 1907.
Fidalgo Mining Co., Fairbanks.....	May 6, 1908.
Golden Gate Hotel Co., Nome.....	July 21, 1904.
Gold Run Ditch Co., Nome.....	Sept. 19, 1904.
Gold Bottom Mining Co., Nome.....	Aug. 23, 1904.
George E. James & Co. (Incorporated), Juneau.....	June 28, 1906.
Gilahena Copper Co., Valdez.....	Dec. 10, 1906.
Gold Nugget Mining Co., Valdez.....	Jan. 20, 1908.
Grace-Alice Mining Co., Seward.....	May 6, 1908.
Happy Four Mining Co., Nome.....	Oct. 6, 1905.
Hunt Lathrop Co., Ketchikan.....	Nov. 26, 1906.
Horseshoe Liquor Co., Valdez.....	May 7, 1907.
Home Power Co., Skagway.....	May 13, 1908.
Incorporation city of Juneau.....	July 18, 1900.
Incorporation town of Eagle.....	Feb. 9, 1901.
Incorporation of Treadwell.....	Apr. 1, 1901.
Incorporation city of Nome.....	June 30, 1901.
Incorporation town of Valdez.....	Sept. 30, 1901.
Incorporation town of Douglas.....	May 19, 1902.
Incorporation town of Wrangell.....	June 18, 1903.
Incorporation of Fairbanks.....	Dec. 26, 1903.
Incorporation of town of Chena.....	July 21, 1904.
Incorporation town of Ketchikan.....	Apr. 27, 1906.
Irving Consolidated Mining Co., Ketchikan.....	July 26, 1906.
Independent Ditch and Power Co., Nome.....	Nov. 8, 1906.
Inter-Island Co., Valdez.....	Sept. 3, 1907.
Incorporation town of Skagway.....	June 9, 1908.
Juneau Steamship Co., Juneau.....	Sept. 21, 1903.
Juneau Packing Co., Juneau.....	June 2, 1904.
Juneau Ferry and Navigation Co., Juneau.....	Mar. 15, 1905.
Juneau Building and Improvement Co., Juneau.....	May 11, 1905.
Jack Pot Mining Co., Nome.....	June 29, 1906.
Johnston-Coutant Co., Juneau.....	Mar. 28, 1907.
J. M. Lathrop Company (Incorporated), Valdez.....	Dec. 24, 1907.
Ketchikan Power Co., Juneau.....	May 21, 1903.
Kayak Wharf and Townsite Co., Catella.....	Sept. 23, 1904.
Kenai Lumber and Fuel Co., Seward.....	Mar. 22, 1906.

	Date filed.
Ketchikan Brick and Tile Co., Ketchikan	Apr. 12, 1906.
Ketchikan Printing Co., Ketchikan	Dec. 14, 1906.
Ketchikan Gas Co., Ketchikan	May 3, 1907.
Kentucky Liquor Co., Juneau	Sept. 16, 1907.
Knights Island Copper Mining Co., Valdez	May 21, 1906.
Kuskokwim Co., The, Valdez	Aug. 20, 1906.
Katalla Drug Co., Katalla	June 29, 1908.
Lost River Tin Mining Co., Nome	July 22, 1907.
Landlock Bay Copper Mining Co., Valdez	Sept. 3, 1907.
Mystery Mining Co., Nome	July 29, 1901.
Mutual Commercial Co., The, Valdez	Mar. 22, 1906.
Mulhollan Camera Button Pusher Co., Juneau	Oct. 4, 1906.
Miners River Copper and Nickel Mining Co., Valdez	July 3, 1907.
McLaughlin Gold Mining Co., Juneau	Oct. 8, 1906.
Mineral Hill Copper Mining Co., The, Valdez	Nov. 11, 1907.
Miners Dredging Co., Nome	Nov. 27, 1907.
Nome Quartz Mining Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	Nov. 17, 1903.
Northwestern Ditch Co., Nome	July 3, 1904.
North Star Gold Mining Co., Juneau	Apr. 3, 1905.
Northern Express Co., Valdez	Aug. 22, 1905.
Nome Cooperative Publishing Co., Nome	July 19, 1906.
Northwestern Exploration Co., The, Nome	Aug. 20, 1906.
Nome Ear-Mountain Tin Mining Co., Nome	Sept. 14, 1906.
Nizini Copper Co., Valdez	Dec. 8, 1906.
Northern Copper Co., Valdez	Jan. 5, 1907.
Northland Mining Co., Nome	May 13, 1907.
Nome Cooperative Publishing Co., Nome	June 28, 1907.
Nome Public Warehouse Co., Nome	July 3, 1907.
North Valdez Land Co., Valdez	Mar. 13, 1908.
Old Gold Mining Co., Nome	May 6, 1907.
Port Valdez Electric Light and Water Co., Valdez	Sept. 5, 1905.
Port Valdez Investment Co., Valdez	Sept. 19, 1905.
Prince William Sound Transportation and Trading Co., Valdez	Dec. 8, 1906.
Prince William Sound Development Co., Seward	Mar. 3, 1907.
Pacific Coast Trading Co., Seward	Apr. 16, 1907.
Port Clarence Packing Co., Nome	June 28, 1907.
Prospector Publishing Co., Valdez	Jan. 23, 1908.
Petersburg Lumbering and Manufacturing Co., Juneau	Jan. 2, 1904.
Rampart Mining and Commercial Co., Rampart	Sept. 4, 1903.
Rampart Chamber of Commerce, Rampart	Oct. 8, 1903.
Robinson-Magids Co., Nome	Oct. 11, 1906.
Reynolds Smelter Co., Valdez	Sept. 3, 1907.
Standard Mining Association of Alaska, St. Michael	Aug. 14, 1900.
Sawtooth Electric Power Co., San Francisco, Cal.	Feb. 23, 1904.
Seward Ditch Co., Nome	Oct. 28, 1904.
Solomon Quartz Mining Co., Nome	Nov. 9, 1904.
Seward Light and Power Co., Seward	Dec. 21, 1905.
Solo Mining Co., Nome	Feb. 4, 1906.
Seward Construction and Development Co., Seward	Feb. 7, 1906.
Stedman Hotel Co., Ketchikan	May 14, 1907.
Sunset Mining Co., Nome	June 28, 1907.
Seward Peninsula Construction Co., Nome	June 28, 1907.
Sour Dough Mining and Trading Co., Nome	Sept. 14, 1906.
Skagway Scenic Cable Co., Skagway	May 11, 1908.
Seward Drug Co., Seward	June 29, 1908.
Sheep Creek Mining Co., Juneau	Oct. 12, 1904.
Tanana Development Co., Eagle	July 24, 1903.
Trilby Creek Mining Co., Nome	Sept. 22, 1903.
Tanana Trading Co., Fairbanks	Feb. 4, 1905.
Tanana Brewing Co., Fairbanks	Feb. 21, 1905.
Tillikum Club Co., Valdez	May 9, 1905.
The Kenai Mining and Milling Co., Seward	May 9, 1905.
Tanana Mill Co., Fairbanks	June 16, 1906.
Tanana Bottling Works (Incorporated), Fairbanks	Oct. 17, 1906.
T. J. Nestor Co., Nome	Nov. 6, 1906.
Tanana Masonic Building Association, Fairbanks	Aug. 26, 1907.
United Ditch Co., Nome	Sept. 29, 1905.

	Date filed.
United Mine Workers' Improvement Association, Fairbanks.....	Jan. 20, 1908.
Valdez Brewing Co., Valdez.....	July 22, 1903.
Valdez Mercantile Co., Valdez.....	Aug. 4, 1904.
Valdez Real Estate Co., Valdez.....	Sept. 5, 1904.
Valdez Bank and Mercantile Co., Valdez.....	July 5, 1905.
Valdez Dock Co., Valdez.....	May 17, 1907.
Valdez Hotel Co., Valdez.....	June 28, 1907.
Valdez Copper Mining Co., of Unakwik Bay, Valdez.....	July 15, 1907.
Valdez Hotel Co., Valdez.....	Aug. 30, 1907.
Wrangell Electric Light and Power Co., Wrangell.....	Oct. 24, 1904.
Western Trading Co., Juneau.....	June 16, 1906.
Wrangell Boat and Machine Shops, Wrangell.....	June 28, 1906.
Wonder Mining Co., Nome.....	July 19, 1906.
Work, Mining and Development Co., Nome.....	Feb. 11, 1907.
Wrangell Shingle Co. (Incorporated), Wrangell.....	Sept. 30, 1907.
White Co., Valdez.....	Feb. 11, 1908.
Yukon Development Co., Eagle.....	Dec. 16, 1903.

APPENDIX D.

List of documents of foreign corporations filed in the office of the secretary of Alaska under chapter 23, title 3, of the civil code, approved June 6, 1900, from December 1, 1903, to June 30, 1908.

	Date filed.
Alaska Fishing and Development Co., Stockton, Cal.....	Feb. 8, 1905.
Alaska Telephone and Telegraph Co., Nome.....	Mar. 3, 1905.
Alaska Marble Co., Juneau.....	May 5, 1905.
Alaska Pacific Railway and Terminal Co., Kayak.....	May 19, 1905.
American Tin Mining Co., San Francisco.....	May 25, 1905.
Alaska Rivers Navigation Co., Skagway.....	May 24, 1905.
Alaska Treasure Consolidated Mines Co., Douglas.....	Oct. 5, 1905.
Alaska Mercantile Co., Seattle.....	Nov. 15, 1906.
Alaska Copper Co., Seattle.....	Nov. 17, 1905.
Alaska Calumet Copper Co., Seattle.....	Feb. 9, 1906.
Alaska Metals Mining Co., New York City.....	May 18, 1906.
Alaska Rivers Navigation Co., Fairbanks.....	July 12, 1906.
American Coral Marble Co., Ketchikan.....	July 27, 1906.
Alaska Coast Co., Juneau.....	Oct. 29, 1906.
Alaska Southern Railway Co., Juneau.....	Nov. 13, 1906.
Alaska Copper Corporation, Seward.....	Mar. 14, 1907.
Anglo-American Oil and Coal Co., Catalla.....	Apr. 22, 1907.
Alaska Fuel, Power and Transportation Co., Candle.....	May 13, 1907.
Alaska Gold Placer Co., Eagle.....	May 14, 1907.
Alaska Consolidated Copper Co., Valdez.....	May 20, 1907.
American Tin Mining Co. of Alaska, York.....	June 11, 1907.
Alaska Coast Co., Valdez.....	Aug. 15, 1907.
Alaska Gold Dredging Co., Council City.....	Aug. 17, 1907.
Alaska Golden Gate Mining Co., Nome.....	Aug. 24, 1907.
Alaska American Fish Co.....	Aug. 28, 1907.
Alaska Dredging and Power Co.....	Sept. 4, 1907.
Alaska Home Railway, Valdez.....	Sept. 10, 1907.
Alaska Smelting and Development Co., Seward.....	Sept. 24, 1907.
Alaska Galena Co., Ketchikan.....	Sept. 24, 1907.
Alaska Coast Fish and Trading Co., Seattle.....	Feb. 17, 1908.
Alaska Trokna Mining Co., Wrangell.....	Feb. 17, 1908.
Alaska Fish and Cold Storage Co., Wrangell.....	Mar. 16, 1908.
Alaska United Copper Exploration Co., Valdez.....	May 13, 1908.
Alaska Iron and Steel Co., Skagway.....	May 18, 1908.
Alaska Transportation and Trading Co., Skagway.....	May 18, 1908.
Bank of Seward, Seattle.....	Apr. 3, 1905.
Buckeye Gold Mining Co., Findlay, Ohio.....	Feb. 1, 1906.
Bering Shore Mining Co., Nome.....	July 16, 1906.
Big Four Ditch Co.....	Oct. 15, 1906.
Beaver Mountain Mining Co., Ketchikan.....	Dec. 20, 1906.

	Date filed.
Boulder-Alaska Copper Co., Boulder Bay.....	Jan. 5, 1907.
Beeboro Gold and Copper Co., Unalakleet.....	Jan. 16, 1907.
Britannia Smelting Co. (Limited), Ketchikan.....	Feb. 21, 1907.
Boston Exploration Co., Seward.....	Apr. 8, 1907.
Big Passage Copper Mining Co., Knights Island.....	Jan. 25, 1908.
Cook Inlet Coal Fields Co., Titusville, Pa.....	Apr. 21, 1905.
Credric Ditch Co., Nome.....	July 12, 1905.
Council City and Solomon River Railway Co., New York City.....	Sept. 1, 1905.
Continental Distributing Co., Seattle.....	Jan. 7, 1906.
Copper River Railway Co., Seattle.....	Feb. 1, 1906.
Carlyon-Matheson Co., Wrangell.....	Mar. 20, 1906.
Corson Gold Mining Co., Manchester, N. H.....	Apr. 7, 1906.
Chippewa-Alaska Mining Co., Valdez.....	Apr. 12, 1906.
Cymru Copper Co., Tacoma.....	May 11, 1906.
Central Alaska Co., Seattle.....	June 6, 1906.
Canyon Creek Gold Mining Co., Nome.....	July 27, 1906.
Consolidated Mining Securities Co., Nome.....	Sept. 14, 1906.
Copper River and Northwestern Railway Co., Seattle.....	June 6, 1905.
Carstens Packing Co., Juneau.....	Jan. 2, 1907.
California Alaska Mining and Development Co., Valdez.....	Jan. 8, 1907.
Crown Copper Co., Valdez.....	Feb. 28, 1907.
Circle Alaska Mining Co., Deadwood.....	June 28, 1907.
Cuprite Copper Co., Ketchikan.....	Aug. 10, 1907.
Candle Alaska Hydraulic Gold Mining Co., Candle.....	Sept. 4, 1907.
Cascade Mining and Ditch Co., Nome.....	Do.
Catala and Carbon Mountain Railway Co., Seattle.....	Nov. 5, 1907.
Cape Mountain Tin Mining Co., Alaska, New York City.....	Jan. 15, 1907.
Cahoon Creek Placer Co., Porcupine.....	June 22, 1908.
Deep Gravel Mining Co., Seattle.....	Oct. 27, 1905.
Dora Gold Mining Co., Juneau.....	Oct. 27, 1905.
Dome City Bank, Dome City.....	Feb. 7, 1907.
Dow Development Co., Nome.....	Mar. 3, 1907.
Danz Brothers, Valdez.....	May 24, 1907.
Dan Creek Gold and Copper Co., Valdez.....	May 31, 1907.
Dutton Mining and Smelting Co., San Francisco.....	Feb. 27, 1908.
Eureka Co.....	Sept. 4, 1907.
Fairhaven Water Co., Nome.....	Sept. 13, 1906.
Fairbanks Dock and Warehouse Co., (Limited), Skagway.....	May 24, 1905.
Flambeau-Hastings Co., Nome.....	Oct. 5, 1906.
Flyer Transportation Co., Nome.....	June 24, 1907.
Fidalgo Mining Co., Ellamar.....	Aug. 7, 1907.
First Bank of Katalla, Seattle.....	Nov. 1, 1907.
Gold King Mining Co., Juneau.....	Feb. 17, 1905.
Galoin Mining and Ditch Co., Seattle.....	July 24, 1905.
Golden Dawn Mining Co., Nome.....	Nov. 7, 1905.
Galena Bay Mining Co., Valdez.....	Apr. 12, 1906.
Gold Beach Development Co., St. Paul.....	Sept. 27, 1906.
Great Northern Development Co., Valdez.....	Jan. 8, 1907.
Greater Kougark Ditch and Mining Co., The, Nome.....	Nov. 4, 1907.
Goldcoopers Limited, Fairbanks.....	Dec. 16, 1907.
Hume Packing Co., Wrangell.....	June 16, 1906.
Haines Mission and Boundary Railroad Co., Skagway.....	Jan. 21, 1907.
Hydah Copper Co., Ketchikan.....	Feb. 7, 1907.
Hirsch & Lauter Co.....	Mar. 23, 1907.
Hurd & Hayes Co., Fairbanks.....	May 9, 1907.
Hetta Mountain Copper Co., Sulzer.....	May 19, 1908.
Inmachuk Gold Mining Co., Seattle.....	Sept. 29, 1905.
Juneau Mining and Power Co., Mansfield, Ohio.....	Apr. 7, 1906.
Juneau Mining and Power Co., Juneau.....	Nov. 8, 1907.
Keystone Gold Mining Co., Juneau.....	Oct. 23, 1905.
Kugarok Mining and Ditch Co., Seattle.....	July 27, 1906.
Kasaan Co.....	Oct. 5, 1906.
Kennicott Mines Co., Kennicott Mines.....	Jan. 31, 1907.
Knights Island Mining and Development Co., Valdez.....	Feb. 6, 1907.
Klondike Estates Corporation, (Limited), Eagle.....	Mar. 6, 1907.
Knights Island Consolidated Copper Co., Valdez.....	Mar. 14, 1907.

	Date filed.
Kotsina Copper Co., Valdez.....	Mar. 18, 1907.
Katalla Co., Katalla.....	Mar. 28, 1907.
Keystone Construction Co., Controller Bay.....	Apr. 27, 1907.
Ketchikan Consolidated Mines Co., Ketchikan.....	May 31, 1907.
Karta Bay Mining Co., Kasan.....	June 8, 1907.
Knights Island-Alaska Copper Co.....	Aug. 15, 1907.
Katalla Petroleum Co., Seattle.....	Apr. 25, 1908.
Lan De Van Mining and Milling Co., Ketchikan.....	Apr. 17, 1905.
Little Georgia Mining Co., Macon, Ga.....	Jan. 10, 1906.
La Touche Alaska Copper Co., Boulder Bay.....	Jan. 5, 1907.
La Touche Copper Mining Co., Latouche.....	May 31, 1907.
La Touche Extension Mining Co., Latouche.....	Aug. 7, 1907.
La Touche Consolidated Copper Co., Latouche.....	Aug. 15, 1907.
Lindenberger, J. (Incorporated), Douglas.....	Oct. 3, 1907.
Manitowoc Furniture Co., Ketchikan.....	May 27, 1905.
Maryland-Virginia Mining Co., Nome.....	Aug. 11, 1905.
Mount Andrew Mining Co., New York City.....	Oct. 17, 1905.
Mead Development Co., Nome.....	Dec. 4, 1905.
Moria Copper Co., Ketchikan.....	Apr. 19, 1906.
Miners and Merchants Bank of Ketchikan, Ketchikan.....	May 7, 1906.
Moonlight Water Co., San Francisco.....	Sept. 27, 1906.
Miners and Merchants' Bank of Candle, Nome.....	Aug. 17, 1907.
Minnelaska Mining Co., Sitka.....	May 31, 1907.
Merchants Savings and Trust Co., Ketchikan.....	Sept. 14, 1907.
McKay Co., (Incorporated), Cleary.....	Mar. 8, 1907.
Mansfield Co., Juneau.....	Jan. 18, 1908.
Nome Wharf Co., Nome.....	July 14, 1905.
Nome Drill Co., Nome.....	Nov. 7, 1905.
North Star Railway Co., Seattle.....	Mar. 10, 1906.
Northwestern Development Co., Nome.....	July 27, 1906.
Nome Consolidated Mining Co., Nome.....	Sept. 27, 1906.
Northwestern Fisheries Co., Seattle.....	May 24, 1905.
North American Trading and Transportation Co., Seattle.....	May 29, 1905.
Northern Alaska Mining and Trading Co., Seattle.....	Sept. 29, 1905.
Nome Bank and Trust Co., Nome.....	Oct. 15, 1906.
North Alaska Salmon Co., Hallerville.....	Nov. 14, 1906.
Nelson Gulch Mining Co., Old Glory Creek.....	Mar. 28, 1907.
North Coast Lighterage Co., Nome.....	Apr. 18, 1907.
Nestor Mining Co., Hadley.....	June 11, 1907.
Northern Exploration Co., Fairbanks.....	June 14, 1907.
Nome Gold Placer Mining Co., Nome.....	Sept. 4, 1907.
New Eldorado-Osborne Ditch and Mining Co.....	Sept. 14, 1907.
Nome Mining Co., Nome.....	Sept. 20, 1907.
North Pacific Wharves and Trading Co., The, Skagway.....	Nov. 5, 1907.
Northern Exploration Co., Valdez.....	Feb. 24, 1908.
Northern Navigation Co., Juneau.....	June 1, 1908.
Orca Packing Co., Seattle.....	Mar. 15, 1905.
Ophir Creek Hydraulic Mining Co., Council.....	Aug. 17, 1905.
One Man Mining Co., Valdez.....	Sept. 5, 1905.
Omar Mining Co., Ketchikan.....	Sept. 28, 1905.
Oelbaum Mining Co., Nome.....	Oct. 5, 1905.
Ottumwa Placer Gold Mining Co., Nome.....	Aug. 18, 1906.
Old Sea Level Gold Mining and Dredging Co. of Nome.....	Aug. 14, 1907.
Port Clarence Gold Mining and Development Co., Nome.....	Sept. 28, 1905.
Port Dick Mining and Power Co., Seattle.....	Nov. 17, 1905.
Pacific American Fisheries, Juneau.....	May 17, 1906.
Porter Fish Co., Seattle.....	June 6, 1906.
Portage Mountain Mining Co., Petersburg.....	Oct. 1, 1906.
Princeton Mining and Milling Co., Dolomi.....	Oct. 15, 1906.
Pittsburg-Dick Creek Mining Co. of Alaska, Nome.....	Oct. 18, 1906.
Penn Alaska Mining Co., Juneau.....	Feb. 12, 1907.
Peninsula Hydraulic Co. of Nome.....	Apr. 5, 1907.
President Lighterage Co., Nome.....	June 24, 1907.
Pacific Marine Supply Co., San Francisco, Cal.....	Dec. 4, 1907.
Porcupine Gold Mining Co., The, Seattle.....	Jan. 20, 1908.
Pacific Coast Coal Co., Juneau.....	Mar. 25, 1908.

	Date filed.
Rainbow Creek Mining Co. of Alaska, Hope.....	Mar. 7, 1905.
Rodman Bay Co., Juneau.....	Aug. 19, 1905.
Ruby-Boulder Gold Mining Co., Juneau.....	Aug. 7, 1905.
Royal Development Co., Seattle.....	Jan. 18, 1906.
Rampart Hydraulic Mining Co., Los Angeles.....	Jan. 18, 1906.
Reynolds-Alaska Development Co., Boulder Bay.....	Oct. 27, 1906.
Russell-Ball Copper Mining Co., Valdez.....	May 20, 1907.
Ranous Mining Co., Seattle.....	Mar. 2, 1908.
S. Foster Co., San Francisco.....	May 9, 1905.
Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Juneau.....	May 27, 1905.
Solomon Mining and Trading Co., Williamstown, Ky.....	Sept. 15, 1905.
Standard Mining and Investment Co., Nome.....	Sept. 29, 1905.
Scandia Mining Syndicate, Chicago, Ill.....	Oct. 27, 1905.
Standard Copper Mines Co. of Alaska, Valdez.....	May 7, 1906.
Seward Mining Co., Seattle, Wash.....	June 21, 1906.
Seward Cooperative Telephone Co., Nome.....	Aug. 24, 1906.
Seattle-Alaska Copper Co., Latouche.....	Nov. 26, 1906.
Sperry Mining Co., Nome.....	Jan. 21, 1907.
Standard Oil Co., Nome.....	Mar. 8, 1907.
Seattle-Alaska Fish Co., Seattle.....	Nov. 19, 1907.
Shakan Salmon Co., Juneau.....	Mar. 3, 1908.
Superior Candy and Cracker Co., Seattle.....	Mar. 10, 1908.
Tanana Railway Construction Co., Seattle.....	May 11, 1905.
Three Friends Mining Co., San Francisco.....	May 24, 1905.
Taylor Creek Ditch Co., Seattle.....	May 29, 1905.
The Copper River and Northwestern Railway Co., Seattle.....	June 6, 1906.
Tanana Electric Co., Fairbanks.....	Sept. 14, 1906.
Tanana-Alaska Mines Co., Fairbanks.....	Oct. 18, 1906.
Tanana Publishing Co., Fairbanks.....	Dec. 8, 1906.
Tanana Valley Railroad Co., Fairbanks.....	Mar. 8, 1907.
Threeman Mining Co., Landlock.....	Apr. 11, 1907.
Tyee Company, Tyee.....	Aug. 1, 1907.
Taral Copper Co., Ellamar.....	Aug. 7, 1907.
Uncle Sam Copper Co., Seattle.....	Aug. 11, 1905.
United States Alaskan Tin Mining Co., Seattle.....	Mar. 14, 1906.
Universal Mining Co., Nome.....	Sept. 27, 1906.
Valdez, Marshall Pass and Northern Railroad Co., Valdez.....	July 12, 1905.
Valdez Hydraulic and Gold Mining Co., Valdez.....	Jan. 6, 1906.
Valdez-Yukon Railroad Co., Valdez.....	May 14, 1907.
Washington-Alaska Bank, Seattle.....	Mar. 20, 1905.
Western Meat and Fish Co., Ketchikan.....	Apr. 23, 1907.
Werner Gold Mining Co., Chicago.....	Mar. 31, 1908.

APPENDIX E.

NEWSPAPERS IN ALASKA.

Chena, Tanana Miner (weekly).
 Cordova, The Alaskan (weekly).
 Douglas, The Douglas Island News (weekly).
 Fairbanks:
 Fairbanks Daily Times.
 Tanana Tribune (weekly).
 Fairbanks Daily News.
 Hot Springs, Hot Springs Echo (weekly).
 Juneau:
 Alaska Daily Record.
 Daily Alaska Dispatch.
 The Alaska Weekly Transcript.
 Katalla, The Katalla Herald (weekly).

Ketchikan:
 The Daily Miner.
 The Ketchikan Miner (weekly).
 Kodiak, Orphanage News Letter (monthly).
 Nome:
 Nome Daily Nugget.
 Nome Daily Gold Digger.
 Seward, Seward Weekly Gateway.
 Skagway:
 The Daily Alaskan.
 The Interloper (weekly).
 Valdez, The Alaska Prospector (weekly).
 Wrangell, Alaska Sentinel (weekly).

APPENDIX F.

United States Signal Corps telegraph tariff sheet No. 5, for Alaskan lines.

[Superseding all previous tariffs on and after March 1, 1907. The rate given is in cents per word, the minimum charge for a commercial message being for ten words and for press messages 25 cents.]

FOREIGN CABLE RATES.		per word... \$0.30
For all Alaskan offices.....		
PRESS RATES TO AND FROM SEATTLE.		Cents.
Sitka, Junction, Haines Mission, Skagway, Wrangell, and	.....	2.25
Ketchikan.....	.....	per word..
Valdez, Seward, and intermediate offices to and including Men-	.....	8
taste.....	.....	do....
St. Michael, Safety, Fort Davis, and Nome.....	.....	4.5
All other offices.....	.....	do....
For the same press message addressed to two papers in any part		
of Alaska, each paper shall be entitled to a reduction of 25 per		
cent from the above; for three papers, 35 per cent; for four papers,		
40 per cent; for five papers, 50 per cent reduction. This will apply		
only to such press messages as are filed and forwarded under one		
transmission.		
Local press rates will be one-fifth of the commercial message rates.		
Birches.....	.....	10
Boundary.....	.....	7
Central.....	.....	7
Chitochina.....	.....	11
Copper Center.....	.....	13
Delta.....	.....	7
Fairbanks.....	.....	6
Fort Davis.....	.....	12
Fort Gibbon.....	.....	9
Glen.....	.....	3
Golova.....	.....	7
Gulkana.....	.....	13
Haines Mission.....	.....	23
Hot Springs.....	.....	3
Juneau.....	.....	23
Katag.....	.....	11
Ketchikan.....	.....	23
Kobuk.....	.....	12
Koyukuk.....	.....	14
London.....	.....	14
McCarthy.....	.....	3
Melosi.....	.....	8
Nenana.....	.....	12
Nome.....	.....	9
North Fork.....	.....	3
Old Woman.....	.....	5
Rampart.....	.....	3
Rapid.....	.....	3
Richardson.....	.....	7
Safety.....	.....	12
Sitka.....	.....	7
Seaward.....	.....	19
Sitka.....	.....	24
St. Michael.....	.....	14
Summit.....	.....	9
Tanana.....	.....	9
Tanana Crossing.....	.....	3
Teikhell.....	.....	13
Thompson Pass.....	.....	9
Tokovana.....	.....	13
Unalaklik.....	.....	7
Workmans.....	.....	13
Valdez.....	.....	14
Wrangell.....	.....	25

APPENDIX G.

LICENSES COLLECTED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1908.

	Inside incorporated towns.		Outside incorporated towns.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
First division:				
Bank.....	4	\$1,000.00		
Fisheries.....	5	1,498.10	53	\$43,460.15
General.....	488	12,483.70	88	4,312.50
Liquor.....	46	42,707.24	11	5,018.00
Mercantile.....	106	4,890.04	29	159.25
Total.....		62,079.08		52,949.90
Second division:				
Bank.....	3	750.00	1	250.00
General.....	141	3,650.00	131	6,693.40
Liquor—				
Retail.....	20	30,000.00	31	15,543.84
Wholesale.....	1	2,000.00		
Mercantile.....	76	5,345.00	107	2,160.00
Total.....		41,745.00		24,647.24
Third division:				
Bank.....	6	1,500.00	7	1,750.00
Fisheries.....			10	21,561.20
General.....	109	6,285.42	455	9,542.82
Liquor.....	36	35,200.00	107	53,335.62
Mercantile.....	13	7,240.00	233	8,415.00
Total.....		50,225.42		94,804.64
Total three divisions.....		154,049.50		172,401.78
Grand total.....				326,451.28

APPENDIX H.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.^a

All vessels plying between Alaska and the United States or a foreign country are compelled by law to enter and clear and file with the customs a manifest of all cargo on board, showing its destination and value, which must be verified by oath. All such manifests are sent from the different subports of Alaska to this office, and from the segregation and footing of these manifests the figures in this report are compiled covering the calendar year 1907.

Compared with last year's report the general business of Alaska shows a falling off, the total business for the past three years being as follows:

1905.....	\$39,159,772
1906.....	52,180,537
1907.....	48,425,330

These figures include merchandise received from the United States and afterwards exported to Canada, which in 1907 amounted to a little over a million dollars, but which enters into the legitimate business of the country. The decrease for 1907 is accounted for mainly by reason of the merchants overstocking in 1906, and by a decreased gold production in 1907 caused by labor troubles in the mines.

The figures for the business of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico are available only for the first eleven months of 1907, but an estimate for the entire year, based upon the trade for this period, gives the following comparisons:

Philippine Islands.....	\$67,821,684
Porto Rico.....	57,307,808
Alaska.....	48,425,330

Eliminating the foreign trade, and taking only receipts and shipments to and from the United States, the comparison shows approximately as follows:

Philippine Islands.....	\$23, 000, 000
Porto Rico.....	49, 500, 000
Alaska.....	45, 609, 947

thus giving the commercial value of Alaska to the United States compared with the insular possessions named.

The following table shows the total value of the natural products of Alaska shipped for the last three years:

Total shipments of Alaskan products to the United States and foreign countries.

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Copper ore and matte.....	\$683, 420	\$1, 724, 505	\$1, 539, 120
Fish:			
Fresh, other than salmon.....	189, 056	236, 065	172, 364
Cured, other than salmon.....	428, 348	199, 157	206, 464
Salmon, canned.....	6, 736, 693	8, 449, 360	7, 721, 749
All other salmon.....	205, 038	273, 756	352, 957
Fish guano.....	904	32, 615	21, 196
Fish oil.....	4, 099	32, 408	45, 590
Furs.....	480, 805	644, 936	501, 255
Gypsum.....		17, 400	72, 965
Tin ore and concentrates.....	480	22, 125	24, 215
Whalebone.....	189, 648	367, 852	137, 939
Other merchandise.....	512, 212	547, 245	730, 856
Gold (manifested).....	12, 635, 080	18, 707, 045	11, 911, 882
Gold shipped by mail (estimated value).....			5, 000, 000
Total.....	22, 065, 733	31, 254, 469	28, 440, 552

It will be seen that the gold production for 1907 falls about \$2,000,000 short of the production for 1906. This is mainly explained by labor troubles and miners' strikes, particularly at Fairbanks. The production in the Nome district fell off about \$600,000 and in the Fairbanks district about \$1,500,000, while certain other small districts show a somewhat increased production. All of the figures regarding the gold production of Alaska for 1907 are a matter of estimate from independent reports rather than statistics, for the reason that the gold actually manifested out of the country for the year shows but \$11,911,882. This, however, is far below the actual production, for practically the total output for the Fairbanks district for the year was shipped out by mail, and the customs had no way of collecting statistics of mail shipments. An arrangement has been made with the Post-Office Department to furnish these statistics for next year, however.

There have been a number of new gold discoveries during the last year which are very promising, particularly on the Innoko River. The Nome and Fairbanks districts will both show a substantial increase next year, providing labor troubles are satisfactorily settled.

The following is a comparison of merchandise received for consumption in Alaska:

Merchandise received for consumption.

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Domestic merchandise received.....	\$14, 761, 252	\$18, 368, 145	\$17, 273, 945
Foreign merchandise received.....	1, 382, 428	1, 557, 797	1, 536, 837
Total.....	16, 143, 680	19, 925, 942	18, 810, 782

This table shows a total decrease of merchandise received from the United States of \$1,094,200, distributed as follows:

Decrease, Yukon River district, including St. Michael.....	\$1, 095, 253	
Decrease, Bering Sea (Unalaska to Arctic Ocean, excluding St. Michael).....	1, 757, 242	
Total decrease.....		\$2, 852, 495
Increase, southeastern Alaska (Ketchikan to Skagway).....	397, 288	
Increase, southern Alaska (Sitka to Unalaska).....	1, 361, 007	
Total increase.....		1, 758, 295
Total decrease in district.....		1, 094, 200

It will be seen that southern and southeastern Alaska show an increase of business. Last year's report showed the greatest increase in the Bering Sea and Yukon River districts, which was caused by overstocking by merchants in anticipation of probable business for 1907.

The tables following give the value of merchandise shipped to Alaska for the year 1907, segregated as to places of consignment, with comparisons for five years, and general customs business transacted by ports.

Value of domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to southeastern Alaska in 1907.

	Coal.	Lumber.	Hardware.	Provisions.	Liquors.	All other.	Total.
Amalgam.....			\$630	\$333		\$75	\$1,038
Caldor.....	\$360	\$228	4,230	2,999		1,265	9,082
Chicago.....	250		826	1,137		210	2,423
Chilkat.....	150	1,162	53,223	11,047		12,155	77,737
Chilkoot.....	180	207	26,049	5,123	\$192	8,719	40,470
Chomley.....	180	956	886	682		8	2,712
Coppermount.....			135	544	175	187	1,041
Dolomi.....			929	2,678		1,040	4,647
Douglas.....	33	264	12,144	107,745	32,157	99,185	251,528
Dundas.....	620		28,842	4,327	50	5,592	39,431
Funter Bay.....	225	681	76,070	5,404		11,990	94,360
Grace Harbor.....			1,506	910	53	77	2,546
Gypsum.....	191	33	942	1,771		224	3,171
Hadley.....	30,960	561	37,503	19,665	4,640	9,650	102,979
Haines.....	20,836	6,789	39,622	82,991	11,243	115,968	277,469
Hattie Camp.....		49	458	2,264		676	3,447
Hoonah.....			1,440	2,966		3,320	7,726
Howkan.....		112	511	1,893		1,212	3,728
Hudson Bay.....		5,534	4,203	1,878		1,870	13,485
Hunter Bay.....	841	1,249	31,524	6,020	42	10,530	50,906
Juneau.....	21,504	4,080	137,029	243,046	38,954	267,132	711,745
Kake.....		15	2,227	3,470		3,267	8,979
Kasaan.....	444	102	23,500	5,182	117	6,720	36,065
Ketchikan.....	4,629	7,150	140,701	220,894	37,746	239,129	650,249
Killsnoo.....	782	136	3,635	9,322	268	5,223	19,366
Klawak.....	270	78	35,090	8,944		13,839	58,221
Klinquan.....			330	1,374		931	2,635
Lake Bay.....			33,291	2,226		1,413	36,930
Loring.....	50	473	79,987	9,973	326	31,456	122,265
Metlakatla.....	20	139	13,570	8,642		14,095	36,466
Mount Andrew.....			2,439			1,200	3,639
Niblack.....	350		2,259	3,723		3,371	9,703
Petersburg.....	539	1,024	30,707	41,438	4,667	24,791	113,166
Pleasant Bay.....	1,060	9,473	1,988	3,240		35	15,766
Point Ellis.....	135	102	23,452	3,341	40	7,177	34,247
Point Retreat.....	53		510				563
Pyramid Harbor.....		28	25,237	8,638	56	2,752	36,711
Quadra.....	206	683	19,286	4,152	9	6,769	31,107
Red Wing.....			26	494		42	562
St. John Harbor.....			117			103	220
Santa Anna.....	8	61	23,064	3,412	79	4,224	30,848
Scow Bay.....		330	512	1,483	62	435	2,823
Shakan.....	325	679	37,036	7,431	94	11,101	56,066
Sitka.....	23,858	3,997	30,887	56,277	7,214	57,887	180,120
Sitka Bay.....		10,912	64,594	10,279	114	12,651	98,550
Skagway.....	736	20,935	73,729	158,578	24,661	145,021	423,660
Squaw Harbor.....	154	49	1,284	1,963		6	3,446
Sulzer.....	169	922	13,571	11,111		3,456	29,229
Taku.....			24,896	6,934	279	3,090	35,198
Taku Harbor.....	150	482	1,706	1,949	43	3,121	7,451
Tee Harbor.....	1,131	247	463	1,361		109	3,311
Tenakee.....			21	4,251	169	1,202	5,643
Tongass.....			1,200	403		2,206	3,809
Treadwell.....	12,825	4,259	192,096	143,270	33	412,191	764,674
Tree.....	91	806	12,175	4,107		7,904	25,082
Windham Bay.....		30	3	185		28	246
Wrangell.....	4,833	812	57,155	80,318	17,021	67,017	227,156
Yes Bay.....	8		23,958	4,541	43	4,148	32,698
Total.....	129,148	85,828	1,455,434	1,338,319	180,547	1,659,215	4,848,491

Value of merchandise shipped from United States to principal places in southeastern Alaska, 1903-1907.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Douglas.....	\$272,368	\$241,625	\$261,758	\$258,825	\$251,528
Hadley.....	52,430	96,612	51,053	113,409	102,979
Haines.....	170,908	203,901	178,375	280,991	277,469
Juneau.....	346,616	558,977	711,248	653,287	711,745
Ketchikan.....	380,856	413,048	469,905	724,370	650,249
Loring.....	190,669	133,165	74,285	71,413	122,265
Petersburg.....	13,248	25,123	37,605	89,906	113,166
Sitka.....	107,486	128,236	99,360	125,564	180,120
Skagway.....	543,741	557,543	555,544	557,266	423,660
Treadwell.....	239,077	625,770	740,822	712,790	764,674
Wrangell.....	86,265	148,339	137,022	174,457	227,156
All other places.....	792,955	642,163	731,057	708,925	1,023,480
Total.....	3,176,619	3,774,502	4,048,034	4,451,203	4,848,491

Value of merchandise shipped to southern Alaska from Yakutat to Unalaska and Dutch Harbor in 1907.

	Coal.	Lumber.	Hardware.	Provisions.	Liquors.	All other.	Total.
Afognak.....			\$4,515	\$4,048	\$71	\$2,523	\$11,157
Alitak.....	\$280	\$465	11,846	4,451		2,343	19,385
Balboa Bay.....			206	303		154	663
Belkofski.....	150		97	998		617	1,832
Boulder Bay.....	67	343	1,636	3,245		846	6,137
Cape Elizabeth.....				205		80	285
Chignik.....	4,600	9,261	39,120	6,172	134	5,559	64,846
Cold Bay.....			418			1,249	1,667
Copper Center.....			43		1,536	59	1,638
Cordova.....	85	8,321	45,470	29,946	9,153	28,042	121,017
Ellamar.....	2,048	5,203	12,096	20,947	6,882	32,225	79,401
Galena Bay.....			21,295	782		502	22,579
Girdwood.....		833	493	3,257	414	1,837	6,834
Glacier Creek.....					679	25	704
Herring Bay.....	32	190	458	1,497	29	425	2,631
Hogans Bay.....	54	240	1,671	890		749	3,604
Homer.....			2,575	2,070		430	5,075
Hope.....				694	180	1,501	2,375
Horseshoe Bay.....	452	8,531	20,391	19,385		25,056	73,815
Ilamna.....		250	709	4,735	82	2,053	7,829
Innerskin.....				418			418
Jamestown.....		181		42		157	380
Karluk.....	11,530	20,713	128,826	14,025	96	5,690	180,850
Katalla.....	19,080	93,683	749,371	345,479	55,996	306,455	1,599,064
Kayak.....			35	106	21	138	330
Kenai.....		2,028	1,644	11,755	297	4,156	19,880
Knights Island.....	171	3,267	33,743	11,652	1,706	6,203	56,742
Knik.....		63	1,968	2,313	4,314	3,541	12,219
Kodiak.....		1,287	5,248	32,675	3,457	19,114	61,881
Kasilof.....	3,209	5,402	18,388	5,609	48	1,800	34,456
Landlock.....	123	1,729	3,403	3,906	36	2,251	11,490
Latchouche.....	519	6,711	44,437	23,042	11,781	22,250	108,740
Louie Bay.....			856			237	1,093
Montgomery Bay.....			69	1,505		347	1,921
Ora.....	8,007	223	25,544	9,252	194	20,362	63,612
Ozinka.....			519	879		790	2,188
Pavlov.....	300	210	1,144	1,543		350	3,547
Pearl Island.....				288			288
Pirate Cove.....	1,044	3,224	2,063	12,002	2,111	3,927	25,571
Portage Bay.....			317	210		885	1,412
Port Graham.....			912				912
Sanak.....	157	63	376	1,219		1,252	3,067
Sand Point.....	25		2,328	2,381	2,142	4,854	11,730
Seldovia.....	626	2,125	6,073	20,620	1,113	10,758	41,325
Seward.....	1,780	21,943	20,547	88,654	11,108	49,914	193,947
Sunrise.....		149	147	4,862	558	2,032	7,601
Susitna.....			1,081	9,625	62	2,692	13,440
Turnagain Arm.....			611			261	872
Tyonek.....		517	2,045	3,519	382	3,067	9,530
Unalaska.....		135	556	16,715	157	5,520	27,083
Unga.....	286	232	798	4,075	3,924	5,963	16,193
Uyak.....	9,632	19,716	101,228	17,455	108	16,330	164,469
Valdez.....	19,282	25,119	235,969	422,978	92,363	615,960	1,411,671
Wilson Bay.....	80	1,035	3,801	3,029		2,055	10,000
Wood Island.....			347	335		612	1,294
Yakutat.....			212	3,443	88	543	4,310
Yakutat.....	900	1,225	33,638	12,599	822	10,766	59,950
Total.....	84,526	244,568	1,591,873	1,193,297	212,055	1,940,601	4,566,920

Value of merchandise shipped from United States to principal places in southern Alaska, 1903-1907.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Chignik.....	\$1,226	\$144,373	\$70,253	\$167,727	\$64,846
Cordova.....	289	2,176	368	239,992	121,017
Ellamar.....	31,640	47,289	57,719	98,745	79,401
Horseshoe Bay.....				9,087	73,815
Karink.....		138	115,221	137,191	180,580
Katala.....	16,213	29,826	11,748	42,032	1,599,064
Kodiak.....	65,533	59,950	65,817	54,703	61,881
Kotouche.....	3,695	12,004	16,017	46,854	108,740
Orcas.....	56,253	51,065	40,375	111,064	63,612
Seward.....	7,741	281,690	994,023	800,919	193,947
Uyak.....	3,832	37,806	114,463	50,561	164,469
Valdez.....	496,707	371,957	435,145	863,392	1,411,671
All other places.....	810,223	729,145	837,707	553,627	473,607
Total.....	1,493,402	1,767,418	2,759,476	3,205,913	4,566,920

Value of merchandise shipped from United States to places on Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean, except St. Michael, in 1907.

	Coal.	Lumber.	Hardware.	Provisions.	Liquors.	All other.	Total.
Bluff.....	\$650		\$1,323	\$2,349		\$755	\$5,077
Bristol Bay.....	39,650	\$126,829	614,944	159,877	\$1,019	106,100	1,048,419
Candle.....	65	3,463	13,797	2,233	10,063	28,587	58,228
Cape Vancouver.....			359	672		10	1,041
Council.....	37	108	6,627	34,362	703	7,994	49,331
Deering.....	48	409	34,930	35,604	3,479	51,972	124,442
Dickson.....	50	1,224	5,524	10,112		582	17,492
Diomedes.....		736	455	495		139	1,825
Eek River.....			10,106	4,214		470	14,790
Golovin.....	130	1,395	22,036	22,796	62	6,069	62,488
Herendeen Bay.....			273	2,106		1,636	4,015
Icy Cape.....	170		317	818		142	1,447
Igloo.....		736	852	460		710	2,758
Kewalik.....	48	22,327	82,918	66,347		42,259	213,899
Kavalina River.....	136		498	2,214		580	3,428
Kobuk.....		265	208	328		808	1,609
Kotzebue.....	130	33	517	1,113		567	2,350
Kugruk.....			18	3,471			3,489
Kuskokwim River.....		2,009	8,557	20,851	15	12,194	43,626
Nelsons Lagoon.....	68	1,524	623	2,964	10	935	6,114
Nome.....	17,094	137,639	457,359	955,007	154,314	707,027	2,428,440
Point Barrow.....	425	342	800	1,037		699	3,303
Point Clarence.....	11,980	51	4,261	7,648	60	2,290	26,290
Point Hope.....	297	225	495	1,953		680	3,650
St. Lawrence Island.....		336	640	1,124		1,088	3,188
St. Paul and St. George Islands.....	2,000	287	9,451	13,910	355	12,378	37,381
Shishmaref.....	170		330	718		177	1,395
Sinai City.....						273	273
Sinuk.....		1,309	448	864		172	2,793
Solomon.....	50	406	14,727	14,499		2,263	31,945
Teller.....	2,485	7,505	27,567	32,512	1,736	7,111	78,916
Tishon River.....	149	659	1,081	1,934		185	4,008
Unalaklik.....			320	1,870		424	2,614
Wainwright.....		49	270	861		269	1,449
Wales.....	130		496	2,373		456	3,425
Winter.....			2,748	1,855	1,854	766	7,217
York.....		170	443	84		591	1,288
Total.....	75,962	310,036	1,325,288	1,409,625	173,690	999,342	4,293,943

Value of merchandise shipped from United States to principal places on Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean, except St. Michael, 1903-1907.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Bristol Bay.....	\$1,568,324	\$1,780,431	\$1,191,348	\$1,296,751	\$1,048,419
Candle.....	6,173	1,634	11,359	9,008	58,228
Council.....		31,806	56,962	189,376	49,331
Deering.....	3,424	157	17,934	2,707	124,442
Kewalik.....	1,607	18,708	21,496	151,558	213,899
Nome.....	1,726,242	1,988,520	2,922,062	3,740,188	2,428,440
Teller and Point Clarence.....	39,854	95,715	104,306	125,903	106,306
All other places.....	297,211	392,212	356,854	535,694	265,478
Total.....	3,641,735	4,309,185	4,681,331	6,061,185	4,293,943

Value of merchandise shipped from United States to St. Michael, Yukon, and tributary valleys in 1907.

	Coal.	Lumber.	Hardware.	Provisions.	Liquors.	All other.	Total.
Anvik.....			\$2,441	\$2,439	\$23	\$5,736	\$10,639
Bettles.....			2,419	8,408	1,621	4,408	16,856
Cantwell River.....		\$110	83		84	696	943
Chena.....	\$927	384	64,733	316,456	50,487	50,016	493,003
Circle.....		384	6,200	21,367	9,077	9,589	46,617
Cleary.....			420	194	2,179	7,162	9,955
Davidson.....			23	1,978		98	2,099
Dome City.....			983		4,192	4,389	9,564
Eagle.....	81	2,126	5,336	38,672	6,121	30,262	82,598
Fairbanks.....	1,267	6,345	378,847	525,867	113,526	643,557	1,669,409
Fort Hamlin.....			76	763		492	1,331
Fortymile River.....			33,721	8,626	183	707	43,236
Fort Yukon.....		25	408	7,432	879	2,412	11,156
Hot Springs.....	48		3,015	8,306	7,450	4,597	23,415
Katag.....			166	2,245	309	736	3,456
Kokrines.....		185	895	1,667		1,187	3,934
Koserefsky.....		50	44	16		251	361
Koyukuk.....			694	2,680		550	3,924
Landin.....			214	1,625		954	2,793
Little Delta.....		78	365		1,176	512	2,131
Nulato.....			1,446	5,337		2,569	9,352
Rampart.....		1,272	3,613	21,218	5,009	13,970	45,082
St. Michael.....	33,794	15,387	175,151	407,223	28,508	230,451	890,544
Stevens Camp.....		185	190	380		695	1,450
Tanana.....	12	389	20,196	90,836	21,287	43,520	176,240
Tolovana.....		185	583	2,192		698	3,558
Transit.....			561	1,112		1,673	3,346
Other places.....			812	1,993	2,188	2,506	7,499
Total.....	36,129	27,105	708,635	1,479,030	254,269	1,064,423	3,564,591

Value of merchandise shipped from United States to principal places in Yukon district, 1903-1907.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Chena.....	\$28,139	\$74,114	\$219,699	\$468,479	\$493,003
Circle.....	41,631	21,849	51,495	49,357	46,617
Eagle.....	100,989	97,924	105,776	78,968	82,598
Fairbanks.....	53,859	367,591	1,569,613	2,128,392	1,669,409
Rampart.....	71,805	38,489	127,053	41,259	45,082
St. Michael.....	215,371	502,820	1,025,011	1,676,577	890,544
Tanana.....	68,279	36,861	77,943	143,567	176,240
All other places.....	109,976	63,244	95,821	73,225	171,098
Total.....	689,449	1,202,892	3,272,411	4,659,844	3,564,591

Summary of value of domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska.

	Coal.	Lumber.	Hardware.	Provisions.	Liquors.	All other.	Total.
Southeastern Alaska.....	\$129,148	\$95,828	\$1,455,434	\$1,338,319	\$180,547	\$1,659,215	\$4,848,491
Southern Alaska.....	84,526	244,568	1,591,873	1,193,297	212,055	1,240,601	4,566,920
Bering Sea, etc.....	75,662	310,036	1,325,288	1,409,625	173,690	999,342	4,293,943
Yukon River, etc.....	36,129	27,105	708,635	1,479,030	254,269	1,064,423	3,564,591
Total, 1907.....	325,765	667,637	5,076,230	5,420,271	820,561	4,963,581	17,273,945
Total, 1906.....	340,928	516,732	4,366,830	6,101,336	1,025,512	6,016,807	18,368,145
Total, 1905.....	293,599	344,858	3,155,272	5,065,067	691,971	5,210,485	14,761,282
Total, 1904.....	169,030	437,843	1,770,192	3,528,515	465,076	4,683,341	11,053,997
Total, 1903.....	219,694	304,765	980,195	2,461,492	389,083	4,645,976	9,001,205

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Southeastern Alaska.....	\$3,176,619	\$3,774,502	\$4,048,034	\$4,451,203	\$4,848,491
Southern Alaska.....	1,493,402	1,767,418	2,759,476	3,205,913	4,566,920
Bering Sea, etc.....	3,641,735	4,309,185	4,681,331	6,061,185	4,293,943
St. Michael and Yukon River.....	689,449	1,202,892	3,272,411	4,659,844	3,564,591
Total.....	9,001,205	11,053,997	14,761,282	18,368,145	17,273,945

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1906 and 1907.

DOMESTIC TRADE.

Port.	1906.				1907.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Ketchikan....	270	155,553	251	156,401	275	158,273	254	148,024
Wrangel.....	2	3,170	4	3,078	14	2,054	5	4,369
Juneau.....	42	35,479	40	43,400	30	32,478	49	47,468
Skagway.....	4	3,629	.....	.....	4	1,701	4	2,062
St. Michael....	15	13,992	22	28,576	14	20,981	16	31,390
Nome.....	58	104,556	52	91,484	42	85,600	36	73,852
Unalaska.....	6	3,446	8	3,021	7	6,271	4	2,238
Seward.....	6	5,375	7	6,405	5	5,442	2	318
Kodiak.....	2	343	2	70	2	175	1	1,361
Valdez.....	30	45,297	31	41,947	51	85,486	55	92,517
Sitka.....	1	29	.....	.....	1	2,446	.....	.....
Total....	436	370,899	426	374,472	445	400,907	426	403,599

FOREIGN TRADE.

Ketchikan....	271	135,757	191	70,720	221	116,272	187	68,283
Wrangel.....	8	1,940	12	3,994	10	2,141	12	5,218
Juneau.....	6	7,296	5	6,993	9	14,037	6	12,675
Skagway.....	.....	.....	10	9,214	1	1,377	4	5,067
Eagle.....	62	19,719	48	18,712	54	20,919	46	18,686
St. Michael....	.....	.....	4	2,174	1	3,516	2	6,448
Nome.....	35	20,959	30	15,060	32	17,002	28	27,348
Unalaska.....	4	1,691	4	206	4	2,642	4	2,338
Seward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	239	.....	.....
Valdez.....	2	4,540	.....	.....	7	11,927	3	5,212
Sitka.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	185	1	185
Total....	388	191,902	304	127,073	341	190,257	303	171,460

Custom receipts by subports, calendar year.

Port.	Imports.	Tonnage tax.	Fines.	Fees.	All other collections.	Total.			
						1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Nome.....	\$22,332	\$653	\$550	\$184	\$1,121	\$24,840	\$28,059	\$10,462	\$10,506
Juneau.....	20,149	795	70	76	901	21,991	16,382	12,338	30,211
Ketchikan.....	7,328	1,465	1,130	1,357	933	12,213	21,258	9,373	10,307
Skagway.....	9,978	41	.....	114	1,695	11,828	9,325	8,781	9,477
Eagle.....	6,565	551	2,175	382	424	10,097	24,769	39,244	62,263
Fortymile.....	6,508	.....	.....	.....	19	6,527	2,980	4,342	4,169
Unalaska.....	4,403	77	50	24	.....	4,554	1,689	4,565	1,319
Valdez.....	2,001	358	20	41	77	2,497	1,640	945	681
Sitka.....	234	11	.....	11	2,185	2,441	2,418	2,300	5,444
Wrangel.....	535	43	1,210	88	59	1,935	1,229	1,064	1,284
St. Michael....	458	105	50	13	101	727	2,012	2,349	605
Seward.....	468	7	.....	3	7	485	213	.....	.....
Kodiak.....	203	.....	10	.....	7	220	167	204	481
Total.....	81,162	4,106	5,265	2,293	7,529	100,355	112,111	95,967	138,027

Recapitulation of customs business for the year ended December 31, 1907.

Port.	Vessels entered.		Vessels cleared.		Entries taken.	Vessels documented.	Total receipts.	Ex-penses.	Cost to collect \$1.
	Foreign.	Coast-wise.	Foreign.	Coast-wise.					
Nome.....	32	42	38	36	44	98	\$24,840	\$6,593	\$0.265
Unalaska.....	4	7	4	4	4	5	4,554	1,940	.426
Ketchikan.....	221	275	187	254	133	77	12,213	5,403	.442
Sitka.....	1	1	1	1	2	5	2,441	1,574	.645
Juneau.....	9	30	6	49	29	77	21,991	16,632	.756
Valdez.....	7	51	3	55	8	27	2,497	2,013	.806
Fortymile.....					140		6,527	5,861	.898
Eagle.....	54		46		318	10	10,097	9,806	.971
Skagway.....	1	4	4	4	791	6	11,828	11,824	1.000
Wrangell.....	10	14	12	5	159	42	1,935	2,052	1.060
Seward.....	1	5	2	2	6		485	2,133	4.398
St. Michael.....	1	14	2	16	3	24	727	5,199	7.151
Kodiak.....		2		1	1	7	220	1,647	7.486
Total.....	341	445	303	426	1,638	378	100,355	72,677	(a)

(a) Cost to collect \$1 in district, \$0.724.

APPENDIX I.

INCORPORATED TOWNS.

Name.	Date of incorporation.	Popula-tion.	Mayor.
Chena.....	1904	300	M. Harris.
Douglas.....	1902	1,400	M. J. O'Connor.
Eagle.....	1901	140	C. Ott.
Fairbanks.....	1903	5,000	F. W. Carter.
Juneau.....	1900	1,200	E. Valentine.
Ketchikan.....	1906	1,100	J. Pittinger.
Nome.....	1901	5,000	
Skagway.....	1906	1,000	C. Shes.
Treadwell.....	1901	800	J. H. Duckworth.
Valdez.....	1901	1,500	F. M. Brown.
Wrangell.....	1903	350	P. McCormack.

APPENDIX J.

TABLE SHOWING RATE OF WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

District.	Rate of wages.			Cost of living per day.
	Mechanics.	Miners.	Laborers.	
Fairbanks.....	\$15.00	\$7.50	\$7.00	\$2.50
Juneau.....	6.00	3.50	3.00	1.00
Ketchikan.....	6.00	3.50-4.00	3.00-3.50	1.00
Katalla.....			3.00	1.00
Nome.....	10.00	6.25	5.00	1.25
Cordova.....	6.00		3.00	1.00
Seward.....	6.00		2.75	1.00
Valdez.....	6.00	4.00-4.50	4.00	1.00

APPENDIX K.

LEGISLATION PASSED AT FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

COAL MINING.

AN ACT To encourage the development of coal deposits in the Territory of Alaska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons, their heirs or assigns, who have in good faith personally or by an attorney in fact made locations of coal land in the Territory of Alaska in their own interest, prior to November twelfth, nineteen hundred and six, or in accordance with circular of instructions issued by the Secretary of the Interior May sixteenth, nineteen hundred and seven, may consolidate their said claims or locations by including in a single claim, location, or purchase not to exceed two thousand five hundred and sixty acres of contiguous lands, not exceeding in length twice the width of the tract thus consolidated; and for this purpose such persons, their heirs or assigns, may form associations or corporations who may perfect entry of and acquire title to such lands in accordance with the other provisions of law under which said locations were originally made: *Provided*, That no corporation shall be permitted to consolidate its claims under this act unless seventy-five per centum of its stock shall be held by persons qualified to enter coal lands in Alaska.

SEC. 2. That the United States shall, at all times, have the preference right to purchase so much of the product of any mine or mines opened upon the lands sold under the provisions of this act as may be necessary for the use of the Army and Navy, and at such reasonable and remunerative price as may be fixed by the President; but the producers of any coal so purchased who may be dissatisfied with the price thus fixed shall have the right to prosecute suits against the United States in the Court of Claims for the recovery of any additional sum or sums they may claim as justly due upon such purchase.

SEC. 3. That if any of the lands or deposits purchased under the provisions of this act shall be owned, leased, trusted, possessed, or controlled by any device permanently, temporarily, directly, indirectly, tacitly, or in any manner whatsoever so that they form part of, or in any way effect any combination, or are in anywise controlled by any combination in the form of an unlawful trust, or form the subject of any contract or conspiracy in restraint of trade in the mining or selling of coal, or of any holding of such lands by any individual, partnership, association, corporation, mortgage, stock ownership, or control, in excess of two thousand five hundred and sixty acres in the district of Alaska, the title thereto shall be forfeited to the United States by proceedings instituted by the Attorney-General of the United States in the courts for that purpose.

SEC. 4. That every patent issued under this act shall expressly recite the terms and conditions prescribed in sections two and three hereof.

Approved, May 28, 1908.

GAME.

The act for the protection of game and the regulations of the Department of Agriculture are given in Appendix M.

APPENDIX L.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING NATIONAL FORESTS.

The regulations governing national forests are given below. These forests are in charge of the Forest Service and all communications should be addressed to that organization.

REGULATION 3a. Persons having valid claims under the public-land laws or legal titles to lands within national forests are free to occupy and enjoy their holdings, but must not interfere with the purposes for which the forests are created, and must not cut timber or make use of national forest land without a permit, except within the limits and for the actual development of their claims. Any other use is forbidden.

REGULATION 4. The supervisor may, within six months from the cancellation or abandonment of any claim to land in a national forest, permit the claimant to remove his improvements if such removal will not injure national forest interests.

REGULATION 5. Squatters who settled on national forest land before its withdrawal and who are awaiting survey to make entry have the same rights to occupy and enjoy their holdings as homestead entrymen, and may at their option await survey or apply for the examination of their lands under the act of June 11, 1906, with a view to opening them to homestead entry.

REGULATION 6. Permits are necessary for all occupancy, uses, operations, or enterprises of any kind within national forests, whether begun before or after the national forest was established, except: (a) Upon patented lands; (b) upon valid claims for purposes necessary to their actual development and consistent with their character; (c) upon rights of way amounting to easements for the purposes named in the grants; (d) prospecting for minerals, transient camping, hunting, fishing, and surveying for lawful projects.

REGULATION 7. Permits for the use of the national forests, unless otherwise specifically fixed by regulation, may be granted by the Forester for any term consistent with national forest interests. The Forester may also make a reasonable charge for any permit, right, or use.

REGULATION 8. Permits are not assignable, and abandonment in favor of another necessitates new application and permit. In case of abandonment and issuance of new permit, the original permittee may sell his improvements to the new permittee, and any payments made by him may apply on the new permit, in the discretion of the Forester.

REGULATION 9. Occupancy under permit secures no right or claim against the United States, either to the land or to any improvements upon it, beyond the uses conferred by the permit. Improvements made by the permittee, except fences, may not be removed except with the written consent of the supervisor.

REGULATION 10. The Forester and such officers as he may designate may issue, extend, or renew permits for special uses within national forests, with such conditions as to area, time, and requirements as they may deem best, and they may make reasonable charges for such permits. The Forester alone may revoke special-use permits.

REGULATION 11. National forest material may be taken without previous permit in serious emergencies for the protection of life or property, provided a permit for the material so used and for the special use involved is secured at the earliest opportunity.

REGULATION 12. No permit is necessary for the construction of wagon roads by States or counties over national forest lands. Forest officers will confer and cooperate with the authorities in charge of the construction of such roads as to the disposal of refuse and other safeguards to prevent injury to the national forests. With this exception, permits are necessary for the construction of all wagon roads over national forest lands. Trails may be constructed over national forest lands with the consent and under the supervision of a forest officer. Permission to construct roads and trails over national forest lands will not give any right to exclusive use, or to charge toll, or against future disposal of the land by the United States.

REGULATION 13. The supervisor may, in his discretion, permit to any road district, county, person, or corporation the free use of timber, stone, sand, gravel, and other national forest products for the construction, maintenance, or repair of roads or trails within national forests, without prejudice to any free-use application they may make in the same year for material for other purposes, when such roads or trails are of sufficient public benefit to justify the free use.

REGULATION 14. Applicants for wagon-road or trail construction who are not entitled under Regulation 12 to free-use permit must pay for all merchantable timber cut or destroyed within the right of way, under timber-settlement regulations; or, if national forest timber outside the right of way is required for construction or repair, under timber-sale regulations.

REGULATION 15. A county road established prior to the creation of a national forest may be changed, widened, or repaired by the county authorities without permit, if the operations are within the right of way fixed for such roads by the state law.

REGULATION 16. Applications for special-use permits for commercial power plants shall consist of maps in duplicate, on tracing linen, showing the project as surveyed, and field notes in duplicate. Both maps and field notes must be verified by the surveyor's certificate under oath. If the use of water is involved, the applications must be accompanied by certified evidence, in duplicate, of water right or appropriation under the local laws. All such applications by corporations must be accompanied by duly certified copies of the companies' articles of incorporation, in duplicate, unless such evidence has already been filed with the Forester.

REGULATION 17. If any person shall make a false surveyor's certificate under Regulation 16, the Forester will order that no map or field notes made by such person shall be received or filed.

REGULATION 18. If an applicant shall offer or file any map or field notes bearing a false surveyor's certificate or oath, knowing the same to be false, the Forester will order that no application shall be received from, and no sale, permit, or use shall be granted to, such applicant while the order stands.

REGULATION 19. The following acts within national forests are hereby forbidden:

(a) Squatting upon land within a forest, or making settlement, except in accordance with the act of June 11, 1906.

(b) Building roads, trails, railways, or tramways, and constructing ditches, dams, canals, pipe lines, flumes, tunnels, or reservoirs without a permit, or in violation of the terms of a permit, except as otherwise allowed by law, and except upon patented land, or upon a valid claim when necessary for the actual development of such claim consistent with the purposes for which it was initiated.

(c) Erecting or conducting telephone, telegraph, or power lines, hotels, stores, saw-mills, power plants, or other structures, or manufacturing or business enterprises, or carrying on any kind of work, except as allowed by law and national forest regulations, and except upon patented land or upon a valid claim for the actual development of such claim, consistent with the purposes for which it was initiated.

REGULATION 20. Whenever a right of way under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior is located upon a national forest, the Forester may, in his discretion, before making recommendation that it be approved, require the applicant to execute such stipulation and bond as he may deem necessary for the protection of national forest interests.

REGULATION 21. The Forester may, with as little expense to the Government as possible, dispose of any timber upon the national forests, by sale or otherwise, when such disposal is actually necessary to protect the forests from ravages or destruction, or when the timber is necessary for use in improvements to the national forests or in experiments conducted by the Forest Service.

REGULATION 22. Free-use permits may be granted to settlers, farmers, prospectors, or similar persons who may not reasonably be required to purchase, and who have not on their own lands or claims, or on lands controlled by them, a sufficient or practically accessible supply of material suitable for the purposes named in the law. They may also be granted to school and road districts, churches, or cooperative organizations of settlers desiring to construct roads, ditches, reservoirs, or similar improvements for mutual or public benefit. Free use of material to be used in any business will be refused, as, for example, to sawmill proprietors, owners of large establishments or commercial enterprises, companies, and corporations. No trespasser is entitled to free use. Green saw timber will not be granted to any applicant who does not do his own logging, unless he is physically incapacitated. Exceptions, however, may be made in unusual cases in the judgment of the supervisor. On forests where a limited supply requires it, the free use of all saw timber may be refused. Necessary cutting of timber in surveying for lawful projects may be done without permit. Unnecessary cutting is trespass.

REGULATION 23. No applicant will be given more than two free-use permits in one year, nor may the aggregate amount of material granted in the two permits exceed \$20 in value, except in cases of great or unusual need, or in the case of school districts, churches, and noncommercial cooperative organizations, when the supervisor may, in his discretion, extend the amount to any value not exceeding \$100. Free-use permits aggregating over \$100 in value may be granted only by the Forester. The duration of any permit will be fixed by the issuing officer, but all permits must terminate on or before June 30 of each year.

If the permittee fails to remove timber within the time stated in the permit, the forest officer may grant the timber to another applicant. A permit will not be renewed to an applicant who has failed to use it, until the tract has been open to application by others for thirty days. In cases of unusual emergency, however, it may be extended by the supervisor, or, if for \$20 or less, by a ranger authorized to grant free use.

REGULATION 24. All forest officers whom the supervisor may designate are authorized to grant free-use permits up to \$20 in value under these regulations, and to make such restrictions as to quality, kind, amount, location, and removal as they deem necessary to protect the national forests. It is their duty to furnish cheerful assistance to applicants, to act promptly upon all applications, and, in general, to follow as liberal a policy in the matter of free use as the interests of the national forests and the proper performance of their other work will allow.

No free-use material, except the small quantities actually needed by transients, may be taken without a permit. Free use can never be granted verbally.

REGULATION 25. Free use may be granted for consumption outside the State in which the national forest is located, except from the Black Hills National Forest in South Dakota.

REGULATION 26. All free-use material may be sawed, and all except green timber may be cut for the permittee by an agent, but the work so done must not be paid for by a share of the material. When a permittee is physically incapable of doing the work he may hire an agent to cut any green or dead timber, but he can not pay him by sharing the material.

REGULATION 27. The Forester is authorized to permit, under such conditions as he may deem necessary, the free use of earth, stone, and timber from the national forests by the Reclamation Service in the construction of works under the national irrigation law. If the amount needed is not greater than that which the supervisor is authorized to sell, the permit may be approved by the supervisor.

REGULATION 28. No timber or other forest products received under a free-use permit shall be sold until the permittee has made a regular application for the purchase of the material and has paid the purchase price.

REGULATION 29. When a right of way or other special use is granted within a national forest, the Forester or the supervisor who approves the permit may, in his discretion, without advertisement, fix the price and require payment for all timber cut or destroyed on national forest land occupied or cleared in direct connection with the enjoyment of the right of way or special use.

REGULATION 30. All forest officers whom the supervisor may designate are authorized to sell dead and green timber not exceeding \$50 in value. All supervisors are authorized to sell green and dead timber not exceeding \$100 in value. The Forester is authorized to make timber sales for larger amounts and to delegate this authority in special cases.

REGULATION 31. The supervisor may in his discretion require that a deposit be made with the fiscal agent before examination of or report on any application to purchase timber.

REGULATION 32. No timber shall be cut under any timber-sale contract unless it has been paid for. If in any sale the timber available does not reach the amount estimated and paid for, the necessary refund will be made, provided the purchaser has complied with the terms of the sale.

REGULATION 33. In any sale the timber may be paid for in one or more payments, as agreed. In sales of \$100 or less the partial payments must not exceed three.

REGULATION 34. The period allowed for the removal of timber, which in no case will exceed five years, must be fixed in the agreement, and in sales in which a period of two or more years is allowed for the removal of the timber the minimum amount to be removed each year must be specified, except in unusual cases. If at the expiration of the period named in the contract the purchaser has not removed all the timber, he forfeits all right to any timber not yet removed and to his purchase money; but if his failure to comply with the restriction was unavoidable, the Forester may, in his discretion, extend the limit to prevent hardship.

Supervisors may extend the time allowed for the cutting and removal of timber in sales of class A and class B. In any sale, unless it is otherwise specified in the contract, they may allow the postponement of brush piling when snow makes it impracticable. The supervisor may require the purchaser to give bond to comply with the terms of the application for such postponement. Extension of time in a class C sale may be granted only by the Forester or such officers as he may designate.

REGULATION 35. Timber cut from any national forest may be sold in any market anywhere; except that from the Black Hills National Forest in South Dakota dead and insect-infested timber only may be exported from that State.

REGULATION 36. In class A and class B sales bonds will be required only in exceptional cases. In class C sales in which the value of timber involved is less than \$3,000, bonds will not be required unless definitely recommended by the supervisor. In all sales for amounts of \$3,000 or more bonds will be required, except in special cases. The responsibility of the sureties must be established by the supervisor and reported upon in all bonds requiring the approval of the Forester. Supervisors may approve any bonds in sales of class A and class B.

REGULATION 37. No timber cut under any contract shall be removed from the place selected for scaling, measuring, or counting until it has been scaled, measured, or counted and stamped by the forest officer.

No person, except a forest officer, shall stamp any timber belonging to the Government upon a national forest with the regulation marking ax or with any instrument having a similar design.

No live tree shall be cut under any contract until marked or otherwise designated by a forest officer.

No trees within the limits of a national forest, or upon any unpatented claim within a national forest, shall be cut, girdled, or otherwise killed or destroyed, except under permit or where otherwise allowed by law.

REGULATION 38. The willful removal of any timber which has been unlawfully cut, either previously or subsequently to the creation of the national forest, is prohibited.

REGULATION 39. In sales above \$500, allotments, at the highest price offered, may be made to several bidders to prevent monopoly.

REGULATION 40. After any timber has been advertised, the Forester and such officers as he may designate may dispose of it at private sale, without further advertisement, at prices not lower than those named in the advertisement:

(a) If the timber has been advertised, but not sold.

(b) If the purchaser fails to complete his contract.

Timber may also be disposed of at private sale if the law does not require that it be advertised.

REGULATION 41. The Forester and such officers as he may designate may permit the cutting and removal of timber in advance of the award in an advertised sale, when the applicant has made a deposit covering the value of the timber to be cut and removed, and has agreed to pay for all timber actually cut under the privilege of advance cutting at the rate of the highest price bid, or, if no bids are received, at the rate named in the advertisement.

REGULATION 42. Trails on national forest lands in Alaska may be constructed, extended, or repaired without permit. Wagon roads may be constructed, widened, extended, or repaired when needed, but permit must first be obtained from the supervisor. Permits will not give any right to the exclusive use, or to charge toll, or against future disposal of the land by the United States.

REGULATION 43. When a right of way or other special use is granted within a national forest in Alaska, the supervisor may, without charge, allow the cutting of timber when this is necessary for the proper enjoyment of the special use. (See Reg. 29.)

REGULATION 44. Without permit, and free of charge, settlers, farmers, prospectors, fishermen, or similar persons residing within or adjacent to national forests in Alaska are granted the privilege of taking green or dry timber from the forests, and driftwood, afloat or on the beaches, for their own personal use, but not for sale; provided that the amount of material so taken shall not in any one year exceed 20,000 feet board measure, or 25 cords of wood; and provided further, that the persons enjoying this privilege will, on demand, forward to the supervisor a statement of the quantity of material so taken and a description of the location from which it was removed.

REGULATION 45. Whenever any live-stock association whose membership includes a majority of the owners of any class of live stock using a national forest or portion thereof shall appoint a committee, an agreement on the part of which shall be binding upon the association, such committee, upon application to the Forester, may be recognized as an advisory board for the association, and shall then be entitled to receive notice of proposed action and have an opportunity to be heard by the local forest officer in reference to increase or decrease in the number of stock to be allowed for any year, the division of the range between different classes of stock or their owners, or the adoption of special rules to meet local conditions.

REGULATION 46. The Secretary of Agriculture will prescribe each year the number of stock to be allowed in each national forest. The period during which grazing will be allowed and the grazing fees to be charged will be determined by the Forester. The supervisor will issue grazing permits in accordance with the instructions of the Forester. In the allotment of grazing permits the regular occupants of the range who own and reside upon improved ranch property in or near the national forests will be given first consideration, but will be limited to a number which will not exclude regular occupants who reside or whose stock are wintered at a greater distance from the national forests.

REGULATION 47. National forests in which grazing is allowed will be divided into districts approved by the Forester, who will determine the kind of stock to be grazed in each district. The supervisor will make such range divisions among applicants for the grazing permits as appear most equitable and for the best interest of the national forest and its users. When required for the protection of camping places, lakes and streams, roads and trails, etc., or of areas which are to be reforested, the supervisor may exclude stock from specified areas for such periods of time as is necessary. Stock will be excluded from areas where they will destroy young growth or will prevent reproduction.

REGULATION 48. All persons must secure permits before grazing any stock in a national forest, except for the few head in actual use by prospectors, campers, and travelers, or saddle, pack, and work animals actually used in caring for stock grazed under permit or in connection with timber sales or improvement work on the national forests, and milk or work animals not exceeding a total of ten head owned and in use by bona fide settlers residing in or near a national forest, which require no permit.

REGULATION 49. The grazing upon or driving across any national forest of any live stock without a permit, except saddle, milch, or work animals exempted from permit by the preceding regulation, is prohibited under the penalty imposed by the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 11).

REGULATION 50. Permits will be granted only for the exclusive use and benefit of the owners of the stock, and will be forfeited if sold or transferred in any manner or for any consideration. Speculation in the use of grazing permits will not be allowed, and permits will be refused or canceled for intentional false statement of the number of stock owned.

REGULATION 51. The supervisor will set and give public notice of a date each year on or before which all applications for grazing permits must be presented to him. Permits may be refused to persons who do not file their applications within the required limit, unless satisfactory reasons are given.

REGULATION 52. Grazing applications must not cover more stock than the applicant desires to graze in the national forest, and must show the marks and brands of the stock, the portion of the national forest or district in which pasture is desired, and the grazing period.

REGULATION 53. Whenever there is a dispute between grazing applicants for the same area, the supervisor will notify them to appear before him at a stated time and place, to make a statement of their claims. After all evidence has been presented the supervisor will decide who shall be granted permits, and will forthwith notify each party to the dispute of his decision and his reasons therefor, which will be final unless written notice of appeal to the Forester is given him within ten days thereafter. Appeal will avail only in case of error.

REGULATION 54. Persons owning cattle and horses which regularly graze on ranges located along the boundary line and only partially included within a national forest may be granted permits for such portion of their stock as the circumstances appear to justify, but may be required to herd or so handle their stock as to prevent trespassing by that portion for which a permit is not granted, and to sign a supplemental agreement to that effect.

REGULATION 55. A reasonable fee will be charged for grazing all classes of live stock on national forests. The prices will be as follows, depending upon the advantages and locality of the forest: From twenty (20) to fifty (50) cents per head for cattle and horses for the summer grazing season, and from thirty-five (35) to seventy-five (75) cents per head for the entire year; from ten (10) to twenty (20) cents per head for hogs for the summer grazing season, and from twenty (20) to forty (40) cents per head for the entire year; from five (5) to twelve (12) cents per head for sheep and goats for the summer grazing season, and from ten (10) to twenty (20) cents per head for the entire year. An extra charge of two (2) cents per head will be made for sheep or goats which are allowed to enter the national forests for the purpose of lambing or kidding. All stock six months old and over at the time of entering will be counted as grown stock.

REGULATION 56. All grazing fees are payable for each year strictly in advance. When an applicant for a grazing permit is notified by the supervisor that his application has been approved, he will remit the amount due for grazing fees to the fiscal agent, Forest Service, Washington, D. C., and upon return of the certificate to the supervisor a permit will be issued allowing the stock to enter the forest and remain during the period specified.

Persons who fail to pay the grazing fee thirty days before the beginning of the grazing period must notify the supervisor and give satisfactory reasons, or they may be denied a grazing permit the following season.

REGULATION 57. The fees paid on account of a grazing permit which has been duly issued will not be refunded for nonuse of the permit, except when, in the opinion of the Forester, the applicant is prevented from using the range by circumstances over which he has no control.

REGULATION 58. When an owner who has a permit is ready to drive in his stock, he must notify the nearest forest officer, by mail or otherwise, stating the number to be driven in. If called upon to do so, he must provide for having his stock counted before entering the national forest, or at any time afterwards when the number of stock appears to be greater than the number covered by permit. Whenever stock is removed before the expiration of the permit, it can be replaced by other stock to fill out the number covered by permit if the nearest forest officer is notified of such action at once. The owners of stock which is kept under herd upon the national forests will be furnished with cards for the identification of their herders by forest officers.

REGULATION 59. Each person or group of persons granted grazing permits will be required to repair all damage to roads or trails caused by the presence of their stock in any portion of a national forest, and to build any new roads or trails found necessary

for the proper handling of the stock. They will also be required to fence any spring or seep which is being damaged by tramping, and, if necessary, pipe the water into troughs for watering stock. Such troughs must be open for public use.

REGULATION 60. Sheep and goats must not be bedded more than six nights in succession in the same place, except when bedding bands of ewes during lambing season, and must not be bedded within 300 yards of any running stream or living spring, except in rare cases where this restriction is clearly impracticable.

REGULATION 61. The carcasses of all animals which die in the close vicinity of any water must be removed immediately, and buried or burned.

REGULATION 62. Whenever the forest officers require it, all stock grazed under permit must be salted regularly at such places and in such manner as they may designate.

REGULATION 63. All persons holding grazing permits are required to extinguish camp fires started by them or their employees before leaving the vicinity thereof, and to aid in extinguishing all forest fires within the division or district of the national forest in which they are grazing stock.

REGULATION 64. Whenever an injury is being done the national forest by reason of improper handling of the stock, the owner must comply with the orders of the forest officers or the permit will be canceled and the stock removed.

REGULATION 65. Persons who own, or who have leased from the owners, land within the exterior limits of any national forest which they desire to use for grazing purposes will be allowed to cross the forest lands free of charge with their stock to reach such private holdings, but when the stock will be grazed on national forest land en route they must make application to the supervisor for a permit to cross. The application must be accompanied by a personal certificate of title showing the description and ownership of the land, and, if leased from an owner, a copy of the lease, and must state the number of stock to be taken in, the length of time required to cross the national forest land, the route over which the stock is to be driven, the period during which the stock will remain upon the private land, and how much stock the owned or leased land will pasture during the period specified.

When the private land is unfenced a special clause may be inserted in the agreement waiving the right to the exclusive use of the private land and allowing it to remain open to other stock grazed under permit, in consideration of which a permit will be issued, free of charge, allowing the stock to be grazed at large upon the national forest, but the grazing fee must be paid on all stock over the estimated grazing capacity of the private lands.

REGULATION 66. Persons wishing to drive stock across any part of a national forest must make application to the supervisor or other forest officers, either by letter or on the regular grazing application form, for a permit to graze stock en route, and must have a permit from the supervisor, or such other forest officer as he may designate, before entering the national forest. The application must state the number of stock to be driven, the date of starting, and period required for passage. Grazing must be confined to the limits and along the route designated by the forest officers, and will only be allowed for the period actually necessary for stock to cross the national forest.

Permits will not be required for driving small bands of stock along public highways, or when the stock will not be grazed upon national forest lands en route.

REGULATION 67. The construction and maintenance of drift or division fences will be allowed when they will be a benefit to the national forest or its administration and will not interfere with the use of the range by all who are equitably entitled to share in the grazing.

REGULATION 68: The construction of corrals upon national forest lands covering an area of not more than one (1) acre, to be used in connection with the proper handling of live stock which is permitted to graze thereon, will be allowed without charge wherever in the judgment of the forest officers such corrals are necessary and will not be detrimental to the proper care of the forest.

REGULATION 69. The construction of inclosures upon national forest lands containing not more than three hundred and twenty (320) acres will be allowed, when such inclosures are necessary for the proper handling of the stock allowed to graze upon the forests, under a special permit, for which an annual rental of not less than four (4) cents per acre will be charged in addition to the regular grazing fee. The fencing up of watering places for the purpose of controlling adjoining range will not be allowed, and in fencing pastures provision must be made to allow free access to water by any stock grazing under permit. The application must be made in the same manner as for other special uses.

REGULATION 70. Stock-watering tanks may be constructed upon the national forests under special-use permits, which will be issued free of charge to persons holding grazing

permits when the use is noncommercial, and inclosures of not more than 40 acres may be allowed in connection therewith when necessary for the protection of the range, at an annual rental of not less than \$2.

REGULATION 71. The erection or maintenance of any fence or inclosure upon any national forest without a permit is prohibited, except upon patented land or upon a valid claim when necessary for the actual development of such claim consistent with the purposes for which it was initiated.

REGULATION 72. Wild grass upon national forests may be cut for hay under permits issued by supervisors. A charge will be made of not less than twenty (20) cents per acre. Application should be made upon Form 832 to the supervisor, directly or through a ranger, stating the area of the tract desired and the price offered.

REGULATION 73. All stock which is grazed under permit in or allowed to cross any national forest will be required to conform to the quarantine regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and all live-stock laws of the State or Territory in which the national forest is located.

REGULATION 74. All forest officers will cooperate with state or territorial officials, so far as they can without undue interference with their regular forest work, to enforce local laws for the protection of game and stock. When authorized to do so by the proper state officers, they will, without additional pay, except bounties and fees offered by associations and States, act as game wardens with full power to enforce the local laws. If not so authorized, they will promptly inform the state officials of all violations discovered.

REGULATION 75. The fiscal agent, Forest Service, Washington, D. C., is authorized to receive all payments to the Forest Service. The special fiscal agent, Ketchikan, Alaska, is authorized to receive payments on account of transactions in Alaska. All other forest officers are prohibited from receiving any payments. Payments must be by postal or express money orders or national-bank drafts on New York City, drawn payable to the Treasurer of the United States, but forwarded to the fiscal agent, accompanied by printed-form letters of transmittal (Form 861), which will be furnished the payor by the forest officers. The letter of transmittal must designate the transaction on account of which the payment is made, and must be signed by the payor and the forest officer conducting the transaction. A duplicate of the form letter of transmittal, signed only by the forest officer, for all payments except grazing fees, must at the same time be sent to the Forester.

REGULATION 76. Claims for refund of payments made on the Forest Service must be addressed to the supervisor, who will forward them to the Forester with his recommendations. If the Forester approves the claim, the amount found not due the United States will be refunded by the fiscal agent upon presentation of a voucher prepared in accordance with the fiscal regulations and approved by the Forester.

REGULATION 77. The Forester and such officers as he may designate may demand and approve such bonds, require such stipulations, and approve and execute such leases and other contracts as are required or permitted by law or these regulations, or as the Secretary of Agriculture is required or permitted to demand, approve, require, or execute in matters affecting the Forest Service and the national forests.

REGULATION 78. The willful setting on fire, or causing to be set on fire, of any timber, brush, or grass, or leaving or suffering any fire to burn unattended near any timber or other inflammable material in a national forest is prohibited.

REGULATION 79. Camp fires must not be larger than necessary; must not be built in leaves, rotten wood, or other places where they are likely to spread, or against large or hollow logs, where it is difficult to be sure when they are completely out. In windy weather and in dangerous places camp fires must be confined to holes, or all vegetable matter must be cleared from the ground around them. A fire must never be left, even for a short absence, before it is completely extinguished.

REGULATION 80. Lumbermen, settlers, miners, prospectors, and other persons using the national forests are cautioned against making dangerous slashings, and must not fire them in very dry weather. If it is necessary to burn slashings, ample notice must always be given the nearest forest officer before burning, so that he may take steps to reduce the danger. If notice is not given, or if the ranger's instructions are not followed, the person responsible for the burning will be held strictly accountable for all damage to the forest, and will be liable, in aggravated cases, to criminal prosecution.

REGULATION 81. The following acts within national forests are forbidden:

(a) Willful destruction of or damage to any property belonging to or used by the United States for national forest purposes.

(b) The willful tearing down or defacing of any notice of the Forest Service.

APPENDIX M.

THE ALASKA GAME LAW AND REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, 1908.

The first comprehensive law for the protection of game in Alaska was the act of June 2, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 327). Under this act regulations were promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture to take effect October 1, 1903, imposing local restrictions for the protection of caribou and walrus, modifying the seasons for waterfowl in certain localities, and prescribing rules for the shipment of trophies, specimens for scientific purposes, and live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation. In 1904 the regulations were amended by establishing three game districts, modifying the seasons for certain kinds of game, and prohibiting the use of dogs in hunting deer, moose, or caribou.

THE NEW LAW.

The Sixtieth Congress made important amendments to the original law. Under the new law (Stat. 60th Congress, 102), approved May 11, 1908, Alaska is divided at latitude 62° into two game districts, with special seasons for each district; caribou on the Kenai peninsula are protected until 1912; nonresidents hunting big game other than deer or goats, and residents desiring to export heads or hides of big game from Alaska are required to obtain licenses; authorization is also given for the employment of wardens and registration of guides. All matters relating to the issue of licenses, employment of wardens, and the registration of guides are placed in charge of the governor of Alaska. Hereafter all correspondence on these subjects or concerning the shipment of heads or trophies should be addressed to the governor of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska. The Department of Agriculture will continue as heretofore to issue permits for the collection and shipment of specimens for scientific purposes and for live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation. Correspondence relating to these matters should be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The law as now amended reads as follows:

TEXT OF THE ACT.

[Stat. 60th Congress, 102.]

AN ACT To amend an act entitled "An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, nineteen hundred and two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act entitled "An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June seventh, nineteen hundred and two, be amended to read as follows:

"From and after the passage of this act the wanton destruction of wild game animals or wild birds, except eagles, ravens, and cormorants, the destruction of nests and eggs of such birds, or the killing of any wild birds, other than game birds, except eagles, for the purposes of selling the same or the skins or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, is hereby prohibited.

"*Game defined.*—The term 'game animals' shall include deer, moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goats, brown bear, sea lions, and walrus. The term 'game birds' shall include waterfowl, commonly known as ducks, geese, brant, and swans; shore birds, commonly known as plover, snipe, and curlew, and the several species of grouse and ptarmigan.

"*Exemptions.*—Nothing in this act shall affect any law now in force in Alaska relating to the fur seal, sea otter, or any fur-bearing animal or prevent the killing of any game animal or bird for food or clothing at any time by natives, or by miners or explorers, when in need of food; but the game animals or birds so killed during close season shall not be shipped or sold.

"*Sec. 2. Season.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person in Alaska to kill any wild game animals or birds, except during the season hereinafter provided: North of latitude sixty-two degrees, brown bear may be killed at any time; moose, caribou, sheep, walrus, and sea lions from August first to December tenth, both inclusive; south of latitude sixty-two degrees, moose, caribou, and mountain sheep from August twentieth to December thirty-first, both inclusive; brown bear from October first to July first, both inclusive; deer and mountain goats from April first to February first, both inclusive; grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, and waterfowl from September first to March first, both inclusive: *Provided,* That no caribou shall be killed on the Kenai

peninsula before August twentieth, nineteen hundred and twelve: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the preservation of game animals or birds, to make and publish rules and regulations prohibiting the sale of any game in any locality modifying the close seasons hereinbefore established, providing different close seasons for different parts of Alaska, placing further restrictions and limitations on the killing of such animals or birds in any given locality, or prohibiting killing entirely for a period not exceeding two years in such locality.

"SEC. 3. *Number*.—That it shall be unlawful for any person to kill any female or yearling moose or for any one person to kill in any one year more than the number specified of each of the following animals: Two moose, one walrus or sea lion, three caribou, three mountain sheep, three brown bear, or to kill or have in his possession in any one day more than twenty-five grouse or ptarmigan or twenty-five shore birds or waterfowl.

"*Guns and boats*.—That it shall be unlawful for any person at any time to hunt with dogs any of the game animals specified in this act; to use a shotgun larger than number ten gauge, or any gun other than that which can be fired from the shoulder; or to use steam launches or any boats other than those propelled by oars or paddles in the pursuit of game animals or birds.

"SEC. 4. *Sale*.—That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons at any time to sell or offer for sale any hides, skins, or heads of any game animals or game birds in Alaska, or to sell, offer for sale, or purchase, or offer to purchase, any game animals or game birds, or parts thereof, during the time when the killing of such animals or birds is prohibited: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for dealers having in possession game animals or game birds legally killed during the open season to dispose of the same within fifteen days after the close of said season.

"SEC. 5. *Licenses*.—That it shall be unlawful for any nonresident of Alaska to hunt any of the game animals protected by this act, except deer and goats, without first obtaining a hunting license, or to hunt on the Kenai peninsula without a registered guide, and such license shall not be transferable and shall be valid only during the calendar year in which issued. Each applicant shall pay a fee of one hundred dollars for such license, unless he be a citizen of the United States, in which case he shall pay a fee of fifty dollars. Each license shall be accompanied by coupons authorizing the shipment of two moose if killed north of latitude sixty-two degrees, four deer, three caribou, three mountain sheep, three goats, and three brown bear, or any part of said animals, but no more of any one kind.

"A resident of Alaska desiring to export heads or trophies of any of the game animals mentioned in this act shall first obtain a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of forty dollars, permitting the shipment of heads of trophies of one moose, if killed north of latitude sixty-two degrees, four deer, two caribou, two sheep, two goats, and two brown bear, but no more of any one kind; or a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of ten dollars, permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of caribou or sheep; or a shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of five dollars, permitting the shipment of a single head or trophy of any goat, deer, or brown bear. Any person wishing to ship moose killed south of latitude sixty-two degrees must first obtain a special shipping license, for which he shall pay a fee of one hundred and fifty dollars, permitting the shipment of one moose, or any part thereof. Not more than one general license and two special moose licenses shall be issued to any one person in one year: *Provided*, That before any trophy shall be shipped from Alaska under the provisions of this act the person desiring to make such shipment shall first make and file with the customs office at the port where such shipment is to be made an affidavit to the effect that he has not violated any of the provisions of this act; that the trophy which he desires to ship has not been bought or purchased and has not been sold and is not being shipped for the purpose of being sold, and that he is the owner of the trophy which he desires to ship, and if the trophy is that of moose, whether the animal from which it was taken was killed north or south of latitude sixty-two degrees: *Provided further*, That any resident of Alaska prior to September first, nineteen hundred and eight, may without permit or license ship any head or trophy of any of the game animals herein mentioned upon filing an affidavit with the customs office at the port where such shipment is to be made that the animal from which said head or trophy was taken was killed prior to the passage of this act. Any affidavit required by the provisions of this act may be subscribed and sworn to before any customs officer or before any officer competent to administer an oath.

"The governor of Alaska is hereby authorized to issue licenses for hunting and shipping big game. On issuing a license he shall require the applicant to state whether the heads or trophies to be obtained or shipped under said license will pass through the ports of entry at Seattle, Washington, Portland, Oregon, or San Francisco, California,

and he shall forthwith notify the collector of customs at the proper port of entry as to the name of the holder of the license and the name and address of the consignee. All proceeds from licenses, except one dollar from each fee, which shall be retained by the clerk issuing the license to cover the cost of printing and issue, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts; the amount necessary for the enforcement of this act shall be estimated for annually by the Agricultural Department and appropriated for including the employment and salaries to be paid to game wardens herein authorized. And the governor shall annually make a detailed and itemized report to the Secretary of Agriculture, in which he shall state the number and kind of licenses issued, the money received, which report shall also include a full statement of all trophies exported and all animals and birds exported for any purpose.

"And the governor of Alaska is further authorized to employ game wardens, to make regulations for the registration and employment of guides, and fix the rates for licensing guides and rates of compensation for guiding. Every person applying for a guide license shall, at the time of making such application, make and file with the person issuing such license an affidavit to the effect that he will obey all the conditions of this act and of the regulations thereunder, that he will not violate any of the game laws or regulations of Alaska, and that he will report all violations of such laws and regulations that come to his knowledge. Any American citizen or native of Alaska of good character, upon compliance with the requirements of this act, shall be entitled to a guide license. Any guide who shall fail or refuse to report any violation of this act, or who shall himself violate any of the provisions of this act, shall have his license revoked, and in addition shall be liable to the penalty provided in section seven of this act, and shall be ineligible to act as guide for a period of five years from the date of conviction.

"Sec. 6. That it shall be unlawful for any persons, firm, or corporation, or their officers or agents, to deliver to any common carrier, or for the owner, agent, or master of any vessel, or for any other person, to receive for shipment or have in possession with intent to ship out of Alaska, any wild birds, except eagles, or parts thereof, or any heads, hides, or carcasses of brown bear, caribou, deer, moose, mountain sheep, or mountain goats, or parts thereof, unless said heads, hides, or carcasses are accompanied by the required license or coupon and by a copy of the affidavit required by section five of this act: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the collection of specimens for scientific purposes, the capture or shipment of live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation, or the export from Alaska of specimens under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture, and under such restrictions and limitations as he may prescribe and publish.

"It shall be the duty of the collector of customs at Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco to keep strict account of all consignments of game animals received from Alaska, and no consignment of game shall be entered until due notice thereof has been received from the governor of Alaska or the Secretary of Agriculture, and found to agree with the name and address on the shipment. In case consignments arrive without licenses they shall be detained for sixty days, and if a license be not then produced said consignments shall be forfeited to the United States and shall be delivered by the collector of customs to the United States marshal of the district for such disposition as the court may direct.

"Sec. 7. *Penalties.*—That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit to the United States all game or birds in his possession, and all guns, traps, nets, or boats used in killing or capturing said game or birds, and shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars or imprisonment not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. Any person making any false or untrue statements in any affidavit required by this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit to the United States all trophies in his possession, and shall be punished by a fine in any sum not more than two hundred dollars or imprisonment not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

"*Enforcement.*—It is hereby made the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals, collectors or deputy collectors of customs, all officers of revenue cutters, and all game wardens to assist in the enforcement of this act. Any marshal, deputy marshal, or warden in or out of Alaska may arrest without warrant any person found violating any of the provisions of this act or any of the regulations herein provided, and may seize any game, birds, or hides, and any traps, nets, guns, boats, or other paraphernalia used in the capture of such game or birds and found in the possession of said person in or out of Alaska, and any collector or deputy collector of customs, or warden, or licensed guide, or any person authorized in writing by a marshal shall have the power above provided to arrest persons found violating this act or said regulations, and seize said property without warrant to keep and deliver the same to a marshal or a deputy marshal. It

shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon request of the governor or Secretary of Agriculture, to aid in carrying out the provisions of this act.

"Sec. 8. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

Approved, May 11, 1908.

REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

In accordance with the proviso in section 6 of the foregoing act, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe restrictions and limitations governing the collection and shipment of specimens for scientific purposes, and of live animals and birds for exhibition or propagation, the following regulations are hereby prescribed to take effect October 1, 1908:

1. *Permits.*—Hereafter the Department of Agriculture will not issue permits for the shipment of trophies, including heads or hides of game animals, since the new law requires that such trophies be shipped under regular hunting or shipping licenses issued by the governor of Alaska. Persons desiring to collect specimens of mammals, birds, nests, or eggs in Alaska for scientific purposes must satisfy the department that the specimens are intended for such purposes before permits will be issued, and must forward with the permit, to the collector of customs at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco, a list showing the number of each kind of game collected under said permit before the specimens will be released from the custom-house. If several shipments are made under one permit the permit should accompany the first consignment and a list of the game contained in each shipment mailed to the collector of customs at the time of such shipment. Permits will be issued only to regular representatives of public museums, or, under exceptional circumstances, to persons who are known to be making special investigations.

Persons desiring to ship live animals or birds should obtain permits sufficiently in advance of shipment to avoid any delay when the consignments reach the custom-house.

Applicants should be careful to state in each case the region where specimens are to be collected and the probable port and date of shipment. All permits will expire on December 31 of the year of issue, but consignments actually shipped before such expiration may be admitted upon arrival at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco.

2. *Specimens for scientific purposes.*—Packages containing specimens for scientific purposes offered for shipment must be marked "Specimens for scientific purposes," or words to like effect, and must bear the shipper's name and address. Inattention to these details will render packages subject to examination and detention by officers of the customs. Packages of specimens addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, the Smithsonian Institution, or the United States National Museum, if properly marked, may be shipped without permit and without examination. Packages addressed to individuals, whether officers of executive departments or not, must be accompanied by permit.

3. *Live animals and birds.*—Live animals or birds for exhibition or propagation may be captured in close season under permit only, and shipments must be accompanied by permits except as stated in Regulation 4. Consignments offered for shipment without permit will not be refused transportation, but may be forwarded to Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco and held there at owner's risk and expense until permits are obtained.

4. *Parks excepted.*—Live animals (not exceeding 10 in one consignment) and live birds (not exceeding 25 in one consignment) may be shipped without permit to the following public zoological parks, if shipped directly to said parks and not to some agent:

Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

Lincoln Park, Chicago.

Menagerie of Central Park, New York.

National Zoological Park, Washington.

New York Zoological Society, New York City.

Zoological Society, Philadelphia.

Consignments for these parks which exceed the above-mentioned limits must be accompanied by regular permits in all cases.

5. *Reserved rights of department.*—The department expressly reserves the right to examine at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco any or all specimens, live game animals, or game birds from Alaska, whether shipped as personal baggage or otherwise; to detain, if necessary, at said ports any consignment of game animals or birds or any part thereof not forwarded in conformity with these regulations, and to require the return of the same either to original port of shipment or their delivery to the United

States marahal for disposition in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the act. Owners and masters of vessels will accept all consignments subject to these conditions. In case of return, all expenses of reshipment will be paid by the vessel transporting the goods from Alaska; and the master of said vessel must file at Seattle, Portland, or San Francisco a customs receipt for all goods returned to Alaska.

6. *Examination of shipments.*—Specimens of live animals and birds arriving at Seattle or San Francisco, not covered by permits or shipped contrary to these regulations, will be held for examination by officers of the customs, promptly reported, and released only upon instructions from the Treasury Department; provided that all goods not released within sixty (60) days after arrival shall be returned to the port of shipment (at the expense of the vessel bringing the same) for disposition in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the act.

All previous regulations and all special rulings of the department in conflict with these regulations are hereby revoked.

Approved:

JAMES WILSON, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 1, 1908.*

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REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

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REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Phoenix, Ariz., September 1, 1908.

SIR: In accordance with the letter of the Secretary of the Interior instructing the governor of the Territory of Arizona to report the condition of affairs and of the progress and development of that Territory for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, I have the honor to submit the following:

As the fiscal year ending June 30 is not quite coterminous with that period of twelve months which embraces in a logical order the events for that period, I have, as has been done in previous reports, included in this report some matters that have occurred subsequently to June 30, particularly some of those matters that serve to preserve the continuity and note the completion of certain governmental and fiscal transactions. These modifications are obvious in the course of the report and do not call for further explanation and do not affect the statements for the purpose of comparison.

INTRODUCTION.

In Arizona, as elsewhere, the financial disturbances have affected business and in some degree interrupted the progress of the development of our resources. Affecting us more than that, however, has been the sudden and radical fall in the price of copper. The manufacture of copper is the most important industry of the Territory, and the rapid and extraordinary fall in the price of that commodity has naturally affected our business interests. But so firmly established is that industry, based as it is upon almost inexhaustible bodies of workable ore, together with the highest degree of intelligent skill in the extraction and treatment of those ores, there has not been that marked diminution of activity in Arizona as is noted in other States and Territories in the same industry.

The operators of both mines and reduction plants, I am advised, are running with practically, if not wholly, their full complement of men. Wages have been somewhat reduced to meet the reduced price of copper, but there is a feeling that this condition of depression will be of short duration.

By the returns of the operators to the territorial auditor the production of copper for the year ended December 31, 1906, was valued at \$49,141,243, and for the year ended December 31, 1907, the value of that product was \$50,667,051. The number of pounds of production in 1906 was somewhat greater than in 1907, the number of pounds in 1906 being 255,012,155 and in 1907 252,784,698. These figures, it must be borne in mind, are taken from the sworn reports of the

operators to the territorial auditor, upon which to base a valuation for the purpose of taxation. They may vary from figures obtained from other sources. It can be safely assumed, however, that the figures I have quoted are not in excess of the actual production. Indeed, they would be lower, for the products of mines yielding less than \$3,750 for the year are not included in these returns.

The product of gold for the year ended December 31, 1906, was 125,015 ounces; in the year ended December 31, 1907, it was 118,373.

Of silver there were produced in 1906, 2,704,044 ounces, and in 1907 2,423,723 ounces.

The aggregate value of the product of gold, silver, and copper in 1906 was \$53,801,781.27, and in 1907, \$54,788,673, showing an increase notwithstanding the diminished product in pounds of copper.

Farming operations have shown a marked increase over preceding years, because of a better supply of irrigation water and an increased acreage planted to crops. The irrigation works undertaken by the Government at Yuma and on the Salt River have made rapid progress toward completion.

During the year a diversion dam across the Salt River near Phoenix was completed and its use inaugurated in June of this year, greatly increasing the amount of water made available for irrigation in the Salt River Valley.

This dam is a part of the great Salt River project, and in itself cost about \$500,000. Its purpose and effect is to divert the water of the Salt River into the various canals for distribution for irrigation of the arable lands in the Salt River Valley. Descriptions of these works, as well as those on the Colorado River at Yuma, will be found in appropriate reports by the Reclamation Service.

The live-stock interest has been fairly prosperous during the year. Experiments are being made to increase the efficiency of the open ranges by the introduction of new grasses adapted to our climatic conditions and by the regulation of the use of the ranges for grazing purposes. The results of these experiments are not yet definite enough to enable me to estimate their value.

Notwithstanding the financial depression, business of all kinds has increased within the year just ended.

POPULATION.

I estimated the population of the Territory last year at 185,000. I believe that it is safe to say that the ratio of increase observable in later years has been maintained. Upon that basis I would now estimate the population at nearly 200,000.

IMMIGRATION.

The only accurate means that I have of estimating foreign immigration to the Territory are the reports of the officers of that service of the Federal Government. Its character is much as I described it last year. There has been no marked increase of foreign immigration observable. There is considerable immigration from the Middle Western States, and to this is chiefly due the increase of the population of the Territory.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE TERRITORY.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The financial condition of the Territory continues to be satisfactory. On June 30, 1907, there was cash in the territorial treasury \$365,015.65; on June 30, 1908, there was cash \$436,324.51, an increase of \$75,308.86.

There has accumulated in the treasury money to meet appropriations for extensive improvements by new construction at nearly all of the territorial institutions. As I stated in my last report, the funds of the Territory are deposited in various banks throughout the Territory, apportioned as nearly as that can be done to the localities whence they come.

On June 30, 1908, these funds were deposited in the various banks as follows:

Territorial funds on deposit June 30, 1908.

The Bank of Arizona, Prescott.....	\$96,434.65
The Phoenix National Bank.....	19,808.20
The National Bank of Arizona, Phoenix.....	27,976.70
Prescott National Bank.....	20,770.10
The Bank of Bisbee.....	68,053.48
First National Bank of Bisbee.....	25,162.02
Miners and Merchants' Bank, Bisbee.....	12,871.14
Gila Valley Bank and Trust Company, Clifton.....	5,005.41
Gila Valley Bank and Trust Company, Solomonville.....	3,572.88
Gila Valley Bank and Trust Company, Globe.....	10,161.42
First National Bank, Globe.....	20,000.00
Southern Arizona Bank and Trust Company, Tucson.....	13,210.27
Navajo County Bank, Winslow.....	15,539.08
First National Bank, Clifton.....	5,043.46
Mesa City Bank, Mesa City.....	5,160.26
The Bank of Safford.....	10,000.00
The Bank of Benson.....	772.85
Consolidated National Bank, Tucson.....	12,804.68
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.....	67,679.13
United States Mortgage and Trust Company, New York.....	150.00
Total deposits.....	440,175.73

These funds are amply secured either by bond or deposit of collateral securities with the territorial treasury. Banks during the year failed, having \$45,446.44 of the territorial funds on deposit. No loss was suffered, however, the whole amount being so secured that it has been returned to the Territory. The interest received from the various banks for territorial funds on deposit for the year ended June 30, 1908, was \$7,043.98.

Receipts and disbursements for the year ended June 30, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

General fund.....	\$115,093.37
Agricultural College fund.....	30,000.00
Asylum for the Insane.....	43,670.44
Asylum for the Insane improvement.....	24,194.07
Asylum for the Insane interest.....	772.75
Capitol building.....	7,800.00
Capitol interest.....	3,864.14
Interest fund.....	141,112.29
Industrial School fund.....	28,296.09
Industrial School improvement fund.....	8,539.11
Northern Arizona Normal School.....	17,640.88
Northern Arizona Normal Dormitory.....	17,181.54
National Forest School and road fund.....	17,307.92
Prison fund.....	66,279.17

Prison building fund.....	\$56,927.29
Ranger fund.....	25,724.92
Redemption fund World's Fair bonds.....	5,367.59
Redemption fund 6 per cent bonds.....	12,452.87
Tempe Normal School fund.....	41,181.36
Tempe Normal School building fund.....	30,147.64
Territorial school fund.....	67,955.22
University fund.....	33,287.05
University building fund.....	18,857.06
University interest, paragraph 3663.....	153.17
University interest, act 47 of 1903.....	52.11
License and inspection fund.....	14,969.53
Total.....	858,827.58

DISBURSEMENTS.

General fund.....	\$161,198.01
Agricultural College fund.....	30,000.00
Asylum for the Insane.....	29,564.42
Asylum for the Insane interest.....	1,000.00
Capitol building.....	6,869.40
Capitol interest.....	4,925.00
Interest fund.....	139,872.39
Industrial School fund.....	15,034.86
Northern Arizona Normal School.....	17,148.22
Northern Arizona Normal Dormitory.....	15,686.60
National Forest School and road fund.....	17,307.92
Prison fund.....	71,276.67
Prison building fund.....	1,540.60
Ranger fund.....	28,006.31
Redemption fund 6 per cent bonds.....	10,000.00
Tempe Normal School fund.....	53,662.98
Tempe Normal School building fund.....	27,705.97
Territorial school fund.....	70,245.30
University fund.....	37,851.81
University interest, paragraph 3663.....	1,250.00
University interest, act 47 of 1903.....	550.00
License and inspection fund.....	12,971.04
Total.....	753,667.50
Transferred from the general fund to the Capitol building.....	6,000.00

TERRITORIAL DEBT.

The debt of the Territory has been reduced \$10,000 during the last fiscal year by the redemption of ten 6 per cent bonds. In addition to this amount there has accumulated \$8,367.77 to the credit of the redemption funds, as shown by the following statements:

Redemption fund, 6 per cent bonds, for the year ended June 30, 1908.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Apache County.....	\$155.50	Paid and canceled ten 6 per cent bonds.....	\$10,000.00
Cochise County.....	3,355.77		
Coconino County.....	577.11		
Gila County.....	708.88		
Graham County.....	1,202.25		
Maricopa County.....	2,155.36		
Mohave County.....	260.37		
Navajo County.....	258.74		
Pima County.....	1,110.25		
Pinal County.....	335.50		
Santa Cruz County.....	275.49		
Yavapai County.....	1,613.39		
Yuma County.....	444.26		
	12,452.87		
		RECAPITULATION.	
		Receipts.....	12,452.87
		Disbursements.....	10,000.00
		Balance June 30, 1908.....	2,452.87

Redemption fund, World's Fair bonds, for the year ended June 30, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

Apache County.....	\$66. 86
Cochise County.....	1, 440. 38
Coconino County.....	254. 76
Gila County.....	306. 23
Graham County.....	518. 15
Maricopa County.....	928. 87
Mohave County.....	111. 98
Navajo County.....	111. 30
Pima County.....	479. 95
Pinal County.....	145. 42
Santa Cruz County.....	118. 21
Yavapai County.....	695. 10
Yuma County.....	198. 30
	<hr/> 5, 367. 59

RECAPITULATION.

Balance July 1, 1907.....	\$547. 31
Receipts.....	5, 367. 59
	<hr/>
Balance June 30, 1908.....	5, 914. 90

Bonded debt of Territory on June 30, 1908.

Date of bond issue.	Account on which bonds were issued.	Maturity.	Interest rate.	Amount.
		<i>Years.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	
Jan. 15, 1888	Territorial indebtedness.....	25	6	\$68,000. 00
July 1, 1892	Territorial exhibit at World's Fair.....	20	5	30,000. 00
July 15, 1892	Territorial, county, and city indebtedness.....	20-50	5	2,000,000. 00
Jan. 15, 1896	Territorial and county indebtedness.....	20-50	5	300,000. 00
June 1, 1898	Construction Capitol building.....	20-50	5	100,000. 00
Jan. 2, 1902	Improvements University of Arizona.....	20	5	25,000. 00
Jan. 1, 1903	Territorial exhibit Louisiana Purchase Exposition.....	20	5	30,000. 00
Jan. 15, 1903	Matured bonds, Territory and counties.....	20-50	5	92,000. 00
Do.....	Judgment indebtedness Pima County railroad bonds.....	20-50	3	318,275. 29
Jan. 1, 1904	Improvements Asylum for the Insane.....	20-50	5	20,000. 00
July 15, 1904	Matured bonds, Territory and counties.....	20-50	5	94,000. 00
Mar. 1, 1905	Expenses University Experiment Station.....	10-20	5	11,000. 00
Jan. 15, 1906	Matured bonds of Pima County.....	20-50	4	25,000. 00
	Total bonds outstanding.....			3,113,275. 29
	City and county indebtedness, funded.....			2,100,302. 86
	Net territorial debt.....			<hr/> 1,012,972. 43

Bonded indebtedness of the Territory of Arizona June 30, 1908.

City and county indebtedness, funded.....	\$2, 100, 302. 86
Territorial debt, funded.....	796, 972. 43
World's Fair.....	30, 000. 00
Construction, Capitol building.....	100, 000. 00
Improvements, University of Arizona.....	25, 000. 00
Louisiana Purchase Exposition.....	30, 000. 00
Improvements, Asylum for the Insane.....	20, 000. 00
University Experiment Station.....	11, 000. 00
Total debt.....	<hr/> 3, 113, 275. 29

Bonded city, county, and territorial debt, segregated, showing accounts upon which the various items were incurred, June 30, 1908.

Apache County.....	\$43, 475. 50	Yuma County.....	\$88, 791. 11
Coconino County.....	159, 000. 99	Prescott city.....	91, 261. 90
Graham County.....	147, 364. 70	Tucson city.....	27, 423. 71
Gila County.....	44, 781. 36	Tombstone city.....	13, 812. 38
Maricopa County.....	281, 636. 43	Navajo County.....	38, 000. 00
Mohave County.....	105, 363. 29	Santa Cruz County.....	31, 000. 00
Pima County.....	553, 515. 34	Territorial indebtedness.....	1, 012, 972. 43
Pinal County.....	136, 138. 08		
Yavapai County.....	338, 740. 07	Total debt.....	<hr/> 3, 113, 275. 29

Tax levies of counties and cities to cover interest on their respective funded debts.

County.	Interest.	Per \$100 valuation.	County.	Interest.	Per \$100 valuation.
Apache.....	\$2,173.68	\$0.27	Pinal.....	\$6,806.90	\$0.32
Coconino.....	7,950.06	.10	Santa Cruz.....	1,550.00	.11
Gila.....	2,239.08	.05	Yavapai.....	16,937.00	.18
Graham.....	7,368.24	.10	Yuma.....	4,439.56	.20
Maricopa.....	14,081.82	.11	Prescott city.....	4,563.10	.20
Mohave.....	5,268.16	.38	Tombstone city.....	690.62	.28
Navajo.....	1,900.00	.14	Tucson city.....	1,371.20	.04
Pima.....	21,060.26	.32			
Pima (due from previous years).....	52,515.38	.77			

TAXATION.

The territorial tax rate remains the same as last year, 75 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation, notwithstanding the extraordinary appropriations of the last legislature, amounting to \$369,500, all of which were required to be expended during the fiscal years of 1907 and 1908, and most of which had to be raised by special tax levies, as shown in the following statement:

Tax levies for the years 1907 and 1908, account various improvement funds.

Name of fund.	1907.	1908.	Total appropriation for 1907 and 1908.
University improvement fund.....	0.0265	0.027	\$40,000
New prison.....	.08	.042	120,000
Asylum for the insane, new hospital.....	.034	.034	50,000
Tampe Normal School, new building.....	.04	.04	60,000
Flagstaff Normal School, new building.....	.0235	.0235	35,000
Industrial School.....	.012	.0115	17,500
Total.....	.216	.178	322,500
Appropriation expended in 1907, account territorial fair, \$6,500 buildings, \$15,000 maintenance.....	.03		21,500
Appropriation expended in 1908, account territorial fair maintenance, \$15,000; Graham County schoolhouse, \$10,500.....		.035	25,500
Total account improvements.....	.246	.213	369,500

The rate of taxation in the several counties for local purposes—county government, county improvements, and interest on that portion of the public debt which is of local origin—continues in most cases to decrease, as shown by the accompanying comparative statement.

Rate of taxation in the several counties, exclusive of the territorial tax.

County.	Total tax per \$100.				County.	Total tax per \$100.			
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.		1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Apache.....	\$4.00	\$3.75	\$3.70	\$3.10	Navajo.....	\$3.95	\$3.50	\$3.30	\$3.30
Cochise.....	2.90	2.65	2.00	2.00	Pima.....	3.25	2.85	2.80	3.05
Coconino.....	2.90	2.50	2.75	2.75	Pinal.....	3.75	3.50	3.50	3.00
Gila.....	3.25	3.22	3.50	2.84	Santa Cruz.....	3.95	3.70	3.80	3.80
Graham.....	3.75	2.50	2.00	2.00	Yavapai.....	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.30
Maricopa.....	2.50	2.10	2.15	2.16	Yuma.....	4.50	3.50	3.00	3.40
Mohave.....	4.00	4.00	3.80	3.75					

Tax levy for 1908 on each \$100.

1. General fund, paragraph 3831, Revised Statutes 1901.....	\$0. 115
2. Interest World's Fair bonds, act 103, laws 1891.....	.002
3. Sinking fund, redemption World's Fair bonds, act 103, laws 1891 .....	.008
4. Interest, St. Louis Exposition bonds, act 86, laws 1901.....	.002
5. Asylum for the Insane interest fund, act 73, laws 1903.....	.0015
6. Capitol interest fund, act 9, laws 1897.....	.007
7. Interest fund, paragraph 2047, organic law of Arizona.....	.06
8. Six per cent funding bond redemption fund, chapter 100, section 14, laws 1907.....	.0175
9. Asylum for the Insane fund, chapter 100, section 1, laws 1907.....	.06
10. Asylum for the Insane improvement fund, chapter 101, section 1, laws 1907.....	.034
11. Territorial Industrial School fund, chapter 100, section 2, laws 1907.....	.034
12. Territorial Industrial School improvement fund, chapter 101, section 2, laws 1907.....	.0115
13. Prison fund, chapter 100, section 4, laws 1907.....	.0735
14. Prison building fund, chapter 97, section 6, laws 1907.....	.042
15. Ranger fund, chapter 100, section 15, laws 1907.....	.04
16. Territorial School fund, chapter 67, section 6, laws 1907.....	.03
17. Tempe Normal School fund, chapter 100, section 6, laws 1907.....	.054
18. Tempe Normal School building fund, chapter 101, section 4, laws 1907..	.04
19. Northern Arizona Normal School fund, chapter 100, section 8, laws 1907..	.0235
20. Northern Arizona Normal School dormitory fund, chapter 101, section 3, laws 1907.....	.0235
21. University fund, chapter 100, section 10, laws 1907.....	.044
22. University building fund, chapter 101, section 5, laws 1907.....	.027
Total territorial tax levy.....	.75

Total valuation, by counties, for the year 1908.

Apache.....	\$1,085,918.55
Cochise.....	20,128,808.97
Coconino.....	4,302,299.43
Gila.....	5,571,501.01
Graham.....	8,199,123.03
Maricopa.....	14,264,755.53
Mohave.....	1,619,098.11
Navajo.....	1,844,872.63
Pima.....	7,230,446.02
Pinal.....	2,479,415.37
Santa Cruz.....	1,731,905.05
Yavapai.....	10,244,987.80
Yuma.....	2,639,072.09
Total valuation.....	81,342,203.59
Less exemption.....	704,662.10
Total subject to taxation.....	80,637,541.49

Comparative statement of total tax rolls for years 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908.

County.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Apache.....	\$975,058.21	\$1,116,714.53	\$1,070,827.91	\$1,085,918.55
Cochise.....	12,209,563.31	13,487,870.74	20,739,715.55	20,128,806.97
Cocconino.....	3,194,261.94	3,604,140.60	3,808,059.09	4,302,299.43
Gila.....	3,194,198.28	4,282,240.92	4,797,387.28	5,571,501.01
Graham.....	6,502,331.43	6,633,393.00	7,576,943.12	8,199,123.03
Maricopa.....	10,866,435.30	11,754,883.61	13,414,572.40	14,264,755.53
Mohave.....	1,847,152.18	1,418,304.63	1,641,181.84	1,619,096.11
Navajo.....	1,507,104.04	1,679,724.92	1,715,726.06	1,844,872.63
Pima.....	5,041,223.33	5,585,608.00	6,916,973.48	7,230,446.02
Pinal.....	1,435,164.75	1,927,956.44	2,096,228.01	2,479,415.37
Santa Cruz.....	1,873,576.17	1,664,341.07	1,641,414.34	1,731,905.05
Yavapai.....	7,350,314.09	7,636,377.70	9,722,166.77	10,244,967.80
Yuma.....	1,563,280.81	2,155,316.41	2,564,053.26	2,639,072.09
Total valuation.....	58,159,713.84	62,946,962.57	77,705,251.11	81,342,203.59
Less exemption.....	239,341.00	719,329.03	333,095.00	704,662.10
Total value for assessment.....	57,920,372.84	62,227,633.54	77,372,156.11	80,637,541.49

Aggregate valuation of each class of property in the Territory for the year 1908.

Number.	Description of property.	Valuation.
863,199.29	Acres cultivated and uncultivated land.....	\$7,134,254.19
	Improvements.....	2,244,311.71
2,122,283.14	Acres railroad land grants.....	850,238.86
	Improvements.....	1,700.00
548,297.6	Acres other land grants.....	401,029.84
	Improvements.....	22,700.00
1,019	Productive patented and unpatented mines and mining claims.....	13,712,134.32
	Improvements.....	2,102,272.00
3,326.33	Nonproductive patented mines.....	2,552,977.93
	Improvements.....	787,183.00
	Improvements on nonproductive unpatented mining claims.....	388,683.00
	Smelters (not included in improvements on mines and mining claims as classified above).....	1,941,875.00
	Town and city lots.....	9,203,555.51
	Improvements.....	10,387,658.00
	Banks.....	1,586,726.10
15,871	Range horses.....	165,189.00
14,384	Work horses.....	558,672.50
10,316	Saddle horses.....	266,733.60
177	Stallions.....	25,825.00
1,573	Mules.....	62,852.00
1,695	Asses.....	12,214.00
366,189	Range and stock cattle.....	3,737,292.00
2,222	Beef cattle.....	41,289.00
11,566	Milch cows.....	288,434.00
2,633	Bulls.....	70,189.00
3,297	Calves.....	16,485.00
623,237	Sheep.....	1,311,513.00
98,679	Goats.....	190,317.75
5,175	Swine.....	16,605.50
1,534	Ostriches.....	76,700.00
966.58	Miles railroad, main line.....	9,172,144.00
386.76	Miles railroad, main line (estimated).....	2,127,313.57
	All other property.....	9,885,135.21
	Total value of all property.....	81,342,203.59
	Less exemptions.....	704,662.10
	Total subject to taxation.....	80,637,541.49

Summary of assessed valuation by general classifications.

Land and improvements.....	\$10,654,234.60
All mining property.....	21,485,125.25
Town and city lots and improvements.....	19,591,213.51
All live stock.....	6,763,611.35
Railroads.....	11,299,457.57
All other property.....	11,548,561.31
Total valuation of all property.....	81,342,203.59
Less exemptions.....	704,662.10
Total subject to taxation.....	80,637,541.49

Final valuation placed on railroad property for the year 1908.

Company.	Miles.	Rate per mile.	Valuation.
Southern Pacific.....	392.5	\$13,485.00	\$5,292,882.50
El Paso and Southwestern.....	89.4	11,025.00	985,635.00
Gila Valley, Globe and Northern.....	125.15	7,550.00	944,882.50
Maricopa and Phoenix Railroad.....	42.51	6,290.00	267,387.90
Arizona and New Mexico.....	40	6,275.00	251,000.00
New Mexico and Arizona.....	87.80	5,550.00	487,290.00
United Verde and Pacific.....	27.3	5,117.00	139,664.10
Morenci Southern.....	18	5,000.00	90,000.00
Grand Canyon.....	66.45	7,000.00	465,150.00
Western Arizona.....	21.57	3,600.00	77,652.00
Arizona Copper Co. (Limited), (Coronado R. R.).....	7.5	2,500.00	18,750.00
Congress Consolidated Mines Co. (Limited).....	3.6	2,500.00	9,000.00
Arizona and Colorado.....	15.8	2,000.00	31,600.00
Central Arizona.....	18	2,000.00	36,000.00
Saginaw and Manistee Lumber Co.....	5	2,000.00	10,000.00
Twin Buttes.....	28	2,330.00	65,240.00
Total assessment on railroads.....	988.58		9,172,144.00
The Pullman Co.....			98,912.55
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Ry. Co. (estimated).....	386.76		2,127,313.57
Total valuation railroad property.....	1,375.34		11,398,370.12

Valuation for the year 1908 determined by the territorial board on railroads which are exempt from taxation by territorial statute or rate of taxation is fixed by act of Congress.

Name.	Miles.	Rate per mile.	Valuation.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.....	386.76	\$13,000.00	\$5,027,880.00
El Paso and Southwestern.....	59.3	11,025.00	653,782.50
Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix.....	195.27	9,000.00	1,757,430.00
Prescott and Eastern.....	28.4	6,000.00	158,400.00
Arizona Southern.....	20	6,000.00	120,000.00
Bradshaw Mountain.....	35.65	5,500.00	196,075.00
Phoenix and Eastern.....	95.261	5,000.00	476,305.00
Arizona and California.....	108.84	4,500.00	489,780.00
Total.....	925.481		8,870,662.50
Less estimated taxable valuation of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Ry. Co.....			2,127,313.57
Valuation of railroad property exempt from taxation.....			6,743,348.93

Gross product for the year 1907 of the mines and mining claims of Arizona, compiled from the verified statements filed with the territorial auditor, in compliance with chapter 20, laws 1907.

County.	Name of company.	Location.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Value product.
Cochise.	1. Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co.	Blasée.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Ounces.	\$13,094,106.70
Do.	2. Calumet and Arizona Mining Co.	do.	66,916,972	4,197.28	336,723.44	6,226,063.98
Do.	3. Superior and Pittsburg Copper Co.	do.	30,039,473	5,647.313	154,353.59	1,957,128.29
Do.	4. Shattuck-Arizona Copper Co.	do.	9,002,553		55,464.95	1,018,512.21
Do.	5. Tombstone Consolidated Mines Co. (Limited.)	Tombstone.	5,091,542	6,321	454,412	a 507,009.08
Do.	6. The Commonwealth Mining and Milling Co.	Pearce.		2,734.12	262,227.68	262,227.68
Do.	7. Arizona Consolidated Mining Co.	Johnson.		3,122.5	31,057.78	46,832.03
Do.	8. Bonanza Belt Copper Co.	do.	245,040		7,126	32,901.65
Do.	9. Copper Belle Mines.	Turquoise district.	220,840		20,843.38	16,506.80
Cocoonino.	10. Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Co.	Grandview	64,982	307.03	467,973	4,754,703.06
Gila.	11. The United Globe Mines.	Globe.	80,989	2,407	89,067	688,040.65
Do.	12. The Gibson Copper Co.	do.	23,294,064		12,362	668,286.00
Do.	13. Saddle Mountain Mining Co.	do.	3,340,777			300,460.67
Do.	14. Arizona Commercial Copper Co.	Christmas.	1,731,294	254.89	7,453.66	328,861.59
Do.	15. Warrior Copper Co.	Globe.	1,638,610		1,644	279,790.02
Do.	16. Live Oak Mining Co.	do.	1,397,612		325.011	117,662.94
Do.	17. Keystone Copper Co.	do.	588,347			41,768.55
Do.	18. D. D. Sullivan et al.	do.	203,801			13,406.88
Do.	19. Globe Arizona Copper Co.	do.	57,021			11,728.75
Graham.	20. Arizona Copper Co. (Limited.)	Clifton.	37,231		430.559	6,100,050.16
Do.	21. Detroit Copper Mining Co.	Morenci.	30,794,062	176	4,814	3,476,696.90
Do.	22. Shannon Copper Co.	Clifton.	17,246,411	936.231	34,057.77	2,217,334.90
Do.	23. New England and Clifton Copper Co.	do.	10,874,019	62.42	19,578.03	410,367.28
Do.	24. Suburbi Copper Mines.	do.	1,981,889			99,777.33
Do.	25. Gila Valley Copper Co.	do.	167,038	6	233	a 22,731.66
Do.	26. Standard Consolidated Copper Co.	Clifton.	18,067	4,717.13		15,768.20
Do.	27. Ash Fork Mining Co.	Duncan.		500.04	18,214	11,598.35
Maricopa.	28. Gold Road Mining and Smelting Co.	Phoenix.		21,507.34	10,307.28	453,200.66
Mohave.	29. Arizona-Mexican Mining and Smelting Co.	Gold Road.		3,363.819	12,290.65	a 63,140.33
Do.	30. Gold Star Mining and Mining Co.	Wallapai district.	1,982		6,634	64,888.33
Do.	31. Carbat Mountain Mining Co.	do.	1,200.33	655.02	4,700.7	14,239.27
Do.	32. Chloride Gold Mining Co.	Kingman.	468.7		3,563.80	a 11,518.44
Do.	33. Schae Brothers Copper Co.	Oro.	16,658		63,170	6,089.19
Do.	34. The Imperial Copper Co.	Imperial district.	5,267.401		3,338	1,094,957.07
Do.	35. The Imperial Copper Co.	Imperial.	319,591			66,111.67
Do.	36. The Imperial Hill Consolidated Copper Co.	Silverbell.	191,866	6.56	1,304.43	30,387.54
Do.	37. The Imperial Hill Consolidated Copper Co.	Helveta.	169,538		1,478	a 38,582.30
Do.	38. Paymaster Consolidated Mines Co.	Pima district.	4,735		20,000	a 25,913.06
Do.	39. Twin Buttes Mining and Smelting Co.	Twin Buttes.	94,050		342.13	19,038.46
Do.	40. El Tiro Copper Co.	Silverbell.	68,023			13,607.29
Do.	41. Omega Copper Co.	Helveta.				b 10,318.13

Do.	Pontotoc Copper Co.	Tucson.	51,536			10,306.26
Do.	Gould Copper Mining Co.	do.	46,036			9,090.00
Do.	Pontotoc Copper Co.	do.	40,653			8,112.22
Do.	L. D. Chilson.	Pima district.	21,712			4,543.32
Do.	Kalvin-Galmet Copper Co.	Ray.	178,516			36,710.54
Do.	Silver Queen Mining Co.	Superior.	108,027	69.5	13,748.5	31,023.40
Do.	Molave Gold Mines Co.	Mammoth.		1,151	177	23,000.90
Do.	Lake Superior and Arizona Mining and Smelting Co.	Superior.		188.946	1,040.956	23,011.14
Do.	Casa Grande Mining and Smelting Co.	Casa Grande.				11,274.25
Do.	Copperosity Copper Co.	do.				14,542.50
Do.	Sullivan-Arizona Copper Co.	Riverdale district.				
Do.	Flagstaff Mining and Reduction Co.	Duquesne.	92,120		653	9,943.01
Do.	Fractal and Josephine Powers.	Harshaw.	45,838		9,022.88	9,961.99
Do.	Santa Cruz Mines and Smelter Co.	McClure.	421,457	24.96	105,027.88	14,210.03
Do.	C. B. Chilson.	Moerry.	5,117	30.972	1,958.36	43,811.08
Do.	United Verde Copper Co.	Patagonia.	54,437		3,038.28	13,711.31
Do.	United Verde Copper Co.	Verone.	33,015,457	11,733.766	363,088.73	7,090,719.21
Do.	De Soto Mining Co.	McCabe.	36,267	12,004.596	17,583.577	207,719.22
Do.	Arizona Exploration Co.	Harrington.	1,016,170	12,024.313	19,618.89	277,070.40
Do.	The Congress Consolidated Mines Co. (Limited).	Humboldt.	922,268	784.706	13,855	213,531.01
Do.	Poland.	Congress.		9,100.96	16,809.21	197,147.33
Do.	Tiger Gold Co.	Poland.	19,010	4,210.96	9,937.85	130,465.92
Do.	Orclave Mining Co. and Gold Co.	Harrington.		2,333	7,899	100,570.00
Do.	Ameria Copper and Gold Co.	Blacks.	3,933	2,253	35,491	59,282.85
Do.	Green-Tweed Mining Co.	Mayer.	18,063	1,46.926	1,157.176	54,704.92
Do.	Yacgor Mining and Trust Co.	Wickenburg.		1,616		34,493.44
Do.	Yacgor Cannon Copper Co.	Prescott.	145,849	535.7	3,893.43	33,402.72
Do.	Lincoln Gold Mining and Milling Co.	Crown King.	125,598		7,342	31,719.24
Do.	Commercial Mining Co.	Prescott.	91,098	166.033	2,601.687	31,204.33
Do.	Louis Pine Mining Co.	Huron.	3,098	151.44	3,660	25,124.62
Do.	Spar Mining Co.	Mayer.		216.43		24,640.50
Do.	Flintown Mines Co.	Congress Junction.		396		9,523.06
Do.	Independence Mining Co.	Jersey.				8,561.78
Do.	The King of Arizona Co.	Kofa.		12,022.41	4,774.85	4,473.60
Do.	Hargua Hala Mining Co.	Hargua Hala.		1,430.69		251,022.47
Do.	A. B. Rodgers, manager.	Kofa.			309.1	29,860.31
Do.						9,774.97
Total.			252,784,968	118,373.8169	2,423,723.039	54,788,673.81

Value of product estimated

Includes a production of base metal figured in the value of the product, but not itemized

BANKS.

During the year ended June 30, 1908, three banks in the Territory, all national, suspended, two of which have again resumed business. Among the territorial banks there were two consolidations and three new banks were admitted to the transaction of business, showing a net gain of one territorial bank for the year. There were no suspensions among the territorial banks.

Abstract of the reports of the condition of the territorial banks of Arizona.

	June 12, 1907, 28 banks.	May 14, 1908, 29 banks.
RESOURCES.		
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts.....	\$5,983,928.36	\$5,694,853.04
Bonds, stocks, and other securities.....	904,217.73	923,976.79
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	612,640.32	616,663.11
Expense account.....	117,775.20	91,772.69
Cash and due from banks.....	3,799,349.40	3,037,202.20
Total.....	11,417,911.01	10,364,467.83
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock.....	1,034,500.00	1,103,300.00
Surplus.....	426,396.97	429,853.28
Undivided profits.....	344,123.41	330,123.19
Deposits and due banks.....	9,546,181.77	8,217,199.07
Bills rediscounted and bills payable.....	66,208.86	283,922.29
Total.....	11,417,911.01	10,364,467.83

Abstract of the reports of the condition of the national banks of Arizona.

	May 20, 1907, 14 banks.	May 14, 1908, 13 banks.
RESOURCES.		
Loans, discounts, and overdrafts.....	\$4,562,909.64	\$3,806,275.95
United States bonds.....	950,451.97	844,150.00
Securities, etc.....	523,081.18	643,621.88
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	367,241.48	311,978.71
Cash and due from banks.....	4,575,885.38	2,326,718.41
Total.....	10,984,069.85	7,934,744.95
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock.....	755,000.00	705,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits.....	586,398.84	735,749.59
Circulation.....	645,050.00	573,400.00
Deposits and due banks.....	8,941,330.81	5,887,235.11
Bills payable, and other liabilities.....	56,290.00	28,630.25
Total.....	10,984,069.65	7,934,744.95
DEPOSITS IN BANKS OF ARIZONA.		
Territorial banks.....	9,546,181.77	8,217,199.07
National banks.....	8,941,330.81	5,887,235.11
Total deposits in Arizona banks.....	18,487,512.58	14,104,434.18

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The secretary of the Territory reports to this office that there are at present 58 fire insurance companies, 21 life insurance companies, and 15 miscellaneous insurance companies authorized to transact

business in the Territory. During the year one company—the *Ætna Life Insurance Company*, of Hartford, Conn.—withdrew and 12 new companies entered the Territory, of which there were 7 fire, 4 life, and 1 casualty companies.

The premium receipts collected by the various companies doing business in the Territory during the year ended December 31, 1907, aggregated \$1,439,905.16 as against \$1,249,438.97 in the previous year.

In compliance with the insurance laws of the Territory, a tax of 2 per cent was levied on this amount by the secretary. This tax amounted to \$28,798.10, which was \$3,809.32 more than in 1906. This amount was covered into the territorial treasury and placed to the credit of the school fund.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The report of the superintendent of public instruction shows the following general summaries of school statistics for the years ended June 30, 1907, and June 30, 1908:

Summary.

SCHOOL POPULATION AND ATTENDANCE.

NUMBER OF SCHEDULES.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Between 6 and 21 years of age.....	33,169	34,299
Between 8 and 14 years of age.....	16,932	17,945
Native born:		
Native parents.....	19,310	19,901
One parent foreign.....	3,109	3,728
Both parents foreign.....	7,310	7,105
Foreign born.....	3,440	3,475
Enrolled in public schools.....	24,962	26,314
Enrolled in high schools.....	398	709
Attending private, but no public schools.....	1,302	1,813
Who have not attended any school.....	6,505	5,463
Average daily attendance:		
Public schools.....	15,352	16,386
High schools.....	315	542
Percentage of school population enrolled.....	76	79
Percentage of enrollment in daily attendance.....	63	63

SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND SCHOOLS.

School districts.....	293	301
New schoolhouses built.....	8	29
High schools (under special law).....	1	8
Grammar schools.....	198	194
Primary schools.....	893	431
Average number of days school was taught.....	128.4	135
Volumes in school libraries.....	21,639	26,015

TEACHERS.

Teachers employed:		
Male.....	108	100
Female.....	518	536
Teachers holding first grade certificates or diplomas.....	402	331
Teachers holding second grade certificates.....	206	314
Average monthly salary:		
Male.....	\$98.30	\$99.50
Female.....	\$71.08	\$75.06

Summary—Continued.

CERTIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

	1906-7.	1907-8.
Applicants for certificates on examination.....	196	208
First-grade certificates issued on examination.....	25	37
Second-grade certificates issued on examination.....	105	104
Life diplomas granted.....	6	7
Educational diplomas granted.....	7	5
Certificates granted to graduates of universities or colleges.....	17	28
Domestic science certificates issued.....	1	1
Manual training certificates issued.....	5	3
Commercial certificates issued.....		2
Certificates granted on life diplomas from other States.....	18	21
Certificates granted on diplomas from state normal schools.....	61	83
Graduates of Territorial Normal School at Tempe.....	32	27
Graduates of Territorial Normal School at Flagstaff.....	7	4
Total number of certificates issued.....	278	322

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts:		
Territorial school fund.....	\$43,833.50	\$66,538.00
County taxes.....	308,769.84	402,964.27
School (poll) taxes.....	59,269.63	85,858.96
Licenses, fines, forfeitures, etc.....	79,533.66	80,158.49
Special taxes for maintaining schools, including high schools, manual training and domestic science schools.....	30,074.55	51,353.90
Sales of school bonds for building purposes.....	57,334.00	113,682.75
Bond-interest taxes.....	49,160.08	45,061.45
Miscellaneous sources.....	9,546.48	11,196.44
Total receipts from all sources for public school purposes.....	697,762.35	814,062.25
Expenditures:		
Buildings.....	41,658.19	142,664.45
Interest on bonded debts.....	45,134.96	44,442.19
Supervision.....	17,803.61	19,378.69
School maintenance.....	508,266.62	606,504.84
Miscellaneous.....	7,451.23	1,490.92
Total expenditures for public school purposes.....	620,254.61	811,472.08
Education of deaf, dumb, and blind.....	1,812.50	1,682.00
Maintenance of normal school at Tempe.....	36,344.47	43,333.26
Maintenance of normal school at Flagstaff.....	12,762.55	17,143.22
Maintenance of university (by Territory).....	29,927.89	37,881.81
Dormitory at Flagstaff Normal.....		16,683.60
Buildings at Tempe Normal.....		37,294.38
Total amount expended for education.....	701,102.02	964,427.90

SCHOOL PROPERTY AND BONDED DEBT.

Valuation of lots, buildings, and furniture.....	\$1,110,734.00	\$1,355,004.00
Value of libraries.....	17,724.00	19,467.00
Value of school apparatus.....	29,877.00	35,317.00
Total valuation of school property.....	1,158,335.00	1,409,788.00
Bonded debts of districts.....	570,787.00	766,937.00

COST OF EDUCATION.

Per capita of school population.....	\$14.50	\$18.16
Per capita of enrollment.....	18.53	23.06
Per capita of daily attendance.....	30.63	36.79

Comparative table showing advancement in education during past twenty-four years.

Year.	Total receipts.	Total expenditures.	Number of schools.	Number of days school was maintained.	Number of census children.	Attendance (daily average).	Valuation of school property.
1885.....	\$186,666.12	\$138,164.83	137	120	10,219	3,228	\$212,389
1886.....	159,956.14	135,030.39	150	140	.....	3,507	201,984
1887.....	120,044.88	117,004.74	169	143	10,303	3,602	176,238
1888.....	157,707.03	130,212.14	184	124	.....	3,849	222,219
1889.....	179,782.35	150,543.41	197	135	12,588	4,293	222,958
1890.....	201,288.70	177,483.83	219	126	12,976	4,702	268,435
1891.....	236,743.24	198,762.43	237	127	13,874	5,047	297,444
1892.....	247,201.69	207,897.62	251	124	14,710	5,198	320,609
1893.....	266,068.87	221,213.28	265	130	15,463	5,340	344,646
1894.....	205,610.63	176,671.02	289	124	16,203	6,791	405,446
1895.....	211,277.94	203,016.41	261	120	15,909	7,084	414,447
1896.....	219,116.10	214,450.88	293	126	16,936	7,641	428,935
1897.....	219,777.92	205,949.12	337	128	17,427	8,983	455,379
1898.....	250,278.63	224,185.90	347	130	18,802	9,011	472,107
1899.....	295,883.91	241,555.94	375	127	19,823	9,396	490,504
1900.....	421,776.16	345,314.29	398	125	20,833	10,177	529,024
1901.....	411,243.95	336,838.80	428	128	23,435	10,951	612,929
1902.....	530,648.64	401,235.69	442	125	25,259	11,514	654,942
1903.....	501,460.26	412,740.78	467	125	25,951	12,105	783,735
1904.....	555,859.42	438,828.30	498	130	27,324	13,022	882,790
1905.....	531,575.40	471,353.88	523	125	29,290	14,009	970,902
1906.....	579,385.36	581,335.49	542	125	30,230	14,448	1,041,888
1907.....	697,762.35	620,254.61	596	128	33,169	15,352	1,168,335
1908.....	814,082.25	811,473.08	633	135	34,299	16,928	1,409,788

To accompany this report I submit with it (for filing in your office) copies of the reports of the various territorial officials.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH H. KIBBEY.
Governor of Arizona.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF HAWAII.

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REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF HAWAII.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Honolulu, Hawaii, September 19, 1908.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The present governor and secretary of the Territory took office on August 15, 1907. Changes followed in the heads of several departments.

The two weeks' visit of the Secretary of the Interior, near the close of the fiscal year, during which he toured the four principal islands, was greatly appreciated by the people of Hawaii. Besides its many direct benefits, it inspired them with new confidence that Hawaiian affairs would be looked after by the department with interest and intelligence.

The year before, the Territory was visited by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and, as guests of the Territory, 28 Members of Congress. Provision may be made by the next legislature for a similar visit of Congressmen in 1909. The people of the Territory feel that they can secure at the hands of the National Government satisfaction of what they regard as just demands in no better way than by seeing that the Representatives of that Government have full and accurate information and, as far as possible, at first hand.

It is now ten years since annexation and eight years since the establishment of territorial government. During these eight years the people of Hawaii have paid into the Federal Treasury \$10,287,000.46 in customs receipts and \$456,678.98 in internal revenue. For some years there was a widespread feeling that the Territory was receiving little attention in return, but that has been largely dispelled by the liberal provisions made by Congress at its last two sessions for Honolulu and Hilo harbors, light-houses and light-house tender, Federal building at Honolulu, fortifications, Pearl Harbor naval station, and other objects. It matters not that these are mainly for Federal or national purposes; not only will the people of these islands share in the benefits, but they have sufficient national spirit to be proud that their Territory can serve the nation.

The visits during and soon after the close of the fiscal year of the Atlantic Fleet, the Pacific Fleet, the big four, the special service

squadron, and several cruisers have produced an excellent impression and done much to cultivate national spirit.

The last year has been one of unusual harmony and prosperity.

The territorial and Federal officers, who are brought into unusually close relations under the conditions existing in this Territory, have cooperated in a most friendly and mutually helpful manner. This is true also of the territorial and the new county governments in their relations with each other. Peace and harmony have prevailed among the various classes of the mixed population.

The financial crisis of last fall and winter, so severe in other places, was scarcely felt in Hawaii.

Territorial 5 per cent bonds have been paid to the amount of \$33,000; and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent public improvement bonds have been issued to the amount of \$294,000, making an entire bonded indebtedness of \$3,979,000, which is equal to 3 per cent of the assessed value of real and personal property. Owing to a small diminution in revenue and large increase in appropriations, current expenditures have exceeded current revenues by \$147,630.54, leaving, however, a net cash balance at the close of the year of \$165,845.48.

Crops have been large and prices good. The exports and imports, by far the largest yet, amounted to \$62,224,179, or 44 per cent more than those of the entire United States in 1790. Customs receipts, which go into the Federal Treasury, amounted to \$1,550,157.32. The output of sugar, the principal crop, has been 521,123 tons, being larger by more than 80,000 tons than that of last year, which was the largest up to that time. Progress has been made in the diversification of industries, and particularly in the growth of minor industries suitable for small landed proprietors. A new industry, tobacco growing, has been begun with much promise of success. The beginning of the lumber business, on a considerable scale, is marked by the execution of a contract to sell to a mainland railway company 90,000,000 feet B. M. of railway ties.

Transportation facilities have been increased by the addition of several new steamers and in other ways.

Much attention has been given to questions of population, labor, and immigration. Japanese immigration has been much reduced through the action of the Japanese Government. The sentiment in favor of laborers who are or will become American citizens has grown. The board of immigration has assisted the return of many Europeans who had gone from Hawaii to California and has taken steps to obtain immigrants from the mainland, with New York as a center of operations. Labor has not been as scarce as was anticipated from the decrease in Japanese immigration. This is due to the restrictions upon the emigration of Japanese from these islands to the mainland and to additional inducements made for them to remain here as laborers on the plantations. Planters and others exhibit a constantly increasing disposition not only to cooperate with the Government in the introduction of persons of the Latin and Anglo-Saxon races and the settlement of public lands by such persons, but also to devote their own lands to the same purpose.

A radical change has been made in the administration of the land laws, with a view to preventing the disposition by sale or exchange of large tracts of government lands to corporations or individuals

and of small tracts to persons professing to be bona-fide settlers, but who in reality seek land for purposes merely of speculation or investment. Lots for homesteads are disposed of in smaller areas upon easier terms of payment, but with increased requirements of residence and cultivation. Exchanges of arable country land for city property have in general ceased, as well also as sales and exchanges of large tracts of land supposed to be suitable only for inferior purposes when there is reason to believe that they may in time prove suitable for superior purposes. A commission has been appointed to study the land laws and recommend necessary amendments. Much valuable scientific work has been done for the benefit of agriculture. A territorial conservation commission has been appointed as one of the results of the conference of governors at the White House. Forest reserves aggregating 46,429 acres have been created.

A radical change has been inaugurated also in the treatment of leprosy. Hitherto emphasis has been laid upon segregation, especially of well-developed cases; hereafter it is proposed to lay it upon scientific study and treatment, especially of cases in their earlier stages, with a view to more effectual results in eradicating the disease and at the same time avoiding as far as possible distress to patients and their friends. In order to carry out this policy further territorial legislation will be required, and it is highly desirable that there should be cooperation by the officers of the Federal Government in charge of the federal investigation of leprosy in these islands. Work has been begun and much progress made in the construction of the buildings for the federal leprosarium at the leper settlement. A boys' home has been established at Honolulu for non-leprous boys of leprous parents, and such boys have been removed to it from the settlement. A nursery for younger children has been provided at the settlement.

The public health has been unusually good during the past year. Deaths have decreased and births increased as compared with the preceding year, and there has been comparative freedom from infectious or contagious diseases.

A college of agriculture and mechanic arts has been established. The enrollment and attendance at the public schools has increased; salaries of teachers have been raised; the policy of concentration of two or more small ungraded schools in country districts into one large graded school has been inaugurated; new school buildings, including a large high school building, have been erected; and industrial training has been extended.

Public improvements under the territorial government have been made in roads, bridges, public buildings, schoolhouses, teachers' cottages, wharves, landings, water and sewer systems to the extent of \$293,597.08, besides much that has been done by county governments, particularly in roads. Much also has been done by the Federal Government in harbor improvement and light-house construction.

There has been a marked improvement in the administration of justice through more efficient service in making arrests and in securing convictions.

The national guard has been enlarged.

NEEDED LEGISLATION.

The following are some of the more important needs, for fuller statements of which, as well as statements of other needs, see other headings in this report.

Authority should be given to the territorial board of immigration to assist European immigration with funds contributed by corporations. (See heading "Population, immigration, and labor.")

The Hawaiian public-land laws should be amended after the report of the commission appointed to investigate that subject, so as to facilitate the settlement of such lands by bona-fide citizen homesteaders and prevent their disposition to speculators. (See heading "Public lands.")

Provision should be made for the application to Hawaii of general federal appropriations, especially those for soil, topographic, and hydrographic surveys, forestry, and reclamation. (See headings "Industries" and "Irrigation.")

The bill suspending for a period of six years or less, according to contingencies, the coastwise navigation laws so far as they relate to the transportation of passengers between Hawaii and the mainland, which was passed by the House at the last session, should be passed by the Senate at the next session. (See heading "Transportation facilities.")

Authorization should be made for the completion of the Hilo break-water and the survey of at least Kahului Harbor. (See headings "Harbors and light-houses," "Wharves and harbors," and "Railroads.")

An appropriation should be made to reimburse the Territory in the sum of \$23,393.69 for maintenance of light-houses after the establishment of territorial government and before the Federal Government took charge of the light-houses.

The bill passed by the House at the last session providing for an additional United States district judge for Hawaii should be passed by the Senate at the next session. (See heading "Federal court.")

Section 84 of the organic act should be amended so as to add, or permit the territorial legislature to add, to the enumerated disqualifications of judges—particularly for the purpose of disqualifying a judge who has acted as counsel in the case—that having been held not to be a disqualification at present. (See heading "Supreme court.")

Naturalizations granted by the circuit courts of Hawaii prior to the naturalization law of 1907 should be ratified, so far as the question of jurisdiction is concerned, if it should be held in a case now pending before the federal supreme court that such courts did not have such jurisdiction at that time. (See heading "Circuit courts.")

Section 55 of the organic act should be amended so as to permit counties to issue bonds without necessarily having the power of taxation, and also so as to give the Territory greater latitude as to the times at which its bonds may be made payable, and so as to permit the Territory to guarantee the payment of interest on railroad bonds under proper limitations. (See headings "Political subdivisions" and "Bonded debt.")

Section 80 of the organic act should be amended so as to permit the governor to remove heads of departments without requiring the consent of the territorial senate.

Section 92 of the organic act should be amended so as to increase the salaries of various officers, especially those of the circuit judges.

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS.

Until January 1, 1906, there was only the central territorial government with appointive officers at the capital and in the various islands and districts, the legislators alone being elective. There are 4 senatorial districts, in each of which 2, 3, 4, or 6 senators are elected, 15 in all; and 6 representative districts, in each of which 4 or 6 representatives are elected, 30 in all. There are 5 circuits for judicial purposes and 27 districts for judicial and executive purposes.

An act providing for county governments was passed in 1903, but was held invalid. Another was passed in 1905, which took effect January 1, 1906. This created 5 counties. One of these, the small county of Kalawao, comprising the leper settlement, was placed under the territorial board of health and given power merely to elect a sheriff, who appoints the police officers. The four principal counties are named for the four principal islands, namely, Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, and Kauai, which respectively, with their adjacent smaller islands, constitute the counties. The only smaller islands of importance are those of Molokai, Lanai, and Kahoolawe, which, except the part of Molokai comprising the leper settlement, are included in the county of Maui, and Niihau, which is in the county of Kauai.

The officers of these counties consist of a board of 5 or 7 supervisors, a sheriff, clerk, auditor, attorney, and treasurer, who, with the deputy sheriffs of the several county districts, of which there are 25, are elected. The supervisors are elected from one or more districts, excepting that one of those for the county of Oahu is elected at large. These officers exercise the ordinary functions of such officers, but so far as public works are concerned their functions are confined mainly to the maintenance of public streets, roads, and parks and fire departments.

In 1907 an act was passed to convert the county of Oahu into the city and county of Honolulu with more extensive powers than the county had, to take effect January 1, 1909; the presiding officer of the board of supervisors is to be a mayor with a substantial salary; all the officers, except, of course, the deputy sheriffs who are elected in the several districts, are to be elected at large.

The counties do not have the power of taxation. The Territory turns over to each one-half of the poll, school, property, and income taxes and license fees and all the road taxes collected in it, aggregating for the 4 counties a little more than one-third of the total territorial annual revenue of about \$2,700,000.

The last legislature passed an act to authorize the first issuance of county bonds by the county of Maui to the amount of \$110,000. Arrangements were made for the issuance and sale of these bonds, but the supreme court held the act invalid because the counties did not have the power of taxation which it was held by inference from

the organic act they must have in order to issue bonds. It would be well to amend the organic act so as to permit counties or other political subdivisions to issue bonds without having the power of taxation in case that should hereafter be deemed advisable.

On the whole the county governments have done about as well as could be expected at the beginning and under the existing conditions. It is hoped that improvement will come with experience.

FINANCES.

General.—Although the financial crisis so widely experienced last fall and winter was felt in Hawaii and prevented the local banks from obtaining from the mainland the coin usually required at that time for the payment of taxes and moving of crops, no clearing-house certificates had to be issued and no serious results occurred, owing to the general sound financial condition, the careful management of the banks, and the cooperation of the territorial government.

The financial relations of the county governments have already been stated. The financial condition of the territorial government is as follows:

Bonded debt.—The bonded debt of the Territory at the beginning of the fiscal year was \$3,718,000. During the year this was increased by an issue of \$294,000 of 3½ per cent bonds and decreased by the payment of \$33,000 of 5 per cent bonds, leaving a total bonded indebtedness of \$3,979,000 at the close of the year. These bonds are as follows:

Bonded indebtedness of Territory.

July 1, 1896, 5-20 year 5 per cent bonds.....	\$20,000
May 1, 1903, 5-15 year 4 per cent bonds.....	315,000
Oct. 1, 1903, 5-15 year 4½ per cent bonds.....	1,000,000
Jan. 2, 1905, 5-15 year 4½ per cent bonds.....	1,000,000
Oct. 4, 1905, 5-15 year 4 per cent bonds.....	600,000
Jan. 2, 1906, 5-15 year 3½ per cent bonds.....	750,000
Oct. 1, 1907, 5-15 year 3½ per cent bonds.....	294,000

Of these \$20,000 are all that are left of the bonds issued before annexation; \$315,000 are fire claims bonds; \$600,000 are refunding bonds; the rest are public improvement bonds, the proceeds of which are devoted entirely to permanent public improvements, besides which more or less current revenue is devoted to the same purpose.

Each sale of territorial bonds has been made on a better basis than the preceding sale. The last issued 3½ per cent bonds were sold in Honolulu at 98.15, notwithstanding the financial stringency existing at the time. This was on a 3.66 per cent basis.

At the beginning of the fiscal year the cash balance in the loan fund account was \$248,772.03, against which there were outstanding warrants to the amount of \$444.23, to which cash balance there was added during the year by the sale of new bonds \$288,561, making a total of \$537,333.03, of which \$272,497.86 was expended, leaving at the close of the year a cash balance of \$273,341.06, against which there were outstanding warrants to the amount of \$843.20.

The cash balance in the sinking fund account at the beginning of the fiscal year was \$10,581.95, to which was added during the year from land sales, public lands department, \$16,673.35, and land sales,

public works department, \$5,896.75, making a total of \$33,152.05, of which \$33,000 was paid for redemption of 5 per cent bonds as above stated.

During the coming year \$1,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds and \$315,000 of 4 per cent bonds become payable at the option of the Territory and may be refunded under the terms of an act passed by the last legislature. It may be found desirable instead of making the refunding bonds, if any, or to the extent to which any, are issued, redeemable in not more than five and payable in not more than fifteen years as now required by the organic act, to make them payable in some other way, as, for instance, in equal yearly installments extending over a longer period. It would be well to amend the organic act so as to allow greater latitude to the territorial legislature by permitting this or some other arrangement, subject to proper limitations, to be made if found advisable.

Receipts and expenditures.—The last legislature, counting on a surplus at the beginning of the present biennial fiscal period, made appropriations in excess of the estimated revenue, and owing to this, as well as to a decrease in the revenue and an increase in the amounts payable to the counties under an act which at first was regarded as invalid, the expenditures for the fiscal year exceeded the receipts by \$147,630.54, the former being \$2,817,378.86 and the latter \$2,669,748.32; but, since the actual net cash surplus at the beginning of the year was \$313,476.02, there still remained at the close of the year a net cash surplus of \$165,845.48.

During the previous year the receipts exceeded the expenditures by \$50,372.61, but as compared with that year the receipts for the past year were less by \$46,875.68, while the increase in payments to counties was \$43,487.44, in appropriations in the general salary act, \$132,486, and in appropriations under the general expense act, \$129,622.50. Under these circumstances the excess of \$147,630.54 in expenditures over receipts for the last year was smaller than might have been expected. A larger revenue is expected the coming year. The territorial fiscal period is biennial, corresponding with the appropriations, which of course are made only at the biennial sessions of the legislature. The general policy is to keep the expenditures within the revenues as far as possible each biennial fiscal period rather than each fiscal year.

Cash on hand and floating indebtedness, by years, since organization of territorial government.

	Cash on hand.	Outstanding warrants.	Net floating indebtedness.	Net cash available for ensuing year.
June 30—				
1901	\$75,994.97	\$176,495.45	\$100,500.48	
1902	287,181.80	297,427.87	10,296.57	
1903	73,181.68	240,713.42	167,531.79	
1904	56,613.29	720,098.99	663,480.70	
1905	59,408.49	686,089.28	576,680.79	
1906	335,831.37	72,227.96		\$263,108.41
1907	848,216.51	84,740.49		813,476.02
1908	391,787.19	225,891.71		165,845.48

Receipts and disbursements, fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

Licenses	\$206,374.28
Social club tax	1,200.00
Revenue stamps	25,640.00
Fees, corporations and copartnerships	5,056.50
Inheritance tax	21,430.05
Insurance tax, filing fees, etc	16,116.38
Real property tax	640,051.42
Personal property tax	635,265.81
Carriage, cart, and dray tax	28,741.00
Automobile tax	3,680.00
Bicycle tax	1,795.00
Bicycle tags	182.10
Road tax	97,842.00
School tax	97,846.00
Poll tax	49,144.00
Dog tax and dog tags	8,952.40
Penalties and costs, property tax account	14,939.42
Income tax	266,241.74
Penalties and costs, income tax account	2,758.51
Bureau of conveyances	14,008.50
Land registration court—fees	577.24
Land registration court—assurance fund	209.61
Rents, public works department	31,192.65
Sewerage	15,837.34
Market, Honolulu	156.00
Weights and measures	114.75
Waterworks	141,898.04
Wharfage, Honolulu	30,530.84
Pilotage, Honolulu	28,450.70
Wharfage and pilotage, other islands	5,965.89
Kerosene storage	3,392.59
Powder storage	1,012.12
Agricultural and forestry	408.00
Land sales, public works department	5,896.75
Land sales, public lands department	30,714.85
Land improvement sales, public lands department	6,870.90
Land revenue, public lands department	122,541.71
Bureau of health	28,484.91
Judiciary department	65,172.69
Survey department	274.85
Department of public instruction	5,056.05
Secretary of the Territory	1,612.00
Auditing department	15.00
Miscellaneous realizations	8,102.73
Total	2,669,748.32
Cash balance July 1, 1907	348,216.51
Total	3,017,964.83

DISBURSEMENTS.

Outstanding warrants July 1, 1907	\$34,740.49
Departmental expenses July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, inclusive, being the total of all warrants drawn by the auditing department for current expenses under regular appropriations (including commissions and expenses of bonded debt, \$2,659.68)	1,520,693.57
Payments from special road deposits, etc	22,378.13
Expenses of legislature	2,259.18
Payments to county of Oahu	492,714.09
Payments to county of Hawaii	202,865.84

Payments to county of Maui.....	\$158, 370. 84
Payments to county of Kauai.....	105, 320. 06
Interest on bonded debt.....	157, 939. 44
Transferred to road tax, special deposit (for counties).....	132, 058. 00
Transferred to sinking fund from land sales, public lands department.....	16, 673. 35
Transferred to sinking fund from land sales, public works department.....	5, 896. 75
Transferred to land registration court, assurance fund	209. 61
	<hr/> \$2, 852, 119. 35
Outstanding warrants July 1, 1908.....	165, 845. 48
	<hr/> 225, 891. 71
Cash balance July 1, 1908.....	391, 737. 19

Special funds.—The special loan and sinking funds have been stated above.

In the road fund the cash balance on July 1, 1907, was \$2,836.63, to which was added during the year \$132,058, making a total of \$134,894.63, of which \$132,083.60 was disbursed to the counties, leaving a cash balance on July 1, 1908, of \$2,811.03.

In the Chinese fund the cash balance on July 1, 1907, was \$2,083.95, of which \$708.05 was paid on approved claims, leaving a cash balance on July 1, 1908, of \$1,375.90, which is carried in current cash.

In the land registration assurance fund the cash balance on July 1, 1907, was \$889.16, to which was added \$209.61, leaving a cash balance on July 1, 1908, of \$1,098.77.

The balances in the following miscellaneous funds remained the same as on July 1, 1907: Fire claims, \$2,728.20; postal money order, \$2,270.18; gold certificates of deposit, \$145; silver, same, \$3,365.

Treasury cash balances at close of business June 30, 1908.

Current account.....	\$391, 737. 19
Loan-fund account.....	273, 341. 06
Sinking-fund account.....	152. 05
Road-fund account.....	2, 811. 03
Land registration assurance-fund account.....	1, 098. 77
Miscellaneous special-fund accounts.....	8, 508. 88
Total cash on hand.....	<hr/> 677, 648. 48

TAXATION.

The last legislature provided for an appointment of a commission of three members to investigate the tax laws, their operation and administration, and report recommendations to the governor not later than July 1, 1908, with drafts of bills for carrying out the recommendations. The commission, after careful and extended investigation, concluded that no radical changes were necessary or desirable, but made an elaborate report recommending a number of minor changes, which will be submitted to the next legislature.

The taxes collected during the fiscal year amounted to \$1,880,847.83, which was \$84,021.91 more than the collections for the previous year. The revenue from other sources amounted to \$788,900.49, which was \$130,897.59 less than for the previous year.

The taxes are: General property tax—1 per cent of full value of real and personal property in excess of \$300, except property specifically taxed; specific property taxes—carriages, carts, etc., \$2 or \$5, automobiles \$20, bicycles \$1, and dogs \$1; personal taxes—poll \$1, school \$2, road \$2; income tax—2 per cent of amount in excess of \$1,000; inheritance taxes—2 per cent of direct inheritances in excess of \$1,000, and 5 per cent of collateral inheritances in excess of \$500; insurance tax—2 per cent of gross premiums, less claims paid, return premiums, reinsurance in authorized companies, and (in the case of life insurance companies) expenses.

Taxes by years ended June 30 since organization of territorial government.

Fiscal year.	Real property.	Personal property.	Specific property.	Personal.	Income.	Penalties, costs, and interest.	Inheritance.	Insurance.	Total.
1901...	\$444,059.63	\$490,892.69	\$18,751.86	\$249,604.00	.....	\$9,294.58	\$939.29	\$3,223.65	\$1,216,265.20
1902...	532,687.09	571,248.69	20,412.19	281,485.00	\$286,630.20	11,847.92	6,074.34	3,846.00	1,664,181.43
1903...	560,456.31	592,325.37	22,591.60	255,043.00	202,525.44	13,385.29	1,393.33	4,685.11	1,652,406.45
1904...	618,890.81	607,589.82	22,998.80	240,736.00	170,511.71	15,848.97	70.00	4,623.38	1,681,269.49
1905...	609,343.72	570,654.55	28,543.50	249,990.00	155,978.87	16,509.18	6,271.71	6,888.59	1,639,175.12
1906...	961,433.76	928,841.53	47,989.70	243,955.00	891,366.65	13,708.59	5,879.69	8,760.61	2,601,930.53
1907...	654,737.94	631,326.36	39,644.40	239,001.00	187,687.91	21,435.83	8,789.74	14,202.74	1,796,825.92
1908...	640,051.42	635,265.81	41,350.50	244,832.00	266,241.74	17,697.93	21,480.05	13,978.38	1,580,847.83

NOTE.—Insurance taxes for the fiscal years 1901–1904, and \$56.15 for 1905, were collected by the tax bureaus; since then they have been collected by the insurance department. In previous reports penalties, costs, and interest were included as part of the taxes; for instance, property taxes included all penalties, costs, and interest collected on account of property taxes, and income taxes included all penalties, costs, and interest collected on account of income taxes.

The real and personal property and income taxes for 1906 include \$665,000 collected in advance, owing to a change in the time of collection.

The cost of assessment and collection, \$67,160.18, for the year was 3.64 per cent of the amount collected—the lowest percentage thus far.

Cost of assessing and collecting taxes, years ended June 30.

Fiscal year.	Actual cost.	Percent- age of amount collected.	Fiscal year.	Actual cost.	Percent- age of amount collected.
1901.....	\$54,996.06	4.52	1905.....	\$59,665.71	3.66
1902.....	63,900.33	3.81	1906.....	73,350.92	2.83
1903.....	70,194.46	4.25	1907.....	66,711.41	3.84
1904.....	71,362.16	4.24	1908.....	67,160.18	3.64

* For purposes of comparison 3.81 should be used instead of 2.83.

Assessed value of real and personal property for 1908 by taxation divisions.

Taxation division.	Real property.	Personal property.	Total.
First, county of Oahu.....	\$31,159,916	\$36,072,436	\$67,232,352
Second, county of Maui.....	14,045,727	8,258,132	22,303,859
Third, county of Hawaii.....	15,234,369	12,590,260	27,824,629
Fourth, county of Kauai.....	6,496,020	8,433,322	14,929,342
Total for the Territory	66,936,032	65,354,150	132,290,182

CORPORATIONS.

Business is conducted to an unusually large extent under corporate forms, but abuse of corporate powers is almost wholly absent. Corporations are required to file full exhibits annually with the treasurer. While overcapitalization obtains in some instances, the rule is otherwise. The principal agricultural corporations are those engaged in sugar production, the aggregate capitalization of which is about \$70,000,000, which is practically the same as the assessed valuation of their property for purposes of taxation. The stock is widely scattered, there being 6,966 stockholders in the 49 sugar corporations alone.

Agricultural, mercantile, and other business corporations are incorporated under general law by the filing of articles of association and are subject to future laws. Educational, religious, literary, charitable, and other corporations of this character are incorporated by special charter granted by the treasurer with the approval of the governor, but in practice the charters are made as far as possible uniform in their provisions, and during the last year a clause has been inserted in each charter making it subject to future laws. The term is usually fifty years, excepting in the case of eleemosynary, etc., corporations, which are often perpetual.

During the last fiscal year 20 mercantile, 10 agricultural, and 10 eleemosynary, etc., corporations were created and 2 were dissolved, leaving 661 domestic corporations on June 30, 1908, in addition to which 119 foreign corporations are authorized to do business in the Territory, namely, 85 insurance, 14 mercantile, 10 agricultural, 5 savings and loan, 1 bank, 1 trust, 1 railway, and 2 steamship corporations. Four national banks also do business in the Territory.

The classes, numbers, and capitalization of the domestic corporations, now in existence, incorporated before and after the transfer of sovereignty to the United States, are as follows:

Corporations doing business in Hawaii.

Class.	Number.			Capital.		
	Before August 12, 1898.	After August 12, 1898.	Total.	Before August 12, 1898.	After August 12, 1898.	Total.
Agricultural.....	66	62	128	\$34,758,250	\$31,652,900	\$66,411,150
Mercantile.....	93	302	395	16,915,625	28,275,910	45,191,535
Railroad.....	5	5	10	4,720,000	16,250,000	20,970,000
Street car.....		1	1		1,000,000	1,000,000
Common carrier.....		1	1		1,500,000	1,500,000
Bank.....	1	2	3	600,000	400,000	1,000,000
Savings and loan.....	1	6	7	300,000	350,000	650,000
Trust.....	1	3	4	100,000	400,000	500,000
Insurance.....		2	2		700,000	700,000
Eleemosynary.....	56	54	110			
Total.....	223	438	661	57,393,875	80,528,810	137,922,685

BANKS.

The Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank was opened July 1, 1886, and on August 12, 1898, the date of the transfer of sovereignty to the United States, had 10,555 depositors and \$914,047.35 deposits. It being understood that the bank would be closed upon the extension of the federal laws to Hawaii, the deposits were withdrawn, so that on June 14, 1900, when territorial government was established, the deposits had been reduced to \$764,570.31. Provision was then made for winding up the bank, with the result that at present there remain only 245 claims, aggregating \$2,244.75. Congress at its last session provided for expeditious and inexpensive proof of claims of representatives of deceased depositors, prescribed a two-year period of limitation, and provided for the payment of the balance, if any thereafter, to the Territory to be applied to its public debt.

The winding up of the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank has been followed by the establishment of nine private savings banks, which now have about the same number of depositors and three times as much in deposits as that bank had.

The large sums, amounting during the last year to \$1,157,950.42, annually sent to Japan in postal money orders alone, which it is believed are sent to a considerable extent for deposit in the Japanese postal savings banks, might in some measure be retained here if the United States should establish a postal savings bank. Although the Japanese constitute nearly 40 per cent of the population, they constitute only 5.27 per cent of the depositors in savings banks.

The growth and present business of the banks, both commercial and savings, exclusive of the Japanese bank, which is a commercial bank, a branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, is shown in part by the following tables:

Deposits in banks on December 31 of each year since organization of territorial government.

Year.	Number of banks.	Commercial deposits.	Savings deposits.	Total.
1900	6	\$3,832,491.23	\$804,718.01	\$4,637,209.24
1901	7	4,073,789.51	1,073,581.56	5,147,321.07
1902	7	3,667,341.99	1,102,707.24	4,770,049.23
1903	7	4,131,014.66	1,372,157.00	5,503,171.66
1904	7	3,975,395.04	1,695,326.76	5,670,721.80
1905	7	4,999,942.92	2,527,943.96	7,527,886.88
1906	9	4,932,278.02	2,777,554.40	7,709,832.42
1907	9	5,013,977.51	2,588,722.87	7,602,700.38

Number and percentage of savings accounts by nationalities, June 30, 1908.

Nationality.	Estimated population.	Number of accounts.	Percentage of accounts.
			<i>Per cent.</i>
Japanese	72,000	544	5.27
Chinese	18,000	762	7.39
Hawaiians	35,000	1,981	19.20
Others	45,000	7,029	68.14
Total	170,000	10,316	100

INSURANCE.

The number of insurance companies doing business in the Territory, amount of insurance written, and premiums and claims paid are as follows:

Insurance companies authorized to transact business.

Class.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Fire	53	53	53	49	46
Marine	10	18	17	17	13
Fire and marine	2	2	2	4	4
Life	10	10	10	11	10
Life, accident, and health		1	1	1	1
Accident and health	2	8	3	3	3
Accident and health and employer's liability	1	1	2	2	1
Surety	2	2	3	3	4
Employer's liability and burglary			1	1	2
Plate glass			1	1	1
Total	80	90	93	92	85

Insurance written, premiums and losses paid, 1907.

Class.	Insurance written.	Premiums on same.	Renewal premiums.	Losses, claims, etc., paid.
Fire	\$28,270,292.95	\$442,361.19		\$37,512.67
Marine	32,022,898.43	166,601.04		20,806.87
Life	1,540,762.00	55,835.79	\$442,581.03	75,910.53
Accident and health		17,119.18		2,278.28
Automobile		658.30		
Burglary		51.00		17.00
Employers' liability		7,479.85		1,598.55
Fidelity and surety		17,972.52		
Plate glass		1,408.01		387.30
Total	56,833,948.88	709,481.88	442,581.03	138,510.20

The losses paid in 1907 were unusually small. In 1904 and 1906, each, they were over \$453,000, and in 1905 over \$332,000.

COMMERCE.

Exports and imports.—This has been the banner year in the commerce of Hawaii. The aggregate imports and exports for the year ending June 30, 1908, amounted to \$62,224,179, or 44 per cent more than those of the entire United States in 1790.

The increases for 1908 over 1907, which was next to the banner year up to that time, were: In imports from continental ports of the United States, \$1,078,115; in exports to such ports, \$12,506,348; in imports from foreign countries, \$529,690; in exports to such countries, \$367,726. The principal increase was in exports to the continental ports of the United States, due mainly to the fact that the sugar crop was the largest in the history of Hawaii and the price of sugar higher than usual.

Imports and exports, by fiscal years, since organization of territorial government.

Year.	Imports.			Exports.			Total imports and exports.
	United States.	Foreign.	Total.	United States.	Foreign.	Total.	
1901.....	Not kept..	\$2,826,633	\$2,826,633	\$27,935,885	\$117,958	\$28,053,843	\$30,880,476
1902.....	Not kept..	3,036,583	3,036,583	24,730,060	68,547	24,798,607	27,830,190
1903.....	\$12,075,026	3,142,018	15,217,089	26,242,869	32,569	26,275,438	42,092,477
1904.....	11,987,090	3,797,641	15,784,691	25,157,255	47,620	25,204,875	40,989,566
1905.....	11,703,519	3,014,964	14,718,483	36,114,985	59,541	36,174,526	50,893,009
1906.....	13,224,666	3,275,242	16,499,808	26,884,210	56,313	26,940,523	43,440,331
1907.....	14,225,210	4,151,709	18,376,919	29,134,467	229,914	29,364,381	47,741,300
1908.....	15,303,325	4,682,399	19,985,724	41,640,815	597,640	42,238,455	62,224,179
Total.....	79,118,696	27,937,184	107,045,880	237,840,546	1,205,102	239,045,648	346,091,528

NOTE.—The figures shown under column "Imports from United States" include specie shipments; but for the last five years most of the specie has been handled through the post-office by registered mail and the amount thereof is not included in the figures given.

Imports and exports, by countries, fiscal years 1907 and 1908.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Australia.....	\$304,154	\$348,806	\$9,918	\$3,331
Other British Oceania.....	71,707	64,569	2,087	1,814
British India.....	658,244	699,457	.....	.....
Canada.....	47,392	26,093	14,444	15,625
Chile.....	325,637	491,352	.....	.....
France.....	14,210	31,479	.....	280
Germany.....	348,667	310,134	840	10,025
Hongkong.....	296,975	324,107	8,274	8,891
Japan.....	1,657,441	1,874,670	148,674	541,554
United Kingdom.....	438,841	481,269	44,230	2,078
Other.....	43,941	30,463	6,947	14,077
Total foreign.....	4,151,709	4,682,399	229,914	597,640
United States.....	14,225,210	15,303,325	29,134,467	41,640,815
Grand total.....	18,376,919	19,985,724	29,364,381	42,238,455

Domestic exports, by articles, fiscal year 1908.

	United States.		Foreign.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar:						
Raw.....pounds..	1,054,395,987	\$38,608,138	.....	.....	1,054,395,987	\$38,608,138
Refined.....do....	23,174,675	1,212,926	800	\$46	23,175,475	1,212,972
Coffee, raw.....do....	1,810,482	157,187	130,673	17,079	1,941,005	174,216
Rice.....	8,038,723	140,773	.....	.....	8,038,723	140,773
Fruits and nuts.....	.....	797,348	.....	6,028	.....	803,376
Honey.....	.....	30,842	.....	7,180	.....	38,022
Hides.....	928,599	87,599	.....	.....	928,599	87,599
Wool, raw.....	359,413	58,133	.....	.....	359,413	58,133
Other.....	.....	508,122	.....	556,872	.....	1,064,994
Total.....	1,083,207,829	41,596,018	131,373	587,205	1,083,339,202	42,183,225

The imports from foreign countries for the fiscal year 1908 comprised: Bags, \$668,867; cement, \$48,705; chemicals, \$1,103,246; coal, \$261,419; cottons, \$116,523; fertilizers, \$186,016; food supplies, \$1,370,455; iron and steel, \$47,142; spirits, \$316,881; miscellaneous,

\$563,145; total, \$4,682,399. Those from the continental ports of the United States, totaling \$15,303,325, cover a wide range of articles.

Customs receipts.—The customs receipts for the fiscal year were the largest yet, \$1,550,157.32. These all go into the United States Treasury. The total amount collected during the eight years and half a month since the organization of territorial government is \$10,287,000.46, an average of \$1,280,184.56 a year for the eight complete fiscal years, distributed as follows:

Customs receipts, fiscal years, since organization of territorial government.

1900 (half of June)	\$45,523.99	1905.....	\$1,043,404.40
1901.....	1,219,618.98	1906.....	1,218,764.13
1902.....	1,327,518.23	1907.....	1,458,843.48
1903.....	1,193,677.83	1908.....	1,560,157.82
1904.....	1,229,492.15	Total	10,287,000.46

In 1907, Hawaii stood twelfth among the customs districts of the United States in amount of customs revenue. The figures are not at hand to show her place this year. The order among the 21 principal districts last year was as follows: New York, over two hundred and twenty-two millions; Boston and Philadelphia, over twenty-eight and twenty-one millions; Chicago and San Francisco, over ten millions each; New Orleans and Baltimore, over eight and five millions; Detroit and St. Louis, over two millions each; Tampa, \$1,722,551; Puget Sound, \$1,705,089; Hawaii, \$1,458,843; Cleveland, \$1,264,475; Cincinnati, \$1,001,737; Buffalo, Newport News, Pittsburg, Milwaukee, Plattsburg, Burlington, and Galveston, from \$854,778 to \$702,959.

Tonnage.—The aggregate tonnage of vessels entered and cleared during the fiscal year is the largest thus far.

It will be noticed from the table below that the number of vessels has greatly decreased while the aggregate tonnage has gradually increased for some years past. This is due to the substitution in large measure of steam for sailing vessels. Thus, in the fiscal year 1901, the first after the organization of territorial government, 705 vessels entered with an aggregate tonnage of 952,504, while during the last fiscal year, 1908, only 416 vessels entered, but with an aggregate tonnage of 1,075,939.

In general, since the organization of territorial government, about 75 per cent of the vessels and a slightly smaller percentage of the tonnage has been American, while over 90 per cent of the freight has been carried in American bottoms. This is not due in so large a degree as might be supposed to the fact that the coastwise navigation laws have applied to Hawaii during this period, for even before annexation the shipping was mainly in American vessels. Indeed, Hawaii, when independent, long furnished more freight for American vessels than any other foreign country. The change during the last few years from coal to oil for fuel has favored American bottoms, for the coal came mostly from Australia and British Columbia in foreign bottoms while the oil comes from the United States in American bottoms. The above figures as well as the following tables do not include interisland commerce, which is very large and all in American vessels.

Number and tonnage of vessels, by fiscal years, since organization of territorial government.

Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1901	706	952,504	701	942,921
1902	598	917,089	597	918,547
1903	551	980,847	552	971,350
1904	488	833,847	497	986,627
1905	486	862,116	452	973,279
1906	453	1,013,841	450	1,012,867
1907	428	1,049,836	439	1,086,141
1908	416	1,075,989	412	1,069,828
Total	4,120	7,906,019	4,100	7,861,069

Nationality of vessels, fiscal year 1908.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	308	747,181	297	734,184
British	64	169,095	66	176,481
Japanese	33	116,327	33	116,327
French	8	28,178	8	28,178
German	3	6,045	3	6,045
Norwegian	3	4,527	3	4,527
Russian	1	1,998	1	1,998
Dutch	1	2,588	1	2,588
Total	416	1,075,989	412	1,069,828

Value carried, nationality of vessels, fiscal year 1908.

Nationality of vessels.	Imports.	Exports.
Trade with United States:		
American	\$15,303,825	\$41,640,815
Foreign trade:		
American	1,908,579	35,488
British	1,088,422	38,704
French	662,838	250
German	203,098	
Norwegian	109,781	
Other	718,136	523,203
Total	19,985,724	42,238,455

Vessels in coastwise and foreign trade, fiscal year 1908.

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Coastwise	291	674,722	280	51,227
Foreign	125	401,217	132	489,101
Total	416	1,075,939	412	1,069,828

* Includes vessels in traffic between this Territory and the mainland, but not vessels in traffic between the islands.

Vessels, by ports, fiscal year 1908.

Ports.	In coastwise trade.				In foreign trade.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Honolulu	222	599,075	208	492,779	118	898,625	128	491,998
Hilo.....	39	41,870	86	88,815	.....	.....	1	2,207
Kahului.....	13	26,740	15	26,618	5	4,619	1	828
Mahukona.....	16	6,586	19	8,101	1	.....	.....	.....
Koloa.....	1	451	7	5,414	1	2,145	2	8,068
Total.....	291	674,722	280	571,227	125	401,217	132	498,101

The total tonnage, including interisland vessels, entering Honolulu, was 1,819,206; Hilo, 165,994; Kahului, 194,989.

Shipping service.—The work of the shipping commissioner in this Territory is changing with the rapid substitution of steam for sailing vessels.

During the past two years the so-called “crimps,” previously so troublesome, have been eliminated; no blood money is now paid for seamen. Boarding-house keepers of doubtful character have largely been driven from business, and saloon keepers cooperate in refraining from selling liquor to intoxicated seamen.

The port of Honolulu is known as a trouble port. Seamen are usually shipped and discharged at other ports, and the work of the commissioner here is largely judicial—the settlement of disputes. Commissioners elsewhere do the work that yields the fees, while the work of the commissioner here is largely of the other kind. It would seem that he should be paid a salary instead of fees.

During the last year at the port of Honolulu—the principal port—the seamen shipped were: Foreign ports, 361; domestic ports, 463; total, 824. Those discharged were: Foreign ports, 217; domestic ports, 524; total, 741. Those shipped included 304 naturalized and 115 born Americans, 90 Japanese, 65 British, 43 Germans, 38 Chinese, 33 Norwegians, 30 Swedes, 21 Danes, and 85 others.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.**GENERAL.**

One of the greatest needs, especially for the settlement of the lands by small proprietors, is improvement in transportation facilities, including the development of at least one good harbor on each of the principal islands and two on the largest island, the construction of belt lines of railway, the reduction of freight and passenger rates, and increase in available accommodations for passengers and perishable goods, more particularly fresh fruits, between the Territory and the mainland. It is of very great importance that the bill which passed the House at the last session of Congress, suspending for six years the coastwise navigation laws between Hawaii and the mainland, so far as passengers are concerned, should be passed by the Senate at the coming session. There are sufficient passenger accommodations on American vessels, but as they are mainly on through steamers they are engaged for the most part before the vessels arrive

at Honolulu when coming from the Orient, thus leaving decidedly inadequate accommodations on such vessels for passengers from Honolulu to San Francisco. Some progress has been made during the past year in the increase in the number of vessels, in the accommodations for passengers and fresh fruits and the reduction of passenger rates between the Territory and the mainland. A pressing need is one or two large passenger steamers plying between Honolulu and San Francisco.

VESSELS.

The transportation facilities by sea may be divided into the following three classes: Steamers and sailing vessels (1) in interisland traffic, (2) between the Territory and the mainland and Mexico, and (3) through steamers making Honolulu a port of call. Sailing vessels have in large measure given way to steamers.

(1) *Interisland traffic.*—This is carried on mainly by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company's 15 steamers of from 263 to 1,566 tons gross and 192 to 940 tons net each. The largest of these vessels, 252 feet in length and 18 feet in draft, with fine passenger accommodations, was constructed during the last year. These steamers carried 55,825 passengers and approximately 388,280 tons of freight between island ports during the year.

(2) *Traffic between island ports, the mainland, and Mexico.*—There are five steamship companies engaged in this traffic.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company has three services: (a) Northern triangular service, between Hawaii, San Francisco, Seattle, and Tacoma—two freight steamers, biweekly service; some facilities installed the past year for fresh fruits; carried 60,000 tons of sugar last year to San Francisco. (b) Southern triangular service, between Hawaii, Salina Cruz, and San Francisco—four large freight steamers, with probable early increase to five or six, operated in connection with the Tehuantepec National Railway of Mexico, and six to eight smaller steamers belonging to the same company connecting on the Atlantic side with Philadelphia and New York; biweekly service; this line transports about 250,000 tons of sugar to the Atlantic seaboard annually. (c) Pacific coast service, between Salina Cruz and Pacific coast ports as far north as Portland, Oreg., making freight connections with southern triangular service to Hawaiian ports—two freight steamers.

The Matson Navigation Company operates three freight steamers, with incidental passenger accommodations, as follows: One between San Francisco and Honolulu, 35 cabin and 12 steerage passengers, four-weekly service; another between San Francisco and Hilo, 30 cabin passengers, thirty-five day service; another, constructed during the last year, between San Francisco, Honolulu, Hilo, and return via Honolulu to San Francisco, 55 cabin passengers. One of these is fitted with ventilators between decks for fresh fruit; the other two have deck arrangements for the same purpose. These steamers are slower than the passenger steamers described below. The fare is \$110 for round trip. The same company operates two sailing vessels between Honolulu and San Francisco and one between Hilo and San Francisco, and has six sailing vessels which are available during the heavy season.

The Oceanic Steamship Company operates one small freight and passenger steamer between Honolulu and San Francisco on a three-weeks' schedule; fare recently reduced from \$125 to \$110 for round trip. It owns three larger steamers which formerly ran through to New Zealand and Australia, and probably can not resume until the ship-subsidy bill is passed by Congress.

The Union Steamship Company operates six tank steamers and barges between Hawaii and California for the conveyance of crude oil.

The Pacific Oil and Transportation Company operates two steamers and four sailing vessels between Hawaii and California for the same purpose. These two lines transport about 1,000,000 barrels of crude oil annually to the islands of Oahu and Maui.

(3) *Through service.*—Six steamship through lines, besides the U. S. army transports, make Honolulu a port of call.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company operates five large passenger and freight steamers; these have accommodations for from 135 to 275 passengers, but are mostly filled before they reach Honolulu from the Orient. This company has only recently begun to accept freight from Honolulu to San Francisco. The fare to San Francisco and return is \$135. They are American vessels and are operated in conjunction with the two following lines, which, being foreign vessels, can not carry freight or passengers between Hawaii and the mainland except under penalties. These lines together furnish an eight or nine day service. They run between San Francisco and the Orient, calling at Honolulu.

The Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company operates two smaller passenger and freight steamers.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha Company has for several years operated three passenger and freight steamers, and during the last year has added another and larger steamer, and probably will add yet another during the coming year and retire two of the older vessels.

The Canadian-Australian Steamship Company, foreign, operates three passenger and freight steamers between Australia and Vancouver via Honolulu, connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway; well equipped for the carriage of fresh fruit on deck; four-weekly service. A larger steamer is building for this line.

The Chargeurs-Reunis Round-the-World steamers, with headquarters in Paris, and heavily subsidized by the French Government, call occasionally at Honolulu.

The New Zealand-Canadian Steamship Company, operating between New Zealand and Australia, sent a few steamers to Honolulu during the last year, and contemplates a regular monthly service between the colonies and British Columbia, via Honolulu. It has five freight steamers.

There are a number of sailing vessels, mostly British, engaged in bringing merchandise from Europe to Honolulu, nitrate from South America, and coal from Australia and British Columbia.

Several American sailing vessels continue to carry sugar around the Horn, though most of the sugar now goes by steamer via Mexico or else to California. Several American sailing vessels are engaged also in traffic between Hawaii and the Pacific coast.

RAILROADS.

Island of Oahu.—The most extensive railroad is on this island, operated by the Oahu Railway and Land Company, with 88.94 miles of main line and branches, 3-foot gauge, 45-pound American steel rails, 13 Baldwin locomotives, 313 freight and passenger cars, and 3,600 feet of wharves and warehouses of 30,000 tons capacity at Honolulu Harbor. This road has been largely the making of this island in agricultural industries. It skirts the shore from Honolulu to Kahuku with a branch line 10 miles long to the pineapple district on the tableland between the two ranges of mountains. This branch was constructed about two years ago and will be extended during the coming year in two directions to meet the needs of other pineapple lands. The main line connects with the private railroads of five sugar plantations, aggregating 100 miles of track. A branch line of about a mile will probably be constructed soon to the proposed Pearl Harbor naval station, and arrangements have been made for doubling the track between Honolulu and Pearl Harbor when the growth of the naval station requires. During the last year 446,318 passengers and 386,448 tons of freight, an increase of 86,000 tons over that hauled in 1906, were carried.

The only other railroad on this island is that of the Koolau Railway Company (Limited), with 11 miles of main line, 3-foot gauge, 35-pound American steel rails, 1 Baldwin locomotive, and 15 passenger and freight cars. This is practically an extension of the above-described railway along the windward shore of the island. It has been constructed within the last few years and will probably in time be extended at least as far as Heeia on Kaneohe Bay—a bay larger than Pearl Harbor, which can be opened to deep-water vessels by dredging through the reef at moderate cost.

Island of Hawaii.—The principal railroad on this island, and the second in extent in the Territory, is that of the Hilo Railroad Company, with 46.25 miles of main line and branches, 4-foot 8-inch standard broad gauge, 56-pound rails, 5 locomotives, and 72 passenger and freight cars. This is the only standard broad-gauge railroad in the Territory. It extends from Hilo in a southerly direction, branching at the Olaa sugar mill, 9 miles from Hilo, one branch extending to the 22-mile station on the Volcano road, the other into the district of Puna. The road has done much for the development of this region—at first in sugar production, and now also in pineapple, rubber, and lumber production. The lumber company operating in this region has made a contract for the delivery of 2,500,000 railroad ties to the Santa Fe Railroad during the next five years. It is also cutting koa (Hawaiian mahogany) lumber and introducing it into the United States. Two miles of additional road are under construction for the purpose of hauling rock for the Hilo breakwater. The company owns a covered-pier wharf 800 feet long and 100 feet wide on Hilo Bay, but until considerable dredging is done only vessels of less than 20 feet draft can lie at the wharf. Freight is lightered to the larger vessels. This road carried 62,885 passengers and 62,843 tons of freight during the last year.

A railroad in the opposite or northerly direction from Hilo has long been greatly needed. Several efforts to finance such a road have

been made during the last thirty years. The country through which it would run is one of the most extensively developed and one with the greatest possibilities for further development in the Territory. At present freight is shipped at difficult landings at various points along the coast in small steamers. Much of it is carried to Hilo Bay to be transshipped to large steamers which can not come to the wharf under present conditions. The completion of the breakwater will enable the larger steamers to lie at the wharf and greatly add to the advantage of a railroad as compared with steamers for handling freight from this district, and therefore is expected to make it easier to finance such a railroad. The completion of this breakwater and the construction of this railroad are among the most important projects for the development of the Territory and the settlement of a large district with small proprietors.

The Hawaii Railroad Company has 20 miles of road, 3-foot gauge, 20-pound being replaced by 35-pound rails. This extends from Mahukona to Niulii, and carries about 30,000 tons of freight annually. The lands along it are incapable of much further development.

The Kona Railroad Company, operating in the district of Kona, has 10 miles of road, of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ has been built this year, 3-foot gauge, 35-pound rails. It carries about 10,000 tons a year. About 4,000 acres along this road remain to be developed. The road may be extended 15 miles so as to tap 10,000 acres more.

Island of Maui.—The Kahului Railroad Company operates 15.6 miles of main line, 3-foot gauge, 45-pound American steel rails. It connects with more than 100 miles of private sugar plantation railroads of the same gauge, covering practically the extensive plains between the east and west Maui Mountains. The road runs from Kahului to Wailuku in one direction and to Paia in the opposite direction. A 7-mile extension from Paia is contemplated in the near future to reach a large area suitable for pineapples. During the last few years the company has expended more than \$100,000 in improving Kahului Harbor, its terminus, chiefly in dredging and in building a breakwater 1,800 feet long. The business of the road is increasing. One hundred and forty thousand tons of freight were carried last year. Freight is lightered to and from steamers. Further dredging and breakwater work is required so that steamers may come to the wharves. For this purpose Congress should provide for a survey of the harbor with a view to performing the necessary work subsequently.

Island of Kauai.—The Kauai Railway Company was chartered in 1906 and began active operations in 1907. It is the latest railway project. Its terminus is at Eleele, where it has constructed a breakwater and installed landing facilities. It extends in one direction to the sugar mill at Makaweli and in the other through the McBryde plantation nearly to the sugar mill at Koloa, with a branch now in course of construction to the homesteads at Kalaheo. For the benefit of the lands already developed and the large area yet to be developed on this island, the road should be extended as a belt road nearly around the island, and the Eleele or some other harbor should be surveyed and developed by breakwater and dredging.

STREET RAILROADS.

There is only one street railway, that of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company, in Honolulu, with 24 miles of line and 45 cars. In 1907 it carried 7,318,947 pay passengers, an increase of 381,591 over the number carried the previous year. This is a single-track electric line, thoroughly up-to-date in every respect and having few if any superiors.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

One of the greatest surprises to the newcomer is the extent and excellence of the roads in both city and country. Nearly all inhabited places are accessible by automobiles. With the growth of population and funds there has been a gradual change from the rough ungraded trail to the wide graded macadamized road. For many years the work of laying out and constructing new roads and altering old ones has been conducted on comprehensive and systematic plans. There is a strong public sentiment for good roads, and expenditures for that purpose when well made are not begrudged.

Each island, as a rule, consists of one or more high central mountains, and the arable lands and population are mostly along the coasts. The general scheme, therefore, has been to construct a good belt road around each island, with branches up and down from such roads. Such belt roads, aggregating 600 or 700 miles, have been constructed on the five larger islands, excepting along comparatively short stretches, the topography of which is such as to make road building impossible or very expensive. Honolulu, the capital, probably has more miles of well-constructed macadamized roads than any city of its population on the mainland.

Until three years ago road construction and maintenance were under the department of public works. Since then, with the exception of roads constructed to open up new lands for homestead purposes, they have been under the county governments. On the islands of Kauai, Oahu, and Maui they receive careful attention and the funds are spent to good advantage as a rule, but since the organization of county government the roads on the island of Hawaii have been much neglected.

Funds for road purposes have been derived mainly from the road tax—a personal tax of \$2 on males between 20 and 60 years of age, yielding now nearly \$100,000 a year. Since April 1, 1900, the sum of \$613,142.35 has been expended out of loan funds for the construction of new roads and bridges by the territorial government, besides which smaller sums derived from public-land sales have been expended upon roads constructed for opening up the lands from the sale of which the proceeds were derived. The cost of roads has not been assessed to adjoining property. Considerable portions of the roads have been macadamized with the hard, blue lava rock so abundant in these volcanic islands. Under favorable conditions macadamization is not very expensive, being from 3 to 5 cents per square foot, with a depth of 8 inches, but much of the road construction is exceedingly expensive because of the numerous deep gulches or valleys with steep sides or the softness of the roadbed and distance from adequate supplies of rock or because of other reasons.

Formerly bridges were generally constructed of wood, where they were constructed at all, but more recently they have been made to some extent of steel, and now are generally made of reenforced concrete.

HARBORS AND LIGHT-HOUSES.

GENERAL.

The work upon rivers and harbors under the War Department and light-houses under the Department of Commerce and Labor, as well as fortifications under the War Department, has been in charge of the United States engineer office in this Territory. This work consisted largely in gathering data and securing appropriations until about the beginning of the fiscal year just ended, since which date much has been done in actual construction, the office force having grown since early in 1907 from 1 clerk in the engineer department and one stenographer in the light-house department to a technical force of 6 in the former and 4 in the latter and a clerical force of 2 in each.

Good progress has been made on the various features of defense on the Island of Oahu, and the appropriations and authorizations made at the last session of Congress provide for much work in the near future, not only in fortifications and other defensive measures under the War Department, but also in the construction of a dry dock and naval station at Pearl Harbor under the Navy Department.

HARBORS AND RIVERS.

See also headings "Harbors," in this report, and "Transportation facilities."

Oahu.—Honolulu Harbor has been much improved by various Hawaiian governments before and after annexation, and under the federal authorization of 1905 the channel was dredged to its full depth of 35 feet and width of 400 feet, and the inner basin was dredged to varying depths to its full length of approximately 900 feet. At present, under the authorization of 1907 of a continuing contract to the amount of \$400,000, a projection between the channel and the inner harbor has been cut off and the inner harbor is being widened, as far as the funds will permit, to the ultimately contemplated width of 1,200 feet. Incidentally a large area of land of immense value is being reclaimed for the benefit of the United States. An additional appropriation will be required for completing this work.

An estimate was made upon data secured by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce for the proposed channel improvement at Pearl Harbor for submission to Congress in the consideration of the appropriations which have since been made.

Hawaii.—Under the authorization of 1907 for a continuing contract to the amount of \$400,000 a contract has been let for the construction, as far as the funds will go, of the breakwater at Hilo upon new lines which differ somewhat from the original. Arrangements have been made with the Territory for 25 acres of land at the foot of the breakwater for switching and storage purposes and for a right of way to the main line of the Hilo railroad for the hauling of stone. It is strongly recommended that Congress at its next session authorize the completion of the breakwater.

Plans for the construction of two wharves by two private companies on the Waialoa River at Hilo were approved and permission given for the maintenance until further notice of a drawbridge already constructed by a private company over the same river.

Maui.—A public hearing has been had and a survey commenced for locating the harbor lines at Kahului under an allotment of \$200 for the purpose. About \$125,000 has been expended in dredging, the construction of a breakwater, and other improvements at this harbor by private parties. It is hoped, now that such parties have expended as much as they feel justified in expending, that Congress will provide for a survey of the harbor with a view to its further improvement.

Kauai.—At Eleele and Kealia private companies have partially completed work in the construction of breakwaters and landings.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

The light-house tender, a vessel 190 feet in length, named *Kukui*, now approaching completion, will probably be in service about the end of this year.

For the accommodation of the tender and storekeepers and the increasing number of buoys, especially lighted buoys, the establishment of a light-house depot is required, which it is estimated will cost about \$102,000.

For reasons of economy and other reasons the Pacific islands under the immediate charge of the local light-house office may well be created a separate district.

The Territory should be reimbursed for actual expenditures for the maintenance of lights during the period between annexation and the establishment of the local light-house office.

On June 30, 1908, there were in commission 1 light-house of the third order, at Diamond Head; 3 of the fourth order, at Barber's Point, and the Honolulu range lights; 26 lens lanterns, 2 post lanterns, 1 electric arc, and 17 day beacons.

During the year four lens lanterns were established, namely, at Kauiki Head on the island of Maui, and at Kahala, Makahuena, and Lae o Kokole points on the island of Kauai, and a beacon at Napoopoo on the island of Hawaii.

Three dwellings for light keepers were constructed, namely, one at McGregors Point on Maui and one each at Keahole and Ka Lae on Hawaii.

Oahu.—The first-order light-house at Makapuu Point has been finished except for the installation of the lens and lantern, which are expected next January. For the construction of this a road was built to within about 1 mile of the Makapuu Pass. This road should be continued over the pass and on to Waimanalo landing, where the pumping station for the light is installed; this would complete the belt road around this end of the island.

The Honolulu range front light was completed to the floor level and then work was suspended temporarily and the designs changed owing to certain developments in the plans as to "sand island." The construction will probably be completed before the end of the present year. Nothing has been done on the Honolulu range rear light beyond the perfecting of an agreement between the territorial and federal officers as to the site.

It is hoped that funds from "repairs and incidental expenses" will be sufficient to permit the substitution of a flashing red light for the fixed white light at Barbers Point.

An allotment will be required for lighting the Pearl Harbor Channel for night work.

Molokai.—Plans have been approved for a second-order flashing light, for which \$60,000 have been appropriated, at Kalawao, and arrangements have been made with the territorial officials for the site, covering about 25 acres of land. It is hoped that the light will be in commission by the end of the present year. With the establishment of this light, the light at Lae o Ka Laau at the end of the island, intended to mark the channel between Oahu and Molokai and between Molokai and Lanai, can be dispensed with for the former purpose and moved eastward to better serve the latter purpose.

Kauai.—Seventy-five thousand dollars was appropriated by the act of May 27, 1908, for a light and fog-signal station on the northerly or westerly coast of Kauai. It is expected that plans will be prepared for this in the near future. A light will probably be established at Eleele toward the close of the fiscal year.

Maui and Hawaii.—The construction of lights at Nakalele, Maui, and Kailua, Hawaii, will be begun in the fall or as soon as title can be acquired, and a light will probably be established at Kukuihaele, Hawaii, toward the close of the ensuing fiscal year.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Telegraphs.—The Territory is connected with both the Pacific coast and the Orient by cable. The ordinary rate to San Francisco is 35 cents a word, address and signature counted.

The islands are connected with each other by wireless telegraph. There are stations on the five larger islands—three being of one and two being of one-half kilowatt power, the one on the smallest island not being in operation now. A ship station of high power, 15 kilowatts, is under construction. The Honolulu office is connected with the interisland station on Oahu by a telegraph line 25 miles in length, and will probably be connected with the more distant ship station by both telegraph and telephone lines. The ordinary interisland rate is 15 and of ship messages 10 cents a word, address and signature counted. Messages are delivered by messengers in Honolulu and by telephone at other places. Hawaii was one of the first countries to install a wireless telegraph service.

Telephones.—Hawaii was also one of the first countries to make use of the telephone. There are telephone lines on all the larger islands and nearly all places are connected by them. The ordinary rate in Honolulu is \$2.50 a month.

POSTAL SERVICE.

Needs.—The statistics show not only an increasing, as well as an absolutely and relatively large amount of business for the population, but also the need of a postal savings bank, and a reduction in the rates and increase in the weight limit for the domestic parcels post. An-

other urgent need is an authorization for the detail of officers from the Honolulu office to sort on the steamers from San Francisco the mails which accumulate there in large quantities for the entire Territory during the intervals between steamers. The central office at Honolulu is still cramped for room, although it has recently been relieved by the renting of adjoining private offices. It may soon be further relieved by obtaining the use of adjoining territorial property until the now-authorized federal building is constructed.

Mails.—There are 1 first-class, 1 second-class, 8 third-class, and 80 fourth-class offices. At the Honolulu office the number of letters dispatched during the year was 6,223,465, an increase of 1,163,493 over 1907, and the number of prints 3,720,786, a decrease of 55,241; the number of pouches received and dispatched was 41,351, an increase of 5,038, and of sacks 32,716, an increase of 2,018. Registered articles have steadily increased from 147,982 in 1905 to 198,940 in 1908. The receipts from sales of stamps have increased from \$60,876.02 in 1905 to \$75,807.66 in 1908. The cost increased from \$47,674.95 to \$55,965.02 during the same time, owing mainly to increases in salaries under the recent act of Congress.

Parcels post.—The packages dispatched have steadily increased from 38 in 1904 to 1,861 in 1908, and those received from 42 in 1904 to 5,206 in 1908, while the duties collected have increased during the same period from \$860.81 to \$3,558.50. The existing rates have encouraged the purchasing of much merchandise from foreign countries through the mails. A diminution in the domestic rates and increase in the weight limit would probably divert much of this trade into domestic channels.

Money orders.—Fifty-nine offices issue domestic and 35 issue international money orders. The business has steadily increased. The Honolulu office in 1908 issued 23,493 domestic orders, aggregating \$496,238.57, and 8,923 international orders, aggregating \$226,075.10, and received \$2,528,423.25 as the depository of other offices, making the aggregate receipts \$3,254,546.40, and paid and repaid 57,052 orders, aggregating \$1,457,927.71, and transmitted to the United States Treasury \$1,678,100, making a total business of \$3,136,027.71. The bulk of the international orders issued by all the offices are to Japan, numbering 39,988, amounting to \$1,157,950.42 for the year, while only 359, amounting to \$13,900.46, were certified to from Japan. It is believed that a large portion of the amount sent to Japan is for deposit in the postal-savings bank of that country, much of which might be deposited in a similar bank in Hawaii if one should be established.

POPULATION, IMMIGRATION, AND LABOR.

It is nearly eight years since the last census was taken, and the conditions are such that it is difficult to estimate the present population. It is probably about 170,000, divided about as follows: Orientals, 95,000, namely, Japanese 72,000, Chinese 18,000, Koreans 5,000; Latins, 27,000, namely, Portuguese 23,000, Spanish 2,000, Porto Ricans 2,000; Polynesians, practically all Hawaiians and part Hawaiians, 35,000; Teutons, practically all of American, British, German, and Norwegian descent, 12,000; others 1,000.

The Japanese arrivals and departures have varied greatly. In 1904 and 1905 the departures were nearly double the arrivals, owing to the Japan-Russia war. For several years before that there was little difference. Since then the arrivals have on the whole considerably exceeded the departures, although the tendency is the other way now, owing to restrictions placed by the Japanese Government upon emigration to Hawaii. This tendency is offset to some extent by the restrictions against the migration of Japanese from Hawaii to the Pacific coast. The result is to keep here a better, that is, less adventurous, class of Japanese, to bring Japanese wives here in larger numbers, and to postpone the labor stringency which will come from diminution of arrivals unless some other adequate source of labor is found. During the last year the percentage of females among arrivals was 33.3 per cent, while during the previous year it was only 11.1 per cent. With the increase of Japanese married women, there has been a large increase in Japanese births. During the year ended June 30, 1908, there were 4,593 births, of which more than one-half, namely, 2,445 were Japanese, 674 Hawaiians, 591 Portuguese, 388 Chinese, and 495 others. The Japanese children in the schools have increased from 1,352 out of 15,537 pupils of all races in December, 1900, to 5,513 out of 23,445 pupils in June, 1908. They outnumber the pupils of any other nationality, unless we include part-Hawaiians with Hawaiians, these numbering together 8,123. The continued decrease in the Chinese population, due to departures and nonarrivals, is offset in large measure by births, the school children having increased from 1,289 in 1900 to 2,596 in 1908. The Portuguese are increasing rapidly; the pupils of that nationality number 4,537. Hawaiians are slowly decreasing and part-Hawaiians increasing. The total number of Japanese men, women, and children on the island of Oahu is probably 20,000, of whom perhaps 10,000 or 12,000 are adult males, although these are very rough estimates.

The Hawaiians, most of the Teutons, and a large majority of the Portuguese are citizens. Many Chinese and some Japanese are also, chiefly by birth. Persons who were citizens of Hawaii before the establishment of territorial government, June 14, 1900, were made citizens of the United States by the organic act, and persons born in Hawaii since then, in so far as they come within the decision in the Wong Kim Ark case (169 U. S., 649), are citizens by birth. From 1842 to 1893, 731 Chinese and 1 Japanese were naturalized, most of whom have probably died or left the islands. Since then none have been naturalized. From 1893 to 1900 certificates of Hawaiian birth were issued to 1,479 Chinese, and since 1900, under another statute, such certificates has been issued to 2,088 Chinese and 149 Japanese. There are perhaps 8,000 or 9,000 each of Chinese and Japanese Hawaiian-born children in the Territory. How many of these are citizens by birth under the constitution is unknown. Doubtless many, especially Japanese, will return to the Orient while they are yet young. The Chinese have proved themselves to be conservative voters. How the Japanese will vote in the course of time can not be predicted. There will be very few such voters for many years to come. At the election in 1904, out of 13,253 registered voters only 175 were Chinese and only 2 were Japanese.

For some time there has been growing, even among sugar planters, a feeling that for the purpose of obtaining a permanent and certain supply of labor, as well as for the purpose of building up an American civilization in these islands, every effort possible should be made to encourage the immigration of people who will be or become American citizens. Since 1899 the number of non-Asiatic laborers on the sugar plantations has increased from 12 to 18 per cent of the total, the increase in Asiatics having been 17 per cent while that in non-Asiatics has been 87 per cent, the aggregate number on February 29, 1908, being 45,279, of whom 36,987 were Asiatics and 8,292 non-Asiatics.

A little more than a year ago the territorial board of immigration, at an expense of nearly \$300,000, contributed by the planters, brought in 4,684 Portuguese and Spanish, consisting of 1,400 men, 1,143 women, and 2,141 children, of whom 51 were returned, at an expense of \$12,000. This was at an average expense of \$62.20 per individual, or \$207.32 per adult male. They were absolutely free to do as they wished upon arrival, but most of them engaged in service on the plantations, some settling on pieces of land that were furnished by the plantations and working for suitable wages, others working for higher wages without the land. But the general immigration act of 1907 precluded the further introduction of such people by means of contributions made by corporations. It is exceedingly desirable that Congress should authorize a continuation of such assistance with funds contributed, though by corporations.

A considerable number of Portuguese and Spanish have been enticed from Hawaii to California, but have not found conditions there as favorable as represented. The board of immigration, by means of contributions from the planters, have assisted many of them to return, and last April established an office in Oakland, Cal., for the purpose of inducing and assisting such persons and others to return or come to Hawaii.

The board also has engaged a man, who has served under the federal Bureau of Immigration and was recommended by the officials of that bureau, to come to Hawaii to acquaint himself fully with conditions here and then open an office in New York City for the purpose of obtaining Italians and others.

Every known reasonable method is being exploited for substituting Anglo-Saxons and Latins for orientals, but this is a difficult matter in the face of the present federal immigration laws.

PUBLIC LANDS.

General.—The public lands are, in general, of four classes: (1) Those under the department of public instruction, most of which were turned over to it by law in 1850 for school purposes; (2) those under the department of public works, mostly used for public purposes, such as streets, parks, public-building sites, landings, town lots, reservations, etc.; (3) those under the board of agriculture and forestry, set apart as forest reservations; and (4) those under the land department, intended for settlement and other general purposes. Lands under one of these departments may be trans-

ferred to another as circumstances require. The public lands include those formerly known as "crown lands," which became public lands upon the termination of the monarchy and which now constitute about one-half of the public lands, aggregating about one and three-quarter millions of acres. These are scattered all over the Territory and are shown in green on the maps in the governor's report for 1906. Two cases in which the title to the crown lands was questioned have been decided during the year favorably to the Territory, but have been appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

The administration of the public lands is full of difficulties. The total area is small, and so much of that is so high or so precipitous or so recently formed by volcanic action or so dry or otherwise unsuited to marketable crops that only comparatively little is arable in its natural condition and in the present state of knowledge; moreover, owing to great variations in temperature and rainfall within short distances, heaviness of the soils, abundance of pests unchecked by cold winters, immaturity of the science of tropical agriculture, the broken nature of the country and expense of road building, the large amount of capital required per acre for development, inadequacy of transportation facilities, distance from the world's markets, and the consequent limitation upon the character of the crops, the diverse requirements for different crops and for the different classes of the cosmopolitan population, not only is the handling of the lands difficult and expensive, but each tract has to be treated differently and, after all, with great risk that the land will be taken up for speculative purposes or, if in good faith, that the settler will not make a success of it and will sooner or later dispose of it by lease or sale to an oriental or a large corporation.

Naturally there has been more or less agitation upon the subject of changing the land laws for one purpose or another, according to the view of the particular individual. Some would have the federal land laws extended to Hawaii, but not only are those laws not altogether suited for the mainland under present conditions, but they would be entirely unsuited to conditions in Hawaii, and, besides, the joint resolution of annexation expressly provides that they shall not apply in Hawaii. The present laws were adopted in 1895 from the New Zealand land laws, and are, on the whole, fairly well suited even at the present time to the purposes of bona-fide settlers, but with the changes in conditions they have become about as well suited to the purposes of mere speculators. My observation and experience during the past year has convinced me that a radical change is necessary in the mode of disposition of the public lands, and accordingly I have appointed an advisory commission of seven members to make a thorough study of the subject and submit its report before the next session of Congress, when I trust definite proposals for amendments may be submitted to you. Meanwhile, until Congress can act, I have effected the desired change as far as possible by ceasing, in general, to dispose of lands for settlement under the methods specifically prescribed by the statute, and by adopting, in pursuance of a general authority conferred by the statute, a new method of disposition by which the required period of residence and the extent of cultivation are increased, and at the same time the terms of payment lightened—the aim being to prescribe only what a settler in good faith would be likely to do

anyway, but what it would not pay the mere speculator to do. The size of the lots has been reduced also.

The general policy has been introduced also of not exchanging large tracts of rural land for other classes of lands, such as city property, required for public purposes; and of retaining or only leasing large tracts of lands which might ultimately be found to be capable of superior uses instead of selling them at present at low valuations as lands capable only of inferior uses in the present state of knowledge. Past experience in disposing of large tracts at low prices and later discovering superior uses for them, as well as the limited area of the public lands, more than suggests the need of the greatest care in the disposition of these lands.

Hitherto, under the terms of the organic act, agricultural lands could not be leased for more than five years, nor other lands for pasturage and other purposes for more than twenty-one years. It has for some years been customary in leasing lands to provide, as a matter of administrative policy, that they may be withdrawn at any time for settlement or public purposes. Congress at its last session extended the term for which agricultural lands may be leased, to fifteen years, and expressly provided in the statute that the lands so leased might be withdrawn at any time for settlement or public purposes with a corresponding reduction in the rent. This is a valuable amendment, not only because it permits leases of lands which require large expenditures of capital for development, to be made for a period long enough to justify the expenditure of such capital by the lessees, and so prepare the land for ultimate settlement, but also because it permits the terms of the leases to be adapted to the particular crop. Different crops require different periods for maturity, and even the same crop, as in the case of sugar cane, not only requires different periods for maturing in different localities, but varies in the number of ratoon crops that may be raised from one planting. Thus far the longest lease made under the amended statute is for ten years. It is planned, as far as possible, to withdraw leased agricultural lands, when required for settlement purposes, only after the harvesting of a crop, and as far as possible only after the harvesting of the last ratoon crop—as a matter of justice to the lessee and for the encouragement of industry.

Lands under school department.—During the year school lots or additions thereto were acquired by the department of public instruction as follows: Seven by transfer from the department of public lands, 2 from the department of public works, and 7 by exchange and 1 by lease from private parties; 1 right of way was obtained from a private party and 1 title was settled by the court of land registration. Five lots were conveyed by the department to private parties by exchange deeds. These lots, including both those acquired and those conveyed, range from 0.41 of an acre to 2.84 acres in area. The department also transferred to the department of public lands two tracts of 2,100 acres and 940 acres, respectively, for forest reserves and other purposes, these not being required for educational purposes.

Lands under public works department.—Two pieces of land, aggregating a little over $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres, were transferred to this department for road purposes by the department of public lands; one piece of 4.11

acres was transferred by this department to that department for purposes of exchange, and two pieces, aggregating 3.06 acres, were transferred by this department to the department of public instruction for school purposes. Thirty-two pieces of land, including 2 rights of way for railway purposes, were conveyed to private parties, of which 13 were conveyed by exchange deeds, made chiefly for road purposes, 6 as cemetery lots, 9 were sold as town lots, and 2 remnants were sold to conform to street lines; these pieces range from 125 square feet to about 4 acres each in area, most of them containing only a small fraction of an acre. Thirty-three pieces were conveyed to the Territory through this department, mostly for road purposes, a few being for other public purposes, such as reservoirs; these range in area from 361 square feet to about 8 acres each. The proceeds, \$5,896.75, of the lots sold were turned into the bond sinking fund.

Lands under board of agriculture and forestry.—Three tracts, aggregating 46,429 acres, have been set aside as forest reserves, making the total present area of such reserves 444,116 acres.

Lands under land department.—The public lands are classified as follows: First, second, and third class agricultural lands; first and second class pastoral lands; pastoral-agricultural land, forest land, and waste land. The area that may be taken varies with the class and method by which taken.

The land laws, besides providing for the disposition of these lands by general lease or exchange or equitable settlement of disputed claims, or sale for cash or on time payment with or without special conditions of residence and improvement, provide in general for the following three methods of disposing of them for purposes of settlement:

(1) The homestead lease, by which one may acquire without power of alienation a small tract of land for nine hundred and ninety-nine years on payment of a nominal fee upon condition that he and his descendants shall occupy it and improve it to a certain extent; this method was intended mainly for Hawaiians, with a view to giving them an area sufficient to support a family, practically without cost, and to prevent their disposing of it by way of mortgage, which with many of them is very apt to result in a foreclosure sale; as a matter of fact the Hawaiians are chiefly the ones to take up land by this method; as a rule they take 1 acre of wet land for the cultivation of taro, their principal article of food, and a small area of dry land for purposes of residence, pasturage, and dry-land crops.

(2) The right of purchase lease, by which one may acquire a lease of a larger tract of land for twenty-one years upon prescribed conditions of residence and improvement and the payment of a rental of 8 per cent on the appraised value of the land, with the privilege of obtaining a patent in fee simple at any time after three years upon payment of that value and performance of the conditions.

(3) The cash freehold agreement, by which one may acquire a similar area as under the right-of-purchase lease and under much the same conditions, excepting that the sale is at auction and payment must be one-fourth down and one-fourth each of the three following years, and that the conditions must be performed within three years.

There is also what may be classed as a fourth method, by which six or more persons may form a "settlement association" and take

up adjoining lots under either the right-of-purchase lease or cash freehold system, in which case the right to take the lots is confined to the members of the association, the object being to enable groups, particularly of persons acquainted with each other coming from the mainland, to make a congenial neighborhood. There has been a marked tendency, especially of late years, for persons residing in these islands having no particular social relations with each other to form such associations, for the purpose of avoiding competition and in many cases for purposes of speculation.

The nine hundred and ninety-nine-year homestead lease has proved a success among the Hawaiians, but the other methods are being taken advantage of more and more for purposes of speculation, and therefore, as stated above, are in practice being superseded by a form of special agreement by which the terms of payment are made easier, but the conditions of residence and cultivation are increased.

During the year seven patents were issued upon land-commission awards, which were given sixty years or so ago by the commission to quiet land titles, the right to a patent in the case of most awards being subject to the payment of a commutation to the government amounting to one-third or one-fourth of the unimproved value of the land at the time the award was given.

During the year certain tracts, as above stated, were transferred by this department to the departments of public instruction and public works and other pieces were transferred from those departments to this department.

Three pieces of land, aggregating 22.93 acres, were conveyed to private parties in exchange for three pieces, aggregating 32.37 acres, desired for road, agricultural college, and settlement purposes.

Eleven tracts, aggregating 555.91 acres, were sold at auction for cash for \$8,832.

The sales of other kinds for the year, mainly for settlement purposes, were as follows:

Tenure.	Number.	Acres.	Value.	Average per acre.
Special agreements.....	96	196.51	\$20,054.00	\$102.05
Right-of-purchase leases.....	82	2,469.98	16,065.79	6.504
Cash freeholds.....	36	1,054.72	26,062.75	24.70
Homestead leases.....	8	32.11		
Total.....	222	3,753.32	62,182.54	

Forty-nine patents, not including those issued on exchanges or land-commission awards, were issued during the year for an aggregate of 4,350.85 acres and a consideration of \$23,277.45, an average of \$5.32 per acre.

Thirty-nine general leases, for terms of from two to twenty-one years, were made of an aggregate area of 181,254.12 acres, at an aggregate annual rental of \$48,579. These all contain provisions for the withdrawal of the whole or any part of the land for settlement or public purposes. As old leases which do not contain such provisions expire, the area available for settlement purposes or new leases at higher rentals will be greatly increased. During the present calendar

year leases of 127,468.16 acres, yielding only \$8,645.12 per year, will expire, and during the next five years leases of about 185,000 acres, yielding only about \$25,000, will expire.

There are now 928 lots surveyed for settlement purposes, covering 32,614.06 acres, appraised at \$158,495.81. The lots are usually offered to homesteaders at about one-third or one-fourth of their appraised value, the conditions of residence and cultivation being considered as equivalent to the remainder.

The following tables show the number and areas of lands taken up under the various systems since the passage of the land act of 1895, and also the races who have taken up the lands, most of whom, of course, are American citizens by birth or naturalization:

Lands taken up since the passage of the act of 1895.

BY CLASSES.

	Number.	Area.	Average area per lot.	Value.	Average value per acre.
		<i>Acres.</i>			
Special agreements	354	17,586.26	49.68	\$174,993.85	\$9.95
Right of purchase leases	1,038	60,174.69	57.97	381,239.26	5.50
Cash freehold agreements	133	3,852.58	28.96	48,770.62	12.65
Homestead leases	315	2,870.84	9.11	.....	.....
Total	1,810	84,484.37	.....	555,003.73	.....

BY RACES.

American	418	25,991.07	62.17	\$227,192.31	\$8.74
Hawaiian	791	25,657.87	32.43	94,462.80	4.12
Portuguese	429	17,262.08	40.23	136,364.04	7.94
Others	202	15,573.85	77.09	96,984.54	6.22
Total	1,840	81,484.87	.....	555,008.73	.....

In the above table the "Average value per acre" does not include number of agreements and area for homestead leases, of which there were 300 for Hawaiians, with an area of 2,762.34 acres, and 15 for Portuguese, with an area of 108.50 acres.

The expenditures of the public lands department for the year were \$20,447.64, of which \$7,422.64 was for incidentals and general expenses and the remainder for salaries. The receipts were as follows:

Receipts of public lands department.

Rents:

General leases	\$110,956.53
Right of purchase leases	9,264.45
Olaa leases	279.73
Kaimu leases	56.31
	<hr/> \$120,557.02

Interest and fees:

Homesteads	3.21
Special agreements	977.77
Cash freeholds	369.13
Office fees	440.50
Patent fees	290.00
	<hr/>

2,070.61

Sales:

Right of purchase leases.....	\$5, 763. 38	
Homesteads.....	32. 80	
Special agreements.....	9, 794. 42	
Cash freeholds.....	10, 691. 63	
Cash sales.....	3, 744. 65	
Government commutation.....	589. 75	
		\$30, 616. 63
Improvements on lands.....		6, 870. 90
Realizations.....		768. 55
Total.....		160, 883. 71

One-half of the proceeds of any tract of land opened up may be set aside as a special fund for the construction of roads for that tract; for this purpose \$14,041.50 was set aside during the year. The sum of \$16,673.35 was turned into the bond sinking fund from proceeds of sales.

SURVEY.

Office work.—The office work has consisted largely in mapping homestead and other tracts and furnishing drawings, prints, and descriptions of lands for sale or lease. Much assistance by way of information and otherwise has been given to private parties as well as officials on matters pertaining to land transactions. Two hundred and one descriptions of surveys and 362 sketch plans with descriptions have been furnished, 20 land-court surveys and titles have been examined and reported on, 88 drawings and 971 blueprints furnished, 69 field books registered, making a total of 711 now on file, and 48 maps registered, making a total of 2,448 now on file. Assistance was rendered the land office in revising the list of names, areas, etc., of the public lands. The tide gauge has been kept and the time-signal service improved. Special maps of the counties, showing election districts and precincts, were prepared for the secretary's office. A new group map of the islands, which will be of value in public schools and commercial houses, is under compilation. The total expense, including salaries, for both office and field work was \$26,419.42 for the year. As the work is mostly for other departments, the direct receipts through the survey department are naturally small, \$274.85 for the year.

Field work.—Three hundred and thirty-five lots, mainly for homestead purposes, aggregating 7,077.97 acres, have been laid out; 45 school lots, aggregating 63.84 acres, have been surveyed; 5 tracts, aggregating 75,351.45 acres, have been surveyed for forest reserves, and surveys have been begun on several other proposed reserves. Many detail surveys have been made, including surveys of 18 tracts of land, aggregating 34,253.51 acres, the land being classified in some cases according to quality or suitability for various purposes; there have also been 6 detail country road, 21 city street, 3 boundary, and 1 ditch surveys.

A more particular description of the field work is as follows:

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Hilo district.—Land of Hakalau-iki was surveyed for purposes of reserve for a school lot, aggregating 473.73 acres. Portion of Olaa at 28½ miles on Volcano road was subdivided into 27 5-acre lots for summer residences.

Puna district.—Land of Kamaili was subdivided into 6 lots and 1 straightening the boundary by an exchange. A survey was made of Laupahoehoe-Weloka tract to ascertain amount of cane land and amount of waste or gulch land for the purpose of leasing; these were found to be 3,132 and 542 acres, respectively. Investigation of boundaries of Lepoloa-Kaunihi tract was made for the attorney-general in the settlement of a boundary dispute. Surveyed Haaheo and Puueo school lots.

Hamakua district.—Honokaa and Kaohe school lots were surveyed and two Paaulo homestead lots were re-marked.

Kohala district.—Proposed "Kohala Mountain Forest Reserve," containing 26,000 acres, was surveyed; also Waimea school lot and addition to same.

Kona district.—Seven homestead lots were resubdivided and one school lot on Puuanahulu land was resurveyed; boundaries were corrected and accurate areas computed of ten Haleohiu homestead lots. Haleohiu-Makaula mauka tract was surveyed. A general detail and topographic survey of the southern part of this district is in progress, involving land-commission award and grant locations, title studies and boundary surveys, and including several thousand acres of public land, most of which is covered with dense forests.

Kau district.—Changed subdivision of Kaunamano homesteads. Cane land in Hionaa-Kaalaiki tract was located, showing 200 acres abandoned and only 202 acres now planted, the balance being used as pasture. Portion of Moaula-Kopu-Makaka mauka tract, containing 169.5 acres, was surveyed for classification of cane and waste lands for leasing; this involved a title study of adjoining grants. Portion of Kaalaala-Kakakupu tract was surveyed for classification of lands for leasing; this survey showed that 1,255 acres are suitable for cane out of 3,160 acres. Lot 16 of the Kiolakaa-Keaa tract was subdivided, and a traverse run through the tract for a homestead road. Lot 55 of Ninole-Wailau homesteads was resurveyed and marked, and line of a Puueo lot for fencing was marked. Seven-mile carriage and automobile road from the Volcano house into the crater of Kilauea and to the edge of the lake of fire was surveyed.

ISLAND OF MAUI.

"West Maui Forest Reserve," including portions of 10 public lands, aggregating 19,105 acres, and 19 private lands, aggregating 25,335 acres, was surveyed. Six of the Kamaole homestead lots were subdivided, making 12, aggregating 295.41 acres. Ten Waiakoa homestead lots, aggregating 309.10 acres, were laid out. Government remnants in Waianu Valley were surveyed and computed. The following areas were surveyed: A government remainder of Omaopio lands, Alamihi Pond and adjoining land; a government remnant at Lahaina; Waihou Spring and surrounding land; portion of Waikapu-Wailuku road, encroached upon by plantation; school lots at the following places: Lahaina, Kealahou, Keanae (new), Olowalu (new), Kihei (addition), Keokea, Nahiku, Ulupalakua, Makena, Halehaku, Haiku, Kaupakalua, Ulaino, Paia, Spreckelsville, Kaanapali, and Wailuku (present and proposed addition). A topographic and classification survey was made of portion of Ukumehame.

ISLAND OF MOLOKAI.

Surveys were made of school and church grounds under the department of public instruction and of additional lots for exchanges for new school sites, as follows: Kalae (new and old), Kaunakakai (new and old), Kaluaaha (new and old), Halawa (new), Kawela, Kamalo, Honomuni, and Lupehu school lots and Kumueli and Halawa church lots. A survey is in progress of the location of all buildings, roadways, etc., in the Kalaupapa and Kalawao villages at the leper settlement.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Lualualei homesteads were resubdivided, making 12 lots, aggregating 553 acres. Proposed "Keaau-Makua Forest," including portions of 3 government lands, aggregating 4,480 acres, and 1 private land, containing 340 acres, were surveyed. Remainder of Keaau was subdivided into 9 homestead lots, aggregating 426.53 acres. Four additional Pupukea-Paumalu homestead lots, aggregating 460.10 acres, were laid out; 3 adjoining lots were marked out for private owner. Waianae (new), Pauoa (new), Waimanalo (old and addition), Honouliuli (old and new), and Kalauao (old and addition) school lots were surveyed. Forest-reserve line across Waianae-uka and the boundary between that land and Wahiawa was run and marked. Surveys were made of part of cane lands in Waimanalo, of government road in Waiahole for land court case, of scene of cattle stealing at Wahiawa for attorney-general, of sewer ditch line at Aiea for board of health, of water lots at Pearl Harbor, and of new and old roadways at Waipio for public works department. Made 21 miscellaneous surveys in Honolulu of streets, lots, location of buildings, etc.

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Twenty-six additional homestead lots averaging over 5 acres were laid out at Kalaheo. Four lots at Mana of a little over 500 acres each were laid out. Boundaries of Kuiloa were surveyed and marked. The lower line of proposed reserve between Kealia and Halelea forest reserves was marked. The survey requiring the greatest amount of field work was that of the lands known as the Kapaa lands, aggregating 17,534 acres. This became necessary for their disposition upon the expiration of old leases. It involved general topographic surveys, measurement of stream and spring flows, the location of their sources, preliminary surveys of proposed new ditch lines, the laying out of numerous lots for different classes of homesteads and numerous town lots, classifications and areas of lands suitable for different purposes, such as cane lands, rice lands, pasture lands, waste lands, swamp lands, forest lands, roads, reservoirs, and the location of boundaries.

IRRIGATION.

General.—Hawaii being a tropical country, the question of water is of the utmost importance. There is no lack of rainfall, which ranges from a few inches to several hundred a year, according to locality, but the heavy fall is usually far from where it is most needed. The problem is that of conserving the water, by preventing it by

means of forest growth from rushing to the sea down the short, steep watersheds, and that of transferring it to the arid lands. What is being done in forestry is stated under another heading.

The right to water usually depends on the ownership of the land upon which the water is, or on prescriptive use. Riparian rights, although recognized, are insignificant. Rights by prior appropriation have not been recognized.

The principal irrigated crops are cane, rice, and taro.

Taro lands.—Even in ancient times the natives had more or less elaborate systems of ditches in almost every valley for the irrigation of taro, their chief food, most of which was raised in water that was led from the streams into level patches which were made by terracing the bottoms and gentler slopes of the valleys. There were not only elaborate ditch systems, but also complicated methods of distribution of water by time and quantity, especially where or when water was scarce. The ditches were required to be kept clean and the patches tamped, so that the loss might be as little as possible. Much taro is still raised in this way. So important were the laws relating to water rights that they gave their name “kanawai” to laws in general.

Rice lands.—Much taro land and additional dry land has been converted into rice land, which is laid out in small level patches the same way as taro land. In general rice requires more water than taro, for it requires running water, while taro may be grown in standing water if it is renewed at intervals, which vary according to locality. About 11,000 acres are in rice.

Cane lands.—The chief irrigation works at present, however, are those of the sugar industry. Of the 213,000 acres devoted to sugar production, about one-half, or 105,000 acres, is irrigated, being practically reclaimed arid land, the reclamation of which has cost about \$15,000,000, or about \$140 per acre, in original outlay for the construction of ditch, tunnel, flume, and pipe lines, reservoirs, steam and electric pumping plants, and artesian and surface wells. This has been done entirely by private enterprise. The irrigation system for one group of plantations includes about 225 miles of main and lateral ditches, tunnels, etc., which cost about \$2,000,000, besides wells, reservoirs, and pumping plants. Much of this is in country covered by dense jungle and cut up by numerous deep canyons. The largest storage reservoir for one plantation holds 2,500,000,000 gallons. In one instance electric power is generated by water power on the rainy side of the island for the operation of pumps on the other side. One large ditch, completed during the last year, leads water from a valley on to high land, irrigates the high land below the ditch, then falls into another valley where it generates electric power for operating several pumps along the ditch for the irrigation of the high lands above it, and finally irrigates land on the plain below. About 1,000,000 gallons of water are required per day for each 100 acres of cane, irrigation being generally three or four times a month. In transferring water from taro land to cane land, it is generally estimated that the water appurtenant to 1 acre of taro land is sufficient for not less than 3 acres of cane land. . About 4,350,000 tons of water are required daily for the irrigated cane land, about 60 per cent of which is pumped by about 111 pumps with an aggregate capacity of

579,300,000 gallons per day of twenty-four hours. The average lift is 191 feet and the maximum 550 feet. Cane usually takes from fifteen to eighteen months to mature and 1 acre requires about 5,000,000 gallons per crop. The irrigated lands produce on an average nearly twice as much as the unirrigated.

Water licenses.—Much of the water used for irrigating cane land is owned privately, but much also is obtained from government lands under licenses or leases. These licenses and leases have been made for periods of from fifteen to fifty years, most being of from twenty to thirty years. They are 15 in number and cover an aggregate area of 77,743.20 acres of forest and other land. The aggregate rentals are \$16,601, besides 1 per cent of the gross revenue in the case of the most important license. The rentals at first have been low because the licensees have had to construct the works, but as the leases and licenses expire they can be renewed for shorter periods at greatly increased rentals or the water can be used in other ways. One of these licenses, which was for thirty years at a nominal rental of \$500 a year, has just expired, but the license provides for its renewal for another thirty years at the option of the licensee, the rental, however, to be fixed by appraisers each ten years. Steps have already been taken to obtain an appraisement for the first ten years. The Director of the Reclamation Service is expected soon to make an investigation with a view to ascertaining the practicability of extending that service to Hawaii.

INDUSTRIES.

General.—Hawaii is practically without mineral resources. The country is mainly agricultural, although the nature of the crops is such as to require much incidental manufacturing. Perhaps nowhere else has science been applied more extensively to agriculture, especially in the sugar industry, to which until recently attention has been devoted almost exclusively. A good beginning has now been made in other industries. It is important both that there be a diversity of industries and that there be built up industries more suited to the small proprietor. The field is that of tropical agriculture. Among the agencies at work to perfect the science of that class of agriculture are the federal experiment station, the territorial board of agriculture and forestry, the territorial college of agriculture and mechanic arts, and the experiment station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. At times there has been lack of cooperation between some of these, but that state of affairs no longer exists. The first three of these are discussed elsewhere in this report. The planters' experiment station, although devoted principally to a single industry, is one of the largest and best to be found anywhere. It is maintained at a cost of \$70,000 a year and has a large body of scientists in its several divisions, which include agriculture and chemistry, entomology, and plant physiology and pathology. Agriculture is being made more and more of in the public schools. Further assistance is greatly needed through the scientific branches of the Federal Government, particularly in soil, topographic, and hydrographic surveys, reclamation, branch experiment stations, etc., the appropriations for which objects should be made to apply to Hawaii, a full-

fledged Territory and integral part of the United States, as well as to other parts of the United States.

Agricultural.—The sugar industry is conducted mainly by 49 corporations and 5 private companies or individuals. Many independent planters on a small scale raise cane and sell it to the corporations; and much land controlled by the corporations is cultivated by groups of laborers under contracts by which the plantations advance money, furnish implements, water for irrigation when necessary, and do portions of the work and purchase the cane at agreed prices, which vary with the price of sugar. The total capital, exclusive of bond issues, is \$70,913,797. In the corporations there are 6,966 shareholders. The yield for the last five years has been as follows, in tons of 2,000 pounds:

Agricultural production of Hawaii.

Island.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Hawaii.....	170,665	122,865	126,405	137,750	148,891	180,159
Maui.....	84,776	77,985	100,434	102,960	104,772	122,629
Oahu.....	121,066	102,019	123,096	113,750	119,273	137,013
Kauai.....	61,484	64,606	76,314	74,753	72,081	81,322
Total.....	437,991	367,475	426,248	429,213	440,017	521,123

The yield for the present year is 521,123 tons, valued at more than \$40,000,000. The plantations are usually large. The total area cultivated is about 213,000 acres, held partly in fee and partly under lease, of which about one-half is irrigated. The yield per acre per crop, which usually requires fifteen months or more to mature, is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons from irrigated and 3 tons from unirrigated land, or a little less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre from all the land. During the five years, 1902–1906, according to the returns of 49 companies, the average profit was 7.02 per cent and the average dividend paid was 4.69 per cent per annum on the capital invested. The continued success of this industry is largely dependent upon the continuance of a protective duty on sugar. The irrigation of cane lands is described under the heading "Irrigation" in this report. More than 41,000 tons of purchased mixed fertilizers are used annually, besides 6,000 tons of nitrate of soda and considerable quantities of lime, ground coral, tankage, and waste products from mills and stables. The annual cost for fertilizers is over \$2,000,000, and approximates \$4.65 per ton of sugar, or \$22.20 per acre per crop. On February 29, 1908, there were 45,279 laborers on the sugar plantations, as follows: Americans, 521; Europeans, mainly Portuguese and Spanish, 4,579; Hawaiians, 1,181; Porto Ricans, 1,837; Japanese, 31,805; Chinese, 2,991; Koreans, 2,191; others, 174; total Asiatics, 36,987; total non-Asiatics, 8,292. There has been a steady increase in the percentage of non-Asiatics—that in 1899 being about 12 per cent and that at present about 18 per cent. The increase during that period has been only 17 per cent in Asiatics, but 87 per cent in non-Asiatics.

The following are among the more important older minor agricultural industries:

The production of rice is conducted largely by the Chinese upon land leased at rentals of from \$10 to \$50 per annum per acre. The

plantations are usually small, seldom exceeding 100 acres. About 11,000 acres are under cultivation, which usually yield two crops a year or 5 crops in two years of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons each, the entire annual product being valued at about \$2,500,000. This is the crop most consumed in the Territory, the exports for the last year having been only \$140,773. The industry has suffered much of late years from competition in the mainland markets with rice grown in Texas and other parts of the United States, and importations aggregating about \$500,000 annually of Japanese rice, which is preferred by Japanese to either Chinese or Japanese varieties raised in the Territory. In order to take advantage of lower duties, much of the Japanese rice is imported in the unpolished state to be polished in the Territory. An increase in the duty on the unpolished rice would assist the home production. Much is being done by the federal experiment station to improve varieties of rice and methods of cultivation. See heading "Federal experiment station."

The coffee industry, ideal for the small farmer, at one time held out much promise for American settlers, but has now fallen largely into the hands of Japanese on account of low prices and the absence of protective duties. The output, which varies considerably, is mostly exported. The exports for the last year were valued at \$174,216, while those for 1906 were valued at \$248,618. The coffee is of excellent quality. About 4,500 acres are cultivated, yielding on the average about 650 pounds per acre. There is much more land suitable for coffee.

Among the newer minor agricultural industries with favorable prospects are the following:

The pineapple industry is the one of greatest promise and the one which now holds out the most hope for American settlers. It began about 1890, but on account of the duties on imports into the United States did not amount to much until after annexation, since when the canning, as distinguished from the fresh-fruit business, has developed rapidly. There is more profit in the fresh-fruit business, but the transportation and marketing facilities are inadequate. There is great need of more frequent steamers to the Pacific coast and of better facilities for carrying fresh fruit on many of the steamers now running. Probably not more than about 1,000 tons of the fresh fruit is exported annually, while the canning business has developed from 2,000 cases for the year ended May 31, 1901, to 186,700 cases for the year ended May 31, 1907. The estimate for the year ending May 31, 1909, is from 350,000 to 400,000 cases. About \$1,000,000 is now invested in the industry. There are nine canneries, with others soon to be erected, on the four principal islands. These are all owned by corporations, which for the most part both raise fruit themselves and purchase it from independent growers. About 4,540 acres are now in cultivation, of which 3,690 are on the island of Oahu. One of the chief dangers lies in the importation of fresh fruit from Cuba and the Bahamas for canning in the United States, to avoid the duties on the canned product. An increase in the duty on the fresh fruit would obviate this.

The banana is the principal other fresh fruit exported. The cultivation of cocoanuts has recently been begun on a more extensive scale. The exports of fruits and nuts have increased from \$76,167.65 to \$803,376 a year since 1901.

Rubber is one of the most promising of the newer industries. It began only a few years ago, but has increased rapidly, chiefly at Nahiku on Maui, but to some extent also at Puna, Hawaii, and on the other larger islands. Five corporations and a number of individuals are engaged in it. More than 1,300 acres are now planted with nearly 500,000 trees, mostly of the Ceara variety. About 25,000 trees are of the Hevea and about 1,000 of the Castilloa variety. Much additional land is suitable for this purpose. Tapping experiments indicate a good yield. The first tapping for commercial purposes will be made next year.

Sisal requires little cultivation, little capital, and little water. The cost of milling is small. The yield of fiber averages about 500 pounds per acre per annum, and commands higher prices than that produced in Yucatan, where most of the sisal is raised. While the output is not yet large, a number of plantations have been started, and probably more land is available for this crop than for any other.

Two tobacco plantations are just starting. Experiments seem to indicate that this industry will have a great future.

The honey crop for the present year is estimated at 950 tons of honey, valued at \$57,000, and 15 tons of wax, valued at \$9,000. There are about 20,000 colonies of bees. The investment is about \$200,000. It is estimated by Dr. E. F. Phillips, of the Department of Agriculture, who recently made a bee survey of the Territory, that there is pasture for about 40,000 colonies, which should produce at least \$100,000 worth of honey and wax annually. The entire amount imported from other countries into the United States varies from about \$50,000 to \$115,000. The continuation of the duty on honey seems essential for the maintenance and growth of this industry.

Live stock.—This industry consists mainly in the raising and fattening of cattle and sheep for the home market. About 1,649,377 acres of land are used for grazing purposes. There are about 130,477 head of cattle, valued at \$1,678,277.50, and about 99,535 of sheep, valued at \$126,757.50. These are owned mainly by 188 persons, of whom 125 are American citizens, and only 9 are orientals. There are employed in the industry 659 persons, of whom 440 are American citizens and 165 orientals. Much of the land is leased from the government or private owners.

The supply of cattle is abundant. The annual consumption is about 14,000 carcasses, of which about 8,400 are marketed in Honolulu, averaging, dressed, about 475 pounds and selling wholesale at from 6 to 9 cents per pound. The cattle are grass-fed. Much attention has been given of late to the introduction of registered stock, principally the Short Horn and Hereford breeds, the introduction of new grasses, and the division of large ranches into paddocks.

But little attention is paid to dairy farming. Large quantities of butter and cheese are imported.

Most of the sheep are on six large ranches. Less has been done in the way of improvement than on the cattle ranches, with disastrous results which are now beginning to command attention. (See headings "Bureau of agriculture and forestry" and "Federal experiment station.") Notwithstanding the large number of sheep, it has been found necessary, in order to supply the home market with a monthly requirement of 1,200 carcasses, to import 500 carcasses a month,

mostly from Australia. The sheep average about 35 pounds dressed and bring from 9 to 10 cents a pound wholesale. The wool is marketed principally in Boston, at from 12 to 20 cents a pound.

Horses and mules are raised in considerable numbers on some of the larger ranches, mostly for ranch and sugar plantation purposes.

Hogs are not raised in as large numbers as formerly. Many are imported from California. They bring about 10 cents a pound. They are raised chiefly by the Chinese, who also are the principal consumers.

Poultry raising is not extensive. It is uncertain. Consequently prices of poultry and eggs are high and large quantities of each are imported from the Pacific coast.

Fishing.—There are no fresh-water fish of consequence. Sea fish are of great variety and excellent quality, but not in such large quantities as in many other waters. They are caught in the open sea and in artificial ponds, the latter usually semicircular in form with the shore for the chord and a stone wall for the outer boundary. Some of these are a thousand years old. The ponds are stocked with small fish caught outside. Some are owned by the government, others privately. They are generally leased to Japanese, Chinese, or Hawaiians. Most of the large lands privately owned have appurtenant fishing rights extending out to the reef or, where there is no reef, out for a distance of 1 mile from shore. These have generally been proved up in accordance with the requirements of the organic act, which also contemplates their purchase by the government for the purpose of making them free. This has not been done. Fisheries in waters adjoining government lands and private lands sold by the government during the last sixty years are free. The fishing business has gone largely into the hands of the Japanese, who, however, have sold largely to Chinese vendors, but now a Japanese company has been formed for selling fish in Honolulu. The annual catch is unknown, but about 8,000,000 fish are sold yearly in the Honolulu and Hilo markets. Congress should provide a fish hatchery in this Territory.

Manufacturing.—As already stated, Hawaii is mainly an agricultural country, but the agricultural industries are such as require much incidental manufacturing. The principal manufacturing are the numerous large mills for the production of raw sugar on the plantations, each mill usually representing an investment of from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. One mill produces refined sugar. The pineapple industry has an investment of about \$280,000 in nine canneries. There are a number of small coffee mills, the largest having an annual output of 1,000 cases of forty-eight 1-pound packages, 1,000 cases of twelve 5-pound packages, 1,000 bags of green coffee for the local market, and 6,000 bags for export. There are a number of rice mills. Sisal and manioc require small factories. There are several sawmills for the production of lumber and railroad ties, and several planing mills. There are two large fertilizer works, two wineries, several poi factories, one wire-bed factory, one soap factory with an annual output of 8,000 cases of 100 pounds each, one brewery with an annual capacity of 15,000 barrels, two lime works, one just starting, the other with a capacity of 200 barrels a day, one tannery with an annual output of about 20,000 steer, cow, goat, sheep, and other skins, a number of ice works, and one gas plant with a capacity of

150,000 feet per day. The Japanese have lately established several manufactories. One of these is a sake brewery with a capacity of 50,000 gallons a year; another is a macaroni factory with an annual capacity of 60,000 cases, valued at \$100,000; there are also soy factories. More or less furniture is produced, chiefly in small shops by Orientals; also ready-made clothing and shoes in the same way. The Oahu and Hilo railroads have shops at which they manufacture their own cars.

The principal manufactory outside of the sugar mills is that of the Honolulu Iron Works Company at Honolulu. This is the growth of half a century, and is something to be proud of, especially considering that all its materials, from molding sand and coal to every kind of metal, have to be imported. While the company does all kinds of work, its specialty is sugar machinery, many important improvements in which it has invented. It is now one of the largest and most reputable designers and manufacturers of sugar machinery in the world. It designs and erects sugar mills for Porto Rico and Mexico and manufactures them for Formosa, besides receiving orders from other parts of the world. In 1905 it established a branch office in New York City. Its shops cover $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres and are of the most modern type.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Forestry.—The last legislature extended the authority of the governor to proclaim, on the recommendation of the board of agriculture and forestry, forest reserves on lands while under lease, but subject to the leases, and also authorized him to withdraw reserved lands when required for other purposes. The federal Forest Service has recently made a much-needed allotment of \$2,000 for forest experimental work at high elevations, to be expended by its representative, who is also the superintendent of the division of forestry under the board.

The importance of forestry in Hawaii becomes clearer each year, both because of the relation between forests and water supply in these subtropical islands and because of the increasing prices of wood and timber. Two classes of forests are recognized, namely, the protection forests, which are mostly in districts where there are streams and which must be kept intact for water supply, and commercial forests, which are mostly in districts where there are no permanent streams and which are valuable chiefly for wood and timber.

Three new forest reservations were proclaimed during the year, with a total area of 46,429 acres on the islands of Maui and Hawaii, making a total now of sixteen forest reservations, aggregating 444,116 acres, of which about 61 per cent is government land. It is hoped that within a few years 750,000 acres will have been set aside as forest reservations, or 80 per cent of the entire forest area of the Territory, of which about 70 per cent will be government land. Government and private lands are usually sandwiched in with each other, each running from sea to mountain top, and before a reservation is proclaimed arrangements are usually made with private owners for cooperation with the government in setting aside and maintaining the reservation.

The work of the division of forestry during the year has been directed mainly to the extension of the chain of territorial forest reservations and to the planting of trees of economic species upon nonagricultural or otherwise waste lands. Interest in tree planting is constantly increasing on the part of private corporations and individuals, a large number of whom are actively engaged in this work.

The beginning of the lumber industry on a considerable scale is marked by the signing of a contract in October, 1907, for the delivery by the Hawaiian Mahogany Lumber Company to the Santa Fe Railway Company during the next five years of Ohia-Lehua railroad ties to the amount of 90,000,000 feet, board measure.

Closely related to forest work is the extension of cocoanut and rubber plantations on several of the islands.

Animal industry.—A pathological laboratory, provided for by the last legislature, has been built and equipped, and investigations of such diseases as red water in cattle, epizootic lymphangitis in horses, and heart-worm in dogs, has been taken up in cooperation with the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and the Hawaiian Livestock Breeders' Association. The veterinarian sanitary service has been improved by the appointment of a deputy territorial veterinary for the island of Hawaii and it is expected that another will be appointed soon for the island of Maui. It is hoped that two more may be obtained, one for the island of Kauai, and another for the island of Hawaii, the latter island being too large for one.

Glanders has been prevalent during the year and in two cases horse stock affected by it have been brought from California; steps have been taken for a twenty-one-days quarantine of such stock coming from or through California. In conjunction with the entomological department of the Hawaiian Agricultural Experiment Station a study of the insects affecting live stock has been inaugurated, and particularly of the horse fly, the warble fly, and the Hawaiian sheep-maggot fly, the latter being a new species which has suddenly become parasitic on living animals. The losses caused by the pests during the year amounted to perhaps \$75,000.

Large quantities of mutton, pork, poultry, butter, eggs, and cheese, as well as work animals, are still imported from the mainland and from the British colonies, but efforts are being made to remedy this. Large numbers of pure-bred stock were imported during the year.

Entomology.—The division of entomology suffered much at the end of the year through the death, after four years of service, of its superintendent and inspector, Mr. Alexander Craw, who had been for fourteen years previously entomological inspector for the State of California.

One of the principal duties of the scientists under this division of the board has been the inspection of all live vegetable matter arriving from outside the Territory, for the purpose of preventing the introduction of new pests, the reintroduction of old pests, and the excessive invasion of ubiquitous pests ordinarily occurring in normal numbers, and the improvement in quality of fruits and vegetables sent to the Territory from abroad. At the port of Honolulu alone 363 vessels were boarded for this purpose and 110,107 packages of fruit, plants, and vegetables examined. Of these, 1,333, mostly scabby potatoes, were ordered returned, 7,217 bags of rice were fumigated, and 45 packages burned.

While the officers of the customs and postal service have cooperated as far as they could, there is need of further authority from the Treasury and Post-Office departments to facilitate the inspection and control of plants, bees, etc., introduced from other ports, a matter which has been taken up with the Secretary of the Interior.

Four species of scale-bug-eating enemies have been introduced from Mexico; also one colony of a parasite of the orange red scale from the Orient, and one colony of the Smyrna fig insect from California, the latter for the purpose of making successful the culture of Capri and Smyrna figs, the trees of which are already here. One hundred and sixty-six colonies of useful insects were distributed during the year, the species most in demand being the Arizona dungfly parasite for combating the horn fly. Mr. Albert Koebele has been commissioned by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, in cooperation with the board of agriculture and forestry and the Hawaiian Livestock Breeders' Association, to go to Europe in search of parasites for this pest. A bulletin was issued on the *Aleyrodidae* or white fly; lectures were given at the normal school and the college of agriculture.

FEDERAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

General.—At the end of the year Jared G. Smith, who has been in charge of the station since its inauguration, resigned to take up the cultivation of tobacco as a private enterprise and was succeeded by Dr. E. V. Wilcox, of the Office of Experiment Stations. A number of improvements have been made by the erection of new buildings, removal of old buildings, and extensions of the waterworks and gardens. Five publications have been issued—namely, on the Top Minnow, Tobacco, Ceara Rubber Tree, Honey, and the Marketing of Hawaiian Fruits—and lectures have been delivered at the farmers' institute and the agricultural college.

Horticulture.—The most important work of the year was that of experimentation in methods of packing, handling, and shipping fruits. It was demonstrated that pineapples can be shipped to any port within thirty days from Honolulu if properly handled, packed, and carried. By cutting the stems long and wrapping each fruit in paper 17 per cent of the whole shipment can be saved which would otherwise be lost. Experiments were made in budding, grafting, and transplanting mango trees, in intercultures for green manuring, and importations were made of litchee trees from Canton and seedling pineapples from Florida. An assistant horticulturist and gardener was engaged.

Entomology.—In conjunction with the division of animal industry under the territorial board of agriculture and forestry, chief attention was given to a study of insects injurious to live stock, and particularly the Hawaiian sheep maggot-fly, which has caused the death of thousands of sheep; as a result curative and preventive measures have been taken. The possibility of importing fly-eating birds was investigated, and the introduction of the turkey buzzard for the destruction of carcasses and of the meadow lark and Brewer's black-bird as general insect feeders was recommended. Considerable study was given to the horn fly, which is very destructive in Hawaii. Further studies have been made of bees and honey and the insects

affecting rice, citrus fruits, melons, cotton, tobacco, stored products, and other fruits. A complete apicultural survey of the Territory was made with Dr. E. F. Phillips, in charge of apiculture for the United States Department of Agriculture.

Rice.—Experiments in rice, rice hay, and rice fertilizers have been continued. Over 10,000 tons of Japanese rice, valued at more than \$500,000, were imported during the year at a cost of \$20 a ton more than similar rice sells for when produced in Hawaii. Over \$350,000 worth of baled hay is imported annually from the Pacific coast. It is believed that the market can be supplied by equally good Hawaiian-grown rice and rice hay with a large saving in expense.

Other crops.—Experiments with Chinese and Japanese mat rushes have been continued with promising results. Experiments are being made with varieties of sea-island cotton, the soy bean, of which about \$50,000 worth is imported annually, the Italian leghorn wheat, the straw of which is used in the manufacture of hats, and in the tapping of rubber trees and the germination of the seeds of several varieties of rubber trees.

Chemical investigations.—These have been mainly complementary to other lines of investigation and have included analyses of drainage waters, tannin in Hawaiian barks, fertilizers, fodders, rice, paddy and rice straw, soils, the polarization of brown sugars, and pot and wire-basket fertilizer experiments with rubber plants.

PUBLIC WORKS.

General.—The department of public works has charge of all internal improvements, except such as have recently been placed under the several counties. The functions of the counties in this respect pertain chiefly to streets, parks, and fire departments.

During the year the department has had the supervision of 18 contracts uncompleted at the beginning of the year and 54 new contracts made during the year, aggregating \$437,973.07. Of these, 55 contracts have been completed, upon which and the uncompleted contracts there has been paid \$293,597.08. These were mainly for roads and bridges, public buildings, schoolhouses and teachers' cottages, wharves and landings, waterworks and sewer systems. The total expenditures, including salaries, were \$525,277.18 for the year, of which \$265,329.23 was from current revenues and \$259,947.95 from loan funds. The receipts of the department, principally from rents of town lots, land sales, water and sewer rates, wharfage, pilotage, and kerosene and powder storage, were \$272,025.66.

Since April 1, 1900, \$3,191,990.61 has been expended as follows on public improvements out of loan funds, besides much out of current receipts:

Expenditures on public improvements.

Public buildings-----	\$240, 720. 90	Wharves and landings--	\$622, 198. 69
School buildings-----	482, 760. 04	Dredging-----	49, 631. 91
Waterworks-----	729, 559. 56		
Sewers-----	453, 977. 16	Total -----	3, 191, 990. 61
Roads and bridges-----	613, 142. 35		

Streets and roads.—The title to streets, parks, and other lands devoted to public purposes, including the buildings thereon, as well as

the public lands, owned by the republic of Hawaii at the time of annexation, is in the United States, but such lands are administered by territorial officers under territorial laws, which, however, are subject to change only by Congress. But the counties now construct and maintain most of the streets and roads. Thus, cooperation between the department of public works and the counties is necessary for the opening, straightening, and widening of streets and roads. In general, the relations between these has been most harmonious. A number of land exchanges were made through the department during the last year for these purposes as well as for other public purposes. In one instance land for a street in front of the proposed federal public building site was acquired by condemnation proceedings under an agreement by which no damages should be awarded.

Three roads have been constructed during the year by the department itself out of the special deposit fund created by a recent statute which permits one-half of the proceeds of a tract of land opened for settlement purposes to be set aside for the construction of roads for that tract. Surveys have been completed for three additional roads of the same character.

Lands.—This subject, so far as it is under this department, is treated under the heading "Public lands."

Building laws.—These have been enforced as far as possible during the year, but have been found inadequate. They have been carefully studied and recommendations for further legislation upon this subject will be made to the next legislature. One hundred and seventeen permits were issued during the year for buildings to cost \$266,000.

Public buildings.—Repairs and additions have been made to many court-houses, schoolhouses, jails, and other public buildings throughout the Territory and a number of new buildings have been erected. A court-house of hollow concrete has been erected at Wailuku, in the second circuit, at a cost of \$23,312.50. A wooden court-house at Kailua, Hawaii, in the third circuit, to cost \$9,040.50, is approaching completion. A large hollow-concrete high school building, to cost \$52,521, at Honolulu, is also approaching completion. Thirteen school buildings and five teachers' cottages have been constructed or contracted for. Several buildings were erected during the year by the board of health without assistance from the public works department.

Wharves and harbors.—(See also heading "Harbors and light-houses.") Much study has been given by the department to this subject during the year with a view to making comprehensive plans to meet rapidly growing needs for some time to come. Much has been done by way of repairs, additions, and equipment at the many landings and wharves throughout the various islands. At Honolulu one large wharf has been completed, two slips have been dredged to a greater depth, one wharf has been reconstructed, a new shed on another wharf has been contracted for, and plans have been made for a large two-story shed on one of the new wharves. Plans have been made for guidance in future work of wharf construction and dredging (see fig. 1). Many wharves and slips at Honolulu are owned by private companies or occupied as naval docks. Upon the construction of one of the latter the Republic of Hawaii expended \$89,000 before it was taken over by the Federal Government. This should in time—after the development of the naval station at Pearl Harbor—be restored to the territorial government to meet the needs of com-

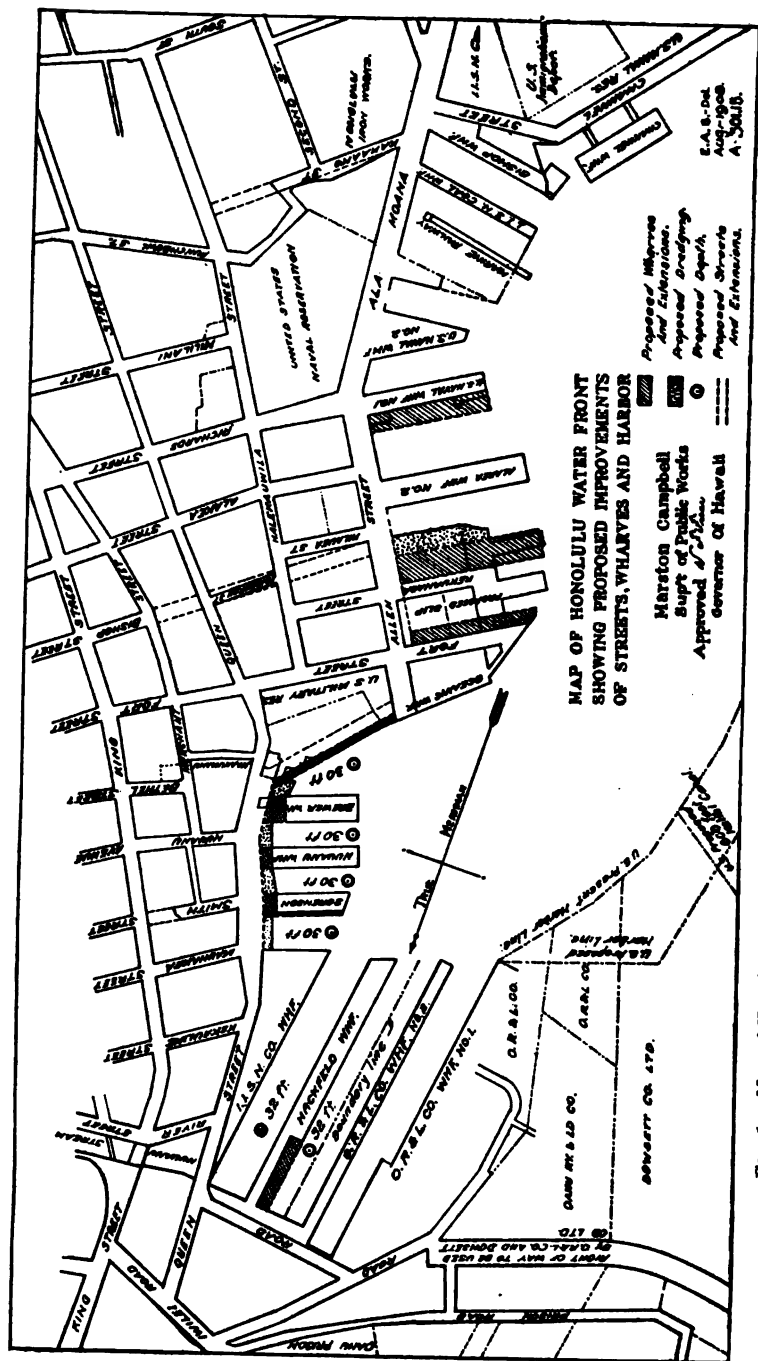


FIG. 1.—Map of Honolulu water front, showing proposed improvements of streets, wharves, and harbor.

merce. Action has been taken by the engineer representing the War Department for determining the harbor lines at Kahului, on the island of Maui. The department of public works made a careful study of this matter and submitted plans (see fig. 2) which it is hoped will

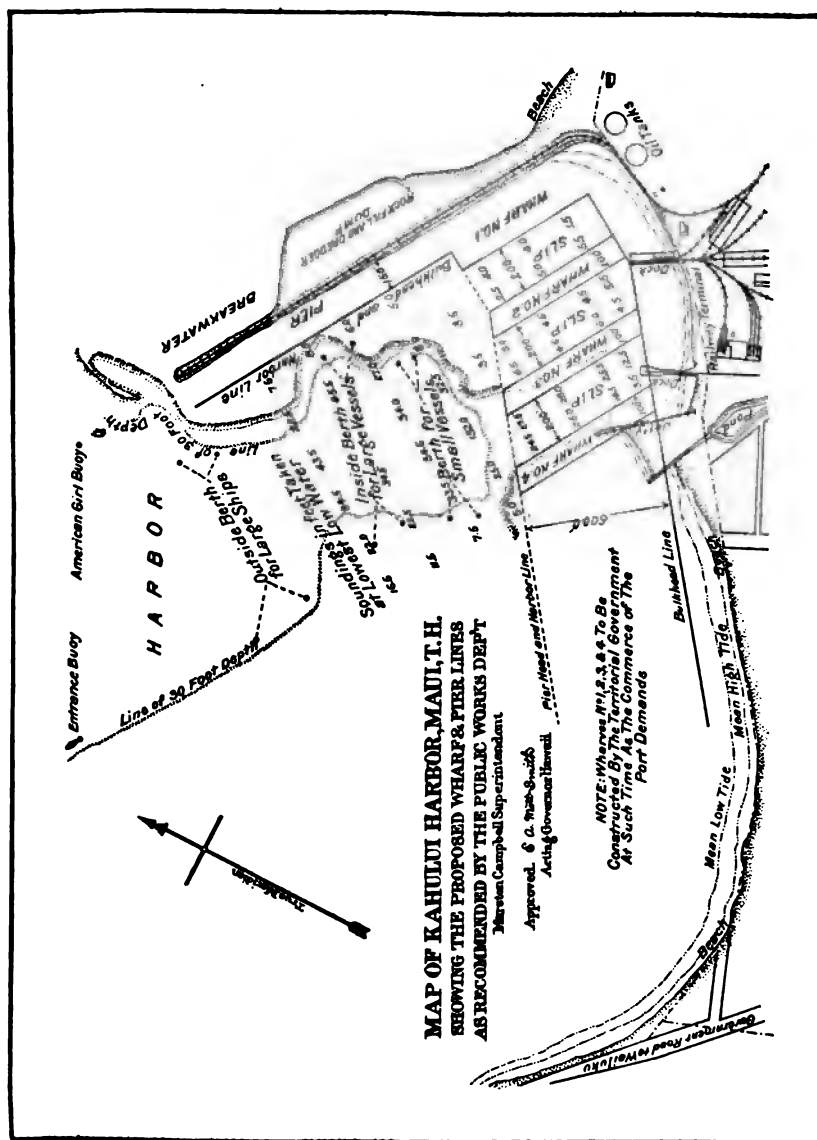


FIG. 2.—Map of Kahului Harbor, Maui, showing proposed wharf and pier lines.

soon be approved by the War Department. Steps should be taken at an early date for determining the harbor lines of other harbors which are beginning or will soon begin to be used on a more extensive scale for commercial purposes, such as Pearl Harbor and Kaneohe Bay on

Oahu, Hilo and Kealahou bays on Hawaii, and Nawiliwili and Hanalei bays on Kauai. The harbor masters and pilots, who are under the department of public works, report an entrance tonnage of 165,994 at Hilo and of 194,989 at Kahului for the year, as compared with 1,819,206 at Honolulu, including interisland traffic.

Waterworks.—The department has under its charge ten waterworks systems distributed over the four principal islands. The largest system is at Honolulu, the main pipe lines of which extend 68 miles. This is a patchwork system, the result of years of growth, and study has been given to it during the past year for the purpose of unifying it, reducing the cost of maintenance and insuring the purity of the supply. The water is obtained partly by pumping from artesian wells and partly by impounding mountain streams, particularly the freshet waters, in the valleys above the city. The principal work has been under a new contract for the completion of a large dam and reservoir which was begun several years ago under a former contract. It is expected that this will be completed during the coming year. It will hold 690,000,000 gallons of water, which will secure an ample supply as well as much available electric power. The contract price for the completion is about \$120,000. Plans have been made for the extension and improvement of waterworks in various places on the other islands.

Sewer works.—Several extensions have been made during the year to the Honolulu sewer system, and the pumping plants have been changed from coal-burning to oil-burning, with a saving of 33 per cent in fuel expense. An extension of 1,200 feet was made to the Hilo sewer system through liberality of the county of Hawaii. Other extensions in both these systems are being planned for the near future, as well as systems for Wailuku and Lahaina on Maui, which greatly need sewerage.

SCHOOLS.

The public schools are under a department of public instruction, consisting of a superintendent and six commissioners. Private schools are required to obtain permits from the department and are subject in a measure to its supervision.

Enrollment, etc.—The enrollment in the public schools is 18,564, an increase of 1,426 for the year; in private schools, 4,881, a decrease of 439. The teachers number 476 in the public schools, an increase of 35; in private schools, 218, a decrease of 44. The number of public schools is 154, an increase of 1; of private schools, 51, a decrease of 6. Notwithstanding long distances to be traveled, bad weather, and other hindrances, the attendance at the public schools has been 90 per cent of the enrollment, due in part to the operation of a new truancy law. The largest increase is in Japanese pupils. This has been the case for some years—the pupils of that nationality having increased from 1,352 in 1900 to 5,513 in 1908. While the enrollment in the lower grades is still overwhelmingly large, there has been some improvement in this respect. The policy of concentration, or the substitution of one larger graded school for two or more smaller ungraded schools in country districts, has been begun during the year and will be continued, for better results at the cost of greater distances of travel for many of the pupils.



NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, HONOLULU.

Instruction.—Increased attention has been given to industrial training; 1,052 more pupils are receiving such training in the public schools than a year ago. Domestic-science departments have been established in eight schools. Manual training and agricultural work is carried on in many schools. All but 450 of the 8,387 girls in the public schools are instructed in sewing, and 8,728 pupils are instructed in agriculture. In one of the private schools new shops for advanced industrial training have just been constructed at a cost of \$80,000.

Practically all the public schools hold frequent American patriotic exercises, and the school-city or school-county is in operation in seven schools. All schools as well as all court-houses and many other public buildings have flag poles and American flags.

Cost of maintenance.—Exclusive of expenditures from loan funds for new buildings, the cost of the public schools was \$467,198.98 for the fiscal year, as compared with \$349,933.14 for 1907, \$361,458.99 for 1906, \$336,358.59 for 1905, \$409,048.84 for 1904, \$388,623.63 for 1903, \$391,785.29 for 1902, and \$306,299.56 for 1901. This is at the rate of \$25.16 per pupil, as compared with \$20.41 for 1907, \$22.42 for 1906, \$22.12 for 1905, \$22.87 for 1904, \$28.28 for 1903, \$30.11 for 1902, and \$27.45 for 1901. Teachers' salaries were restored a year ago practically to their amounts before they were cut down a little over three years ago, owing to shortage of funds. The cost should be increased still more if funds will permit, for an increase in the number and salaries of teachers and a more rapid extension of industrial training. At present there are 39 pupils to 1 teacher in the public schools.

Buildings.—Nineteen new buildings—school buildings and teachers' cottages—were built and extensive additions or repairs made to 16 old buildings during the year. A large high-school building of hollow concrete at Honolulu is approaching completion. Since January 1, 1903, \$482,760.04 has been expended for new buildings out of loan funds alone, of which \$88,932.17, besides large amounts already spent on the uncompleted high-school building, was expended during the last year. These include a number of large brick and concrete buildings.

Lands.—The department of public instruction is a quasi corporation and authorized to acquire, hold, and dispose of land as well as other property. It has many lands, most of which were set aside to it by law in 1850. It plans soon to transfer many of these not needed by it to the public lands department for homestead and other purposes. Considerable progress has been made during the last year in acquiring school sites now occupied by it without title. There remain 29 such sites, for 12 of which negotiations are pending with private parties, and 5 of which will be transferred to the department by the public lands department when present leases expire. (See also heading "Public lands" in this report.)

Public schools, June, 1908.

Islands.	Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils.			Average daily attendance.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Hawaii	61	42	114	156	3,299	2,734	6,033	5,416
Mauī	32	28	49	77	1,579	1,294	2,873	2,578
Molokai	9	4	5	9	146	84	230	211
Oahu	35	20	158	178	3,823	3,195	7,018	6,383
Kauai	17	9	47	56	1,330	1,080	2,410	2,142
Total	154	108	373	476	10,177	8,387	18,564	16,724

Private schools, December, 1907.

Islands.	Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils.			Average daily attendance.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Hawaii	10	9	22	31	407	416	823	823
Mauī	10	8	26	34	456	462	918	918
Molokai	2	2	1	3	25	23	48	48
Oahu	26	42	102	144	1,678	1,299	2,977	2,977
Kauai	3	3	3	6	66	59	115	115
Total	51	64	154	218	2,622	2,259	4,881	4,881

Industrial work in public schools, June, 1908.

Islands.	Sewing.	Knife work.	Agricultural work.	Lauhala and bamboo work.	Other manual training.	Singing.		Drawing.
						Tonic sol fa.	Other.	
Hawaii	2,174	188	2,443	289	2,021	4,082	4,419	4,760
Mauī	1,408	45	891	35	778	1,849	1,189	2,097
Molokai	91	23	153	25	84	202	159	158
Oahu	3,332	43	3,625	24	2,681	6,161	4,266	6,329
Kauai	842	80	1,616	71	414	1,984	1,608	2,073
Total	7,847	324	8,728	444	5,978	14,278	11,641	15,417

Grades in public schools, June, 1908.

Grades.	Hawaii.	Mauī.	Molokai.	Oahu.	Kauai.	Total.
Receiving grade	2,582	1,008	82	1,797	868	6,337
Grade I	1,114	565	64	1,505	525	3,773
Grade II	948	430	45	1,103	384	2,910
Grade III	705	370	29	882	275	2,261
Grade IV	861	291	6	532	169	1,859
Grade V	172	109	2	331	114	728
Grade VI	67	63	2	248	40	420
Grade VII	32	19	.....	220	30	301
Grade VIII	19	14	.....	131	5	169
Normal course .....	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	113
High school course	33	4	.....	156	.....	193
Total	6,033	2,873	230	7,018	2,410	18,564

Nationality of teachers, 1908.

Nationality.	Public schools.	Private schools.	Total.	Nationality.	Public schools.	Private schools.	Total.
Hawaiian	81	12	93	Scandinavian	3	7	3
Part Hawaiian	119	17	136	Japanese	8	9	7
American	180	133	313	Chinese	10	3	17
British	33	13	46	Korean		3	3
German	9	4	13	Other foreigners		9	19
Portuguese	83	11	44	Total			694

Nationality of pupils, June, 1907-8.

Nationality.	Public.		Private.		Total.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Hawaiian	3,930	3,879	991	696	4,921	4,575
Part Hawaiian	2,462	2,516	931	1,032	3,393	3,548
American	423	429	557	501	980	930
British	96	87	103	132	199	219
German	147	143	118	100	265	243
Portuguese	3,257	3,476	1,042	1,061	4,299	4,537
Scandinavian	49	54	21	14	70	68
Japanese	4,236	5,025	730	488	4,966	5,513
Chinese	1,667	1,975	678	621	2,345	2,596
Porto Rican	317	339		16	317	355
Korean	149	165	4	59	158	224
Other foreigners	405	476	145	161	550	637
Total	17,138	18,564	5,320	4,881	22,458	23,445

Percentage of nationalities, 1908.

Nationality.	Percentage enrollment.			Percent- age in public schools.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Public schools, June, 1908.	Private schools, Decem- ber, 1907.	All schools.		Number.	Percent- age of total increase.	Number.	Percent- age of total de- crease.
Hawaiian	16.54	2.98	19.52	20.89			51	79.68
Part Hawaiian	10.73	4.40	15.13	13.54	54	3.62		
American	1.82	2.13	2.95	2.31	6	.40		
British .....	.87	.56	.93	.46			9	14.06
German .....	.60	.42	1.02	.77			4	6.25
Portuguese	14.82	4.52	19.34	18.72	219	14.69		
Scandinavian .....	.23	.06	.28	.29	5	.33		
Japanese	21.43	2.08	23.51	27.06	789	52.96		
Chinese	8.42	2.64	11.06	10.63	308	20.67		
Porto Rican	1.44	.06	1.50	1.82	22	1.47		
Korean .....	.70	.25	.95	.88	16	1.07		
Other foreigners	2.03	.68	2.71	2.56	71	4.76		
Total			100.00	100.00	1,490	100.00	64	100.00

Nationalities of pupils, public and private schools, by years, since organization of territorial government.

	Decem- ber, 1900.	Decem- ber, 1901.	Decem- ber, 1902.	June, 1903.	Decem- ber, 1904.	Decem- ber, 1905.	Decem- ber, 1906.	Decem- ber, 1907.	June, 1908.
Hawaiian	4,977	4,903	5,076	4,893	4,983	4,943	4,906	4,658	4,575
Part Hawaiian	2,631	2,869	2,934	3,018	3,267	3,430	3,500	3,546	3,542
American	698	812	796	799	931	1,025	1,009	987	930
British	232	240	215	217	226	268	187	220	219
German	320	337	333	295	252	298	273	295	243
Portuguese	3,809	4,124	4,335	4,243	4,448	4,683	4,437	4,537	4,537
Scandinavian	114	98	108	194	98	99	82	81	68
Japanese	1,852	1,993	2,341	2,521	3,313	3,869	4,547	5,035	5,513
Chinese	1,289	1,385	1,499	1,554	1,875	2,087	2,197	2,548	2,546
Porto Rican		596	593	538	437	405	392	364	355
Korean							161	210	224
Other foreigners	115	162	162	143	192	537	199	652	637
Total	15,537	17,519	18,382	18,415	20,017	21,464	21,890	23,087	23,445

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

This has been established during the year under an act passed by the last legislature. The governing power is a board of regents appointed by the governor with the consent of the territorial senate. A good location has been selected in the suburbs of Honolulu. The site will consist of about 15 acres of gently sloping land for buildings, campus, and parade grounds already obtained by exchange and valued at about \$20,000, 30 acres of government land immediately adjoining, with a good supply of mountain water for irrigation and other purposes, valued at about \$35,000 or \$40,000, and about 19 acres adjoining, to obtain which from private parties by exchange negotiations are pending. This will make a compact site of about 65 acres well situated and otherwise suited to the purposes of the college. Until buildings are erected on the permanent site, the college will be conducted on a temporary site in two buildings, of which one has been remodeled and the other is being constructed for this purpose. A large reference library has been purchased, as well as much equipment for the various departments. A president and faculty have been secured. Thus far instruction has been chiefly preparatory; the first regular freshman class enters in September. Hawaii's share in the federal appropriations for agricultural colleges has made it possible to secure an adequate library, equipment, and faculty which would not otherwise have been possible.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

Now that the Territory has an excellent building erected specially for the public archives, much attention has been given by the archives commission during the year to the collection, arrangement, and indexing of documents and the translation of such as are in Hawaiian. There have been added during the year the archives of the interior department, including the records of the Hawaiian patent office, post-office, custom-house, department of public instruction, and a large number of miscellaneous documents collected at Hilo. Pamphlet reports of the several departments have been bound in chronological order in volumes of convenient size, the archives commission now

being in possession of complete, or nearly complete, sets of these reports. After a prolonged search the naturalization records for the period from 1838 to 1874 have been discovered, thus making those records complete to the close of the monarchy. Files of old newspapers have been obtained and cases erected for bound volumes of them. It has been decided to publish a series of uniform volumes of "The Archives of Hawaii," beginning with the records of the privy council, which often have important bearings on land titles. The archives are now frequently consulted, and it is hoped that a law will be passed by the next legislature making certified copies legal evidence, so as to avoid possible loss or damage to originals.

THE COURTS.

Territorial courts.—The territorial courts are all practically up to date in their work. The statistics given below are for the seven complete calendar years under territorial government, omitting the last half of 1900 and the first half of 1908. The number of criminal cases (8,642) in all courts in 1907 was less by 1,079 than the average for the seven years, while the number of civil cases (3,190) was greater by 338 than the average. The number of convictions in criminal cases in 1907 (6,499) was greater by 2,034, or nearly 48 per cent, than in 1906, although less by 390 than the average for the seven years. In 1906 the penal statutes were poorly enforced, and 1907 shows a great improvement in that respect. In that year (1907) not only was the number of criminal cases greater by 1,196 than the number in 1906, but the percentage of convictions was 75 as against 60 for 1906, and 71 on the average for the seven years.

Supreme court.—In the supreme court, which is almost purely an appellate court, the number of cases (133) in 1907 was a little less than in any of the preceding three years, although greater than the average number (125) for the seven years.

During the eight years since the establishment of territorial government (June 14, 1900), 25 cases have been taken from the territorial to the federal Supreme Court on appeal or error. Eleven of these have been decided, in four of which there were reversals. Of these four, two involved similar questions and one a question of pleading. Cases can not be taken from the territorial supreme court to the federal circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit, but in a number of instances questions decided by the former have been taken to the latter through the bringing of similar cases in the federal district court and then appealing them from that court to the circuit court of appeals, but in all such cases the territorial court has been sustained.

The court has held that a judge is not disqualified by reason of having been of counsel in the case—partly on the ground that that was not a disqualification at common law and partly on the ground that section 84 of the organic act, which enumerates certain causes of disqualification, not including this one, is exclusive. This should be remedied—as by adding this to the enumerated causes or by permitting the territorial legislature to add to such causes.

The supreme court library, now containing 9,062 volumes, including nearly all the English and American reports, has had added to it during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1908, 1,040 volumes.

Circuit courts.—In the five circuit courts (seven judges), which are the superior courts of general original jurisdiction, with jurisdiction also on appeal from the district courts, the number of civil cases (1,134) for 1907 somewhat exceeded that in either of the preceding two years as well as the average (996) for the seven years, while the criminal cases (467) in 1907 fell a little below the average (505). The percentage of convictions in the circuit courts was 61 as against 38 for the preceding year, and an average of 47 for the seven years.

The most notable feature was the increase in divorce cases, of which there were 304 in 1907, as compared with an average of 133 for the seven years, with a previous maximum of only 128 during that period. Further territorial legislation may be required to prevent too early hearings after service of process and to guard against collusion.

The circuit courts exercised jurisdiction to naturalize aliens before the enactment by Congress of the naturalization law of 1907, on the theory that they were "district courts" within the meaning of the earlier law. Their right to do so has been questioned. It has been sustained, though not unanimously, by the territorial supreme court, from whose decision, however, an appeal is now pending in the federal Supreme Court. If that court should decide against the right, the naturalizations in question, numbering 889, should be confirmed by Congress so far as the jurisdiction of the courts is concerned. Precedents for such confirmation may be found in the acts of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 630), and April 14, 1802 (2 Stat., 15, sec. 3). These courts now have such jurisdiction beyond question under the new naturalization law (34 Stat., 596). If the naturalizations by these courts prior to the new law should be held void and should not be confirmed it would work a great and needless hardship to the many who in good faith took, as they supposed, all proper steps to secure naturalization, and would deprive the territory for a time at least of one of the most valuable elements in its citizenship.

District courts.—In the 29 district courts, which in general have jurisdiction of civil cases up to \$300 and all misdemeanors, the number of civil cases (1,221) in 1907 was considerably less than in any of the preceding four years and 308 less than the average for the seven years, while the criminal cases (8,178) in 1907 exceeded those of the preceding year by 1,340 and yet fell below the average for the seven years by 1,140. The percentage of convictions in the district courts was 76 in 1907 as compared with 65 for the preceding year and an average of 73 for the seven years.

Cases.—The following tables show the cases, by courts, classes of cases, and nationality of convicted in criminal cases:

Statistics of cases in various courts.

TOTAL CASES IN ALL COURTS.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Average.
Criminal cases	10,778	10,974	10,037	10,070	10,102	7,446	8,642	9,721
Civil cases	2,259	2,797	2,834	3,655	2,542	2,690	3,190	2,852
Total	13,037	13,771	12,871	13,725	12,644	10,136	11,832	12,573
Convictions in criminal cases	8,789	7,409	6,703	6,886	7,478	4,463	6,499	6,889
Percentage of convictions	81	68	67	68	74	60	75	71

CASES CLASSIFIED BY COURTS.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Average.
Supreme court	100	120	99	149	135	141	133	125
Circuit courts	1,418	1,699	1,330	1,714	1,817	1,428	1,601	1,501
District courts	11,519	11,952	11,442	11,862	11,192	8,567	10,098	10,947
Total	13,037	13,771	12,871	13,725	12,644	10,136	11,832	12,573

CASES IN SUPREME COURT.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Average.
On appeal, error, or exceptions:								
Law	49	61	32	77	63	43	40	58
Equity	21	23	20	17	25	16	36	22
Divorce			2	1		3	2	1
Probate	5	9	2	8	8	7	4	5
Tax appeals	11	16	13	17	20	16	17	16
Original	6	7	10	13	9	6	13	9
Miscellaneous	8	4	15	16	15	45	21	13
Total	100	120	99	149	135	141	133	125

CASES IN CIRCUIT COURTS.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Average.
Civil:								
Law	245	167	205	188	172	237	191	201
Equity	80	74	50	63	63	67	46	63
Divorce	111	103	71	115	128	99	304	133
Probate	373	353	296	365	344	322	470	360
Naturalizations	81	375	58	266	30	79		128
Miscellaneous	74	53	107	241	83	95	123	111
Total	964	1,130	787	1,238	820	899	1,134	996
Criminal	454	569	543	476	497	529	467	505
Grand total	1,418	1,699	1,330	1,714	1,317	1,428	1,601	1,501
Convictions in criminal cases	258	327	225	181	201	201	285	239
Percentage of convictions	57	56	41	38	40	38	61	47

CASES IN DISTRICT COURTS.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Average.
Civil	968	1,299	1,935	1,965	1,587	1,729	1,221	1,529
Criminal	10,551	10,653	9,507	9,897	9,606	6,838	8,178	9,318
Total	11,519	11,952	11,442	11,862	11,192	8,567	9,399	10,847
Convictions in criminal cases	8,531	7,667	6,702	6,887	7,417	4,444	6,214	6,887
Percentage of convictions	81	71	70	70	77	65	76	73

Statistics of cases in various courts—Continued.

NATIONALITY OF PERSONS CONVICTED.

	Population.		Number convicted.							
	1900.	1908. ^b	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Average.
Chinese	25,762	18,000	1,762	1,540	1,331	1,555	2,142	1,187	1,608	1,588
Japanese	61,115	72,000	2,485	2,229	2,081	2,101	1,988	998	1,719	1,943
Portuguese	16,675	23,000	581	427	451	427	441	237	407	417
Hawaiians ^a	87,635	85,000	2,155	1,693	1,526	1,562	1,565	890	1,422	1,544
Others	13,814	22,000	1,834	1,542	1,313	1,242	1,361	1,153	1,348	1,399
Total	154,001	170,000	8,767	7,481	6,702	6,887	7,497	4,465	6,499	6,891

^a Includes part Hawaiians.^b Estimated.

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Average.
Charged	592	609	590	726	584	411	474	572
Convicted	310	294	301	370	818	332	265	317

OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Average.
Charged	310	360	347	295	307	196	284	299
Convicted	172	220	224	191	199	115	234	193

GAMBLING.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Average.
Charged	3,344	2,867	3,207	3,753	3,885	2,683	3,045	3,256
Convicted	2,668	2,210	2,057	2,570	2,991	1,569	2,493	2,364

ILLICIT LIQUOR SELLING, DISTILLING, ETC.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Average.
Charged	314	197	234	320	282	104	200	236
Convicted	192	121	137	177	158	38	114	134

DRUNKENNESS.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Average.
Charged	2,232	1,718	1,517	1,268	1,236	1,008	1,415	1,485
Convicted	2,145	1,630	1,437	1,188	1,198	886	1,331	1,402

MISCELLANEOUS.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Average.
Charged	3,207	2,861	2,661	2,187	2,236	1,555	3,224	2,562
Convicted	2,309	1,985	1,710	1,521	1,521	756	2,062	1,696

Juvenile courts.—Three years ago all circuit judges and district magistrates were empowered to release on parole in charge of a probation officer any person under 16 years of age convicted of an offense punishable by not more than two years' imprisonment. In practice this jurisdiction has been exercised principally by the district magistrate of Honolulu. It was provided also that juveniles should be tried at a time apart from that at which older offenders were tried,

and that when in custody they should be kept separate from older prisoners.

Ever since 1870 juvenile delinquents might be sent to an industrial school instead of to prison, but this applied only to juveniles under 15 years of age and to the term for which they might be sentenced within the period of imprisonment prescribed by the statute for the particular offense. A year ago the age limit under which a juvenile delinquent might be sent to an industrial school was increased to 18 years, and the term for which he might be sent to such a school was authorized to be for any length, within minority, irrespective of the term of imprisonment prescribed by law for the particular offense.

The industrial schools for juvenile delinquents—one for girls and one for boys—are among the best schools in the Territory. Indeed, they emphasize the need of bringing the industrial features, already somewhat advanced, in the public school system up to the standards attained in these schools for delinquents.

Cases in Honolulu juvenile court, three years to July 1, 1908.

Offenses.	April 24, 1905, to June 30, 1906.	July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
Assault and battery.....	6	10	6	22	22	—
Disobedience.....	9	13	2	24	16	9
Fornication.....	—	—	4	4	3	1
Gambling.....	14	28	15	57	57	—
Idle and dissolute.....	16	39	24	79	42	37
Larceny.....	29	61	30	120	120	—
Malicious injury.....	6	—	5	11	11	—
Truancy.....	28	31	12	71	55	16
Arson.....	1	—	—	1	1	—
Profane language.....	1	2	—	3	3	—
Surrendered by parents.....	—	1	—	1	—	1
Homeless.....	—	1	—	1	1	—
Nuisance.....	—	8	—	8	8	—
Disturbing quiet night.....	—	3	1	4	3	1
False alarm.....	—	2	—	2	2	—
Lascivious conduct.....	—	—	1	1	1	—
Drunkenness.....	—	—	2	2	2	—
Total.....	110	199	102	411	346	65

Disposition of cases.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Hawai- ian.	Portu- guese.	Asiatic.	Other.
Now under probation.....	4	—	4	2	1	1	—
Discharged from probation.....	141	10	151	85	53	9	4
Surrendered and committed.....	37	4	41	30	8	1	2
Total placed under probation.....	182	14	196	117	62	11	6
Committed to industrial school.....	105	45	150	94	41	5	10
Fined.....	13	2	15	7	8	1	—
Reprimanded.....	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Sentence suspended.....	25	3	28	7	13	6	2
Not guilty.....	14	—	14	6	8	—	—
Nolle prossed.....	2	—	2	—	1	1	—
Stricken.....	1	1	2	1	1	—	—
Total.....	346	65	411	235	129	28	19

Land registration court.—The court of land registration has been in operation since October, 1903, under an act copied substantially from that of Massachusetts. Up to December 31, 1907, the applications for registration numbered 134, of which 21 were filed in 1907 and 109 had been disposed of, leaving 25 then pending.

The area of the lands covered by these applications is 14,022.98 acres, of which 5,798.65 acres have been registered, 2,113.50 acres having been registered in 1907. The value of these lands is \$1,266,510, of which \$982,935 is the value of the lands already registered and \$272,395 the value of the lands for the registration of which applications were filed in 1907.

Federal court.—The congestion of civil cases in the United States district court calls urgently for relief without further delay.

It is hoped that the bill providing for an additional judge, which passed the House at the last session of Congress, will pass the Senate at the coming session. One judge has not been able to do the work of the court. This court has many important admiralty and other cases involving long trials, and the frequent need of interpreters in this cosmopolitan community greatly diminishes the number of cases that can be tried in a given time. Naturally, criminal cases are given the right of way over civil cases.

A much-needed third United States deputy marshal for the Territory was added in the early part of this year.

During the year ending June 30, 1908, the civil cases brought in this court numbered 43, consisting of 11 admiralty, 21 bankruptcy, 4 United States civil, 3 equity, and 4 habeas corpus cases, as compared with 41 for the preceding year, consisting of 15 admiralty, 23 bankruptcy, and 3 United States civil cases. The criminal cases brought during the last year numbered 112, accounted for as follows: Convictions 50, acquittals 10, nolle prossed 18, pending 34, as compared with 68 brought during the preceding year, accounted for as follows: Convictions 39, acquittals 11, nolle prossed 17, pending 1. The criminal cases brought during the last year comprised: Adultery 17, altering money order 1, altering certificate of residence 1, assault on high seas 1, bigamy 3, Chinese-exclusion act 1, cutting and injuring mail pouch 2, depositing in post-office nonmailable matter 1, embezzlement of post-office money-order funds 2, embezzlement of registered packet 3, forging signature to reissued international money order 3, fornication 1, having in possession counterfeit coin 5, having in possession counterfeit die 5, illicit distilling 11, larceny 6, making and having in possession counterfeit coin 1, making and having in possession counterfeit die 2, making counterfeit coin 6, making counterfeit die 4, making false statement in allotment note 1, murder 1, passing counterfeit coin 5, perjury 8, plundering vessel in distress 1, receiving stolen property 7, smuggling cigars 2, subornation of perjury 1, trespassing on quarantine reservation 1, unlawful importation of women into United States 2, unlawful cohabitation 2, unlawfully carrying on business of wholesale and retail liquor dealer 5.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The work of this department is largely advisory. The department has ten cases pending in the federal Supreme Court, has presented during the year 61 cases in the territorial supreme court, has completed 89 civil cases in the territorial circuit courts, in which and the tax-appeal courts it has 39 cases now pending. Numerous cases have been conducted in the district courts, mainly for the collection of taxes and water and sewer rates.

The criminal work is divided between the department and the county attorneys. The department conducts the bulk of the grand-jury work and many prosecutions, especially in the counties other than Oahu. It has taken up 347 criminal cases during the year, of which 82 are still pending; in the remainder, there were 136 convictions, 54 acquittals, and 75 nolle prosequis. It has appeared in 19 cases before the court of land registration.

PRISONS AND JAILS.

The district jails are under the counties and most police work is under the county sheriffs, but the Territory has a high sheriff, who, besides serving papers to a greater or less extent (559 having been received during the last year for service) has charge of Oahu prison, which is the territorial penitentiary, situated at Honolulu, and the jails at the four county seats—Honolulu, Hilo, Wailuku, and Lihue, respectively.

There have been few serious cases of sickness and no deaths among the prisoners during the year. Strict attention is paid to sanitation. Prisoners are generally kept employed and largely out of doors.

Prisoners at the prison and jail at Honolulu, varying in number from 242 to 316, and averaging 282, performed labor as follows: Fifty-one thousand and ninety-eight days on roads, bridges, and parks; 3,441 days as male servants and in manufacturing at the prison and jail; 2,389 days as police-station servants; 7,451 days upon the scenic road into the volcano on the island of Hawaii, for which purpose a number of prisoners were sent to that island, and 4,500 days by women in manufacturing hats and clothing. This makes a total of 68,879 days out of 92,356, the remainder being taken up with Sundays, rainy days, holidays, sickness, etc.

The cost of maintenance of this prison and jail, including support of prisoners and pay of guards, was \$46,160.16, an average of 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per prisoner per day, a decrease of 1.68 cents from the cost during the previous year. Receipts for support of United States prisoners amounted to \$8,262.50.

At Oahu prison at the close of the year there were 180 prisoners, of whom 163 were territorial and 17 United States felony prisoners, divided as follows: Hawaiian males, 34; Hawaiian females, 2; Japanese males, 44; Chinese males, 50; other males, 50. Forty-eight territorial and 22 United States prisoners were received during the year.

At Honolulu jail there were at the close of the year 5 territorial committed and 76 misdemeanor prisoners and 7 United States committed and 11 misdemeanor prisoners, making a total of 99. During the year 86 territorial committed and 689 misdemeanor prisoners and 173 United States committed and 34 misdemeanor prisoners were received.

At Hilo jail there were 34 prisoners at the close of the year, comprising 6 territorial committed and 28 misdemeanor prisoners. There were received during the year 626 territorial and 17 United States committed and misdemeanor prisoners.

At the Wailuku jail there were 14 prisoners at the close of the year, comprising 2 territorial committed and 12 misdemeanor

prisoners. During the year there were received 331 territorial and 3 United States committed and misdemeanor prisoners.

At the Lihue jail there were 17 prisoners at the close of the year, comprising 1 committed and 16 misdemeanor prisoners. During the year 157 territorial and 2 United States committed and misdemeanor prisoners were received.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

General.—For the purpose, among other reasons, of securing complete cooperation between the territorial and federal health authorities, especially in view of certain important plans, Dr. L. E. Cofer, passed assistant surgeon in charge of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, was appointed, with the approval of the Surgeon-General, president of the territorial board of health last April.

For similar purposes, as well as the saving of expenses, an arrangement was made several months earlier with the chief of the division of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture for the enforcement of the federal and territorial pure-food laws with the same officers, and equipment, and a division of the cost.

Health conditions have been unusually good during the year. The deaths, including 117 by accident, 19 by suicide, and 6 by homicide, numbered 2,760, a decrease of 262 as compared with the preceding year. This makes the death rate 16.24 per 1,000, with an estimated population of 170,000, a decrease of about 1.5 per 1,000 as compared with the previous year. There were 4,593 births, an increase of 1,745, making the rate 27 per 1,000. There were 2,214 marriages.

The work of the board of health covers many branches and involves much detail, complete records of which are kept, but which it will be unnecessary to set forth here. A few general statements will be sufficient.

The board employs 25 district physicians for the examination of school children, attendance upon persons who can not afford to employ physicians, and for other purposes. These, among other things, made 4,929 house visits, received 6,070 office calls, filled 10,097 prescriptions, examined 12,592 school children, and vaccinated 3,625 persons. A free dispensary is maintained at Honolulu, at which 11,858 cases were treated. The institutions maintained or supervised to a greater or less extent include 6 general hospitals on the various islands, 2 quarantine hospitals, a home for incurables, a maternity home, and an insane asylum. At the last mentioned there are 220 inmates.

The board carries on a vigorous work of inspection in various lines. Its nuisance inspectors at Honolulu and Hilo made more than 180,000 inspections, and caused nearly 30,000 nuisances to be abated. Its building, plumbing, and house-sewer inspectors made 3,030 inspections. Its meat inspector examined 23,540 animals, rejecting 40. Its fish inspectors at Honolulu and Hilo examined 7,990,895 fish, including about 100 varieties, rejecting 67,353. The dairy inspector made 766 inspections; 791 samples of milk were analyzed, 35 being found below standard. Analyses of 237 food supplies were made, resulting in a condemnation of 83,300 pounds of food. Twenty-three analyses of water were made. In the bacteriological service, among other

things, 166 leper suspects were examined and 61 autopsies performed.

A rat campaign has been conducted, resulting in the destruction and examination of 13,293 rats, of which 11 were found infected with plague. This work is conducted under the direction of Passed Asst. Surg. D. H. Curry, of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, assigned to the territorial service for this purpose. At present 4,000 rats a month are caught. A mosquito campaign has been conducted, in which, among other things, more than 10,000 inspections have been made and 75,000 top minnows distributed. Twenty-five cleanings and fumigations have been made for various infectious or contagious diseases, many of these being on a more or less extensive scale—in one case 50 houses, 150 rooms, 44 stores, and 38 outhouses having been cleansed and fumigated.

The expenditures under the board of health were \$337,384.45, of which the largest item, \$183,946.85, was for the care of lepers. Funds to the amount of \$5,506.24 were contributed from the Honolulu and Hilo shippers' wharf committees for the rat and mosquito campaigns.

Leprosy.—Conditions have been highly satisfactory at the settlement on Molokai during the year. There were there at the close of the year 791 lepers, 46 nonleper kokuas or helpers, 27 officers and assistants, including the Catholic brothers and sisters in charge of the homes, and 22 nonleprous children, making a total population of 886. Seventy-three lepers were admitted and 73 died. The buildings for the federal leprosarium are finally, after long delay, in course of construction. Many improvements have been made by the Territory, including the construction of a general hospital, a ward for persons having infectious or contagious diseases other than leprosy, and a nursery for babies. An appropriation for a home for nonleprous boys of leprous parents has been available for several years, but has not been expended, owing to the lack of a site. It was thought best during the year to remove these boys from the settlement to temporary quarters at Honolulu without further delay, which was done, and now a site has been obtained and plans made for the buildings. There has for some time been a home of the same character for girls at Honolulu. At the receiving station at Honolulu a new hospital has been erected and a number of patients are receiving the nastin treatment.

It has recently been decided to make a radical change in the handling of the subject of leprosy. This is the result mainly of a visit of Dr. Koch, the eminent German scientist. Hitherto emphasis has been laid upon segregation, which has necessarily been confined chiefly to the more advanced and less dangerous cases; hereafter it is proposed to lay emphasis more upon study and treatment, especially with a view to getting hold of cases in their earlier and more dangerous stages for the purpose of effecting cures if possible and preventing the disease from spreading through contact with others. This will require further appropriations for the erection of hospitals outside of the settlement and for other purposes. It is hoped that in this work the cooperation of the officers in charge of the federal leprosarium may be secured. The Hawaiians, who are the ones chiefly afflicted with this disease (693 out of the 791 patients at the settlement being of that race) have little fear of the disease, and often are reluctant to go or have their friends go to the settlement—with the

result that it is difficult to secure the lepers for purposes of segregation at the settlement. It is hoped that under the proposed new policy, if conducted with tact and wisdom, those afflicted with the disease may be reached for treatment in the earlier stages.

Other transmissible diseases.—During the year there were 1 case of scarlet fever; 36 cases of diphtheria, with 12 deaths; no cases of smallpox; 9 cases of plague, of which 2 were at Honolulu and 7 at Hilo; 1 case of cholera at Honolulu; 278 cases of enteric fever, with 124 deaths, and 351 deaths from tuberculosis, of which 314 were from pulmonary tuberculosis. Interest in the subject of tuberculosis is growing and plans are being discussed for more extensive provision for treatment of this subject upon advanced lines.

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.—This has carried on a large and effective work. The incoming transactions included the inspection at 8 ports of 357 steamers and 169 sailing vessels, with crews numbering 43,076 and passengers 59,898. The outgoing transactions included the inspection of 58 vessels and disinfection of 17, inspection of 2,623 persons and disinfection of 1,193 pieces of baggage. At the quarantine station proper 2,615 orientals and 8 Europeans were detained for observation, 3,465 pieces of baggage disinfected, 1,324 persons vaccinated, 6 persons treated, and 31 vessels fumigated.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts have been the largest yet, except in so far as they were increased by the operation of the stamp act when that was in force during the first two years.

Receipts and disbursements, fiscal years, since organization of territorial government.

Receipts.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Collections on lists (fines and penalties)		\$13,991.07	\$10,075.91	\$6,274.99	\$2,846.31
Fermented liquor		1,335.09	17,434.95	11,110.00	14,470.00
Distilled spirits		180.51		1,500.51	5,177.72
Cigars and cigarettes		997.53	1,747.52	570.28	860.02
Tobacco and snuff		5,638.08	2,903.66	2,207.70	2,873.94
Special taxes		17,715.89	18,637.81	17,741.21	17,766.78
Playing cards		1,842.64	624.82	677.16	642.90
Documentary stamps	\$5,910.13	50,976.47	17,043.66	8.60	5.12
Proprietary stamps	1,544.17	9,505.35	1,761.99		
Total	7,454.30	102,182.63	70,235.22	40,090.45	44,632.82
Disbursements (salaries and expenses) ..	327.82	11,837.22	9,521.33	10,289.87	10,810.07
Net	7,126.48	90,345.41	60,713.89	29,800.58	33,822.75

Receipts.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Total.
Collections on lists (fines and penalties) ..	\$1,491.64	\$1,059.35	\$2,206.36	\$4,694.87	\$12,649.53
Fermented liquor	14,370.00	14,770.00	16,360.00	12,634.00	102,484.04
Distilled spirits	7,760.72	9,351.76	11,674.85	15,175.71	50,821.78
Cigars and cigarettes	830.40	33.07	74.42	85.43	5,196.67
Tobacco and snuff	2,438.28	2,438.51	2,839.87	2,334.53	23,173.97
Special taxes	16,677.77	14,211.66	14,805.86	21,019.50	138,566.48
Playing cards	661.62	876.58	814.20	684.10	7,024.02
Documentary stamps					73,948.98
Proprietary stamps					12,811.51
Total	44,230.43	42,780.93	48,274.06	56,828.14	456,678.96
Disbursements (salaries and expenses) ..	10,999.70	11,082.57	11,259.32	11,508.87	87,636.77
Net	33,230.73	31,698.36	37,014.74	45,319.27	369,042.21

UNITED STATES CLIMATOLOGICAL SERVICE.

The climatological features of Hawaii are of great diversity. There are 152 rainfall and 70 temperature observers scattered over the five principal islands; 52 correspondents report weekly and the data are summarized and published weekly. There are also monthly and annual publications. A climatological history of the islands is in preparation. Consultation of the records by persons of many classes has been more frequent during the last year, and the numerous requests for the monthly report has necessitated an increase in the edition from 500 to 600 copies.

NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.

The organized militia of the Territory consists of nine staff departments, one regiment of infantry, composed of seven companies and a band, one signal company and one hospital company. Officers and men number 605. One of the infantry companies has been formed only lately in pursuance of a plan recently adopted to bring the regiment up to the full complement of twelve companies. It is planned also to add an engineer company. The regiment, it is hoped, may be used also as coast artillery.

Maj. S. W. Dunning, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, commanding Fort Shafter, reported to the War Department on the inspection held in February, 1908, that the physical appearance, character, and zeal of the companies was excellent and their efficiency good, and that they could be depended upon in a domestic emergency.

The team from the territorial national guard won thirty-fourth place with an aggregate score of 2,686 in a field of 48 competing teams in the national competition at Camp Perry, Ohio, in August, 1907. In the competition for 1908, which has occurred since the close of the year covered by this report, the team won twenty-sixth place in a field of 50 teams.

A range and a shooting gallery have been acquired during the year. The range has been built upon leased land in Honolulu, the annual rent of \$400 being paid from the allotment to the Territory by the War Department. There are 200, 300, and 500 yard ranges. It should be completed by the addition of 600, 800, and 1,000 yard ranges, at which longer distances practice is now had on the Fort Shafter range through the courtesy of Major Dunning.

The shooting gallery has just been completed at a cost of \$3,113 with money allotted by the War Department. For the plans of the building and supervision of the work we are indebted to Capt. C. W. Otwell, U. S. Engineer Corps.

Very respectfully,

W. F. FREAR,
Governor of Hawaii.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX.

TERRITORIAL REGISTER AND DIRECTORY.

TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS.

EXECUTIVE.

W. F. Frear, governor.	J. H. Fisher, auditor.
E. A. Mott-Smith, secretary.	W. E. Wall, surveyor.
C. R. Hemenway, attorney-general.	M. P. Robinson, president board of health.
A. J. Campbell, treasurer.	W. Henry, high sheriff.
J. W. Pratt, commissioner public lands.	C. H. McBride, private secretary to governor.
M. Campbell, superintendent public works.	D. L. Conkling, chief clerk, secretary's office.
W. H. Babbitt, superintendent public instruction.	

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

J. K. Kalaniana'ole.

JUDICIAL.

A. S. Hartwell, chief justice, supreme court.	A. N. Kepolikai, judge, second circuit, Wailuku, Maui.
A. A. Wilder, associate justice, supreme court.	J. A. Matthewman, judge, third circuit, Kailua, Hawaii.
S. M. Ballou, associate justice, supreme court.	C. F. Parsons, judge, fourth circuit, Hilo, Hawaii.
H. Smith, clerk, judiciary department.	J. Hardy, judge, fifth circuit, Lihue, Kauai.
J. T. De Bolt, first judge, first circuit.	P. L. Weaver, judge, court of land registration, Honolulu.
A. Lindsay, jr., second judge, first circuit.	
W. J. Robinson, third judge, first circuit.	

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate.—E. F. Bishop (president), J. T. Brown, C. F. Chillingworth, William J. Coelho, J. M. Dowsett, J. K. Gandall, A. N. Hayselden, G. C. Hewitt, S. E. Kalama, Eric A. Knudsen, John C. Lane, C. J. McCarthy, R. H. Makekau, W. O. Smith, and Palmer P. Woods. (William Savidge, clerk.)

House.—H. L. Holstein (speaker), Charles Akau, David Alawa, A. D. Castro, J. H. Coney, S. P. Correa, Antone J. Gomes, John A. Hughes, Levi J. Joseph, Simon K. Kahana, John Kaluna, H. M. Kaniho, James H. K. Kaleo, A. S. Kalelopu, Joseph Kalana, J. N. Keouli, William K. Lelelwi, E. A. C. Long, S. K. Mahoe, J. W. Moanauli, Wm. B. Nailima, jr., Joel Nakaleka, Philip Pali, J. L. Paoo, E. W. Quinn, William T. Rawlins, Charles E. Rice, William J. Sheldon, John I. Silva, and Moses T. Waiwai'ole. (John H. Wise, clerk.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL GUARD OF HAWAII.

General staff.—Colonel and adjutant-general, chief of staff, J. W. Jones; lieutenant-colonel and surgeon-general, C. B. Cooper; lieutenant-colonel and quartermaster-general, J. W. Short; lieutenant-colonel and paymaster-general, J. H. Fisher; lieutenant-colonel and chief engineer officer, M. Campbell; major, W. L. Moore; captains, J. W. Pratt, Emil C. Peters, Elmer T. Winant, Archibald N. Sinclair, George E. Smithies, Robert H. Dinagar.

Line.—Colonel, C. W. Ziegler; lieutenant-colonel, A. Coyne; majors, W. R. Riley, G. Rose; captains, W. A. Fetter, W. E. Bal, J. B. Gorman, M. M. Johnson, T. P. Cummins, C. M. Coster, A. W. Neely, E. T. Simpson, F. B. Angus, J. A. Thompson, S. Kellinot.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

C. S. Holloway (president), D. P. R. Isenberg, W. M. Giffard, A. Waterhouse, H. M. von Holt, commissioners; R. S. Hosmer, superintendent of forestry; J. Kotinsky, superintendent of entomology; Victor A. Norgaard, superintendent of animal industry and territorial veterinarian.

BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.

E. A. Mott-Smith (superintendent), R. Ivers, A. L. C. Atkinson, John J. Carden, John H. Craig.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

E. A. Mott-Smith, chairman ex officio; W. D. Alexander and G. R. Carter, commissioners; R. C. Lydecker, secretary.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

H. E. Cooper, W. G. Smith, Marston Campbell, Alonzo Gartley, and R. S. Hosmer, regents; John W. Gilmore, president.

LIBRARY TRUSTEES.

W. F. Dillingham, Alonzo Gartley, and W. L. Whitney.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

United States district court.—Sanford B. Dole, presiding judge; R. W. Breckons, district attorney; W. T. Rawlins, assistant district attorney; E. R. Hendry, marshal; F. L. Hatch, clerk.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Customs division.—E. R. Stackable, collector; R. C. Stackable, special deputy collector; Raymer Sharp, chief examiner.

Internal-Revenue Service.—W. F. Drake, collector; R. S. Johnstone, chief deputy collector.

Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.—L. E. Cofer, passed assistant surgeon, in command; Dunlop Moore, passed assistant surgeon; D. H. Currie, passed assistant surgeon; A. N. Sinclair, passed assistant surgeon; W. F. James, acting assistant surgeon; Walter R. Brinkerhoff, director leprosy investigation station.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Immigration Service.—R. C. Brown, inspector in charge.

United States Light-House Establishment.—Capt. C. W. Otwell, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, assistant to the light-house engineer, twelfth district.

Navigation Bureau.—H. N. Almy, shipping commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Hawaii Experiment Station.—E. V. Wilcox, special agent in charge; D. L. Van Dine, entomologist; J. E. Higgins, horticulturist; F. G. Krauss, in charge of rice investigations; Miss A. R. Thompson, assistant chemist.

Weather Bureau.—William B. Stockman, section director.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Naval Station, Honolulu.—Capt. Corwin P. Rees, commandant; Lieut. Commander S. E. Moses, captain of the yard and commanding U. S. S. *Iroquois*; C. A. Langhorne, surgeon; J. R. Hornberger, passed assistant paymaster; First Lieut. W. G. Fay, U. S. Marine Corps, commanding marines.

C. W. Parks, U. S. Navy, civil engineer.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Fort Shafter.—Maj. S. W. Dunning, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, commanding; Capts. G. D. Moore, R. W. Mearns, C. W. Exton, J. K. Parsons; Capt. S. H. Wadhams, surgeon.

E. H. Humphrey, captain and quartermaster U. S. Army, depot quartermaster and commissary, Honolulu.

Capt. C. W. Otwell, United States district engineer.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

F. J. Hare, post-office inspector in charge; G. W. Carr, assistant superintendent, railway mail service; J. G. Pratt, postmaster, Honolulu.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.

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TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Office.	Name.	Address.	Appointed.
Governor.....	George Curry.....	Santa Fe.....	August, 1907.
Secretary.....	Nathan Jaffa.....	do.....	Do.
Attorney-general.....	J. M. Hervey.....	do.....	December, 1907.
Auditor.....	W. G. Sargent.....	do.....	March, 1907.
Treasurer.....	J. H. Vaughn.....	do.....	May, 1907.
Superintendent penitentiary.....	John W. Green.....	do.....	October, 1907.
Superintendent public instruction.....	J. E. Clark.....	do.....	March, 1907.
Assistant superintendent public in- struction.	Alfredo M. Sanchez.....	do.....	Do.
Librarian.....	A. J. Chapman.....	do.....	Do.
Commissioner, public lands.....	R. P. Evieu.....	do.....	Do.
Adjutant-general.....	A. P. Tarkington.....	do.....	August, 1907.
Traveling auditor and bank examiner.....	C. V. Safford.....	do.....	March, 1907.
Game and fish warden.....	W. E. Griffin.....	do.....	Do.
Superintendent of insurance.....	Jacobo Chaves.....	do.....	Do.
Coal-oil inspector.....	J. S. Duncan.....	Las Vegas.....	Do.
Irrigation engineer.....	V. L. Sullivan.....	Santa Fe.....	Do.
Captain, mounted police.....	Fred Fornoff.....	do.....	April, 1908.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., September 15, 1908.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report on the Territory of New Mexico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The past year has been one of unusual growth and prosperity in this Territory. Taking it as a whole, from north to south and from east to west, the growth and improvement has never before been duplicated in the history of New Mexico.

New lines of railroad are being built into undeveloped coal fields, rich mining districts and timber regions, and through farming sections, bringing in thousands of settlers and hastening the development of the Territory in general.

Mercantile and banking pursuits have kept pace with the growth in all other branches of business. Seventeen new banks, 9 national and 8 territorial, have been established during the past year.

The development of the coal-mining industry has increased correspondingly. It is estimated that during the past year the coal mines of New Mexico have produced 2,530,000 tons of coal at an average selling price at the mine on board cars of \$1.60 per ton, and 225,000 tons of coke at an average selling price of \$4 per ton.

The lumber mills in New Mexico have during the past year produced an average of 300,000 feet per day.

It is conservatively estimated that the wealth of the Territory has during the past year increased not less than \$25,000,000, and the indications are that the coming year will show a still greater increase.

Never in the history of the Territory have better conditions prevailed so far as law and order are concerned than at the present time. No unusual disturbances have occurred in the way of strikes or lawlessness.

New Mexico is to be congratulated upon the high standard maintained in her courts and the satisfactory condition of the business of both the United States district and territorial courts. The records of the six districts bear gratifying evidence not only to the law-abiding character of the people, but to the promptness and efficiency with which the business of the courts is dispatched by the judges and the court officers.

Mineral production of New Mexico, calendar year 1907.

Product.	Quantity.	Value.
Clay products.....		\$120,284
Coal.....short tons..	2,628,969	3,832,128
Copper.....pounds..	10,140,140	2,028,028
Gold.....fine ounces..	15,964	330,000
Lead.....short tons..	1,927	204,262
Lime.....do.....	485	3,866
Mineral waters.....gallons sold..	65,800	9,120
Precious stones.....		1,570
Sand and gravel.....short tons..	209,478	50,724
Silver.....fine ounces..	599,500	305,700
Stone.....		381,011
Tungsten.....		4,320
Zinc.....short tons..	136	16,048
Other products: Gypsum, mica, salt.....		80,782
Total value.....		7,517,842

POPULATION.

Even with the inadequate means of estimate available it is possible to assert that immigration during the past twelve months exceeds that of any previous year in the history of the Territory, not excepting even the record-breaking year of 1906-7, when more than 15,000 homestead entries were made and when all available records indicated an increase in population of not less than 75,000.

The general election of 1906 indicated an increase of 20 per cent in population over the record of the 1904 election, although the 1906 vote did not include a large part of new population. There is every reason to expect the election returns of November, 1908, to indicate that New Mexico's population exceeds 450,000, although this year, again, many new people will not be entitled to vote.

The records of the United States land offices furnish the most accurate immigration record and the most reliable index to population increase available up to the census of 1910. These records, however, show only that portion of the new population going to the public domain, and are therefore unsatisfactory, since they do not indicate the very great increase in population of the cities and towns, the mining districts, and particularly in the irrigated farming districts.

There are now five United States land offices in New Mexico, the fifth, at Tucumcari, having been established in April, 1908, in order to relieve the press of business upon the office at Clayton. The following statement shows the number of original homestead entries made through each land office, the number of desert land entries and the acreage of each, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Entries made at each land office.

Land office.	Original homestead entries.		Desert entries.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Clayton.....	8,291	1,257,074.78	246	37,908
Roswell.....	3,260	508,715.53	234	50,879
Santa Fe.....	2,872	443,208.72	203	32,631
Las Cruces.....	539	78,704.00	237	41,012
Total.....	14,962	2,288,704.31	970	162,430

The total area taken up during the previous fiscal year was a little more than 2,500,000 acres, so that there were made during the two fiscal years more than 30,000 original entries, covering a total of more than 5,000,000 acres.

Careful analysis of the land office records shows something more than four-fifths of the total entries to have been made by people from other States and Territories—new population. Conservatively, 25,000 of these entries were made by immigrants, indicating at a very close estimate an increase in population from this one source of 100,000. This includes no part of the thousands of people who have gone to build the thriving towns and villages in the new regions being developed by the homesteaders. This increase in the towns and settlements is shown by the records of the Post-Office Department, which, according to the April Postal Guide, show a greater number of new post-offices in New Mexico, in proportion to population, than in any other State or Territory. These figures, moreover, take no account of the very considerable increase in population of the irrigated farming districts, in several of which, as in certain sections of the Pecos Valley and in San Juan County, population has more than doubled within the two years. An immediate further increase, greater than any heretofore, may be expected because of the completion not only of government reclamation projects, but of private irrigation enterprises, a number of which, reclaiming areas of from 20,000 to 65,000 acres, are now practically ready for use. It may be concluded conservatively that the total increase in population during the past two years has exceeded 150,000.

While the greatest influx of immigration has been to the so-called dry-farming districts in the eastern and northeastern tier of counties, the new population has been fairly evenly distributed, as indicated by division of number of entries among the land offices and as shown by individual reports from the several counties. San Juan County, for example, lying in northwest New Mexico, has had an increase during the past twelve months of a little more than 1,000 people, all of whom have gone to irrigated lands, giving this county a population of 6,000 as against less than 4,000 in 1906. Returns from a primary election of one of the two great parties, in Roosevelt County, on the eastern border, in June, 1908, showed more than 3,000 votes, as against about 900 votes cast at the primary of the same party in June, 1906. The population of Roosevelt County, now roughly estimated at 30,000, has grown from about 800 in 1903, when the county was created.

Reports to the territorial bureau of immigration from the immigration departments of the transcontinental railroads entering New Mexico are of interest. The Rock Island System during the twelve months sold 4,799 round-trip home seekers' tickets to points on its lines in New Mexico as against 2,218 such tickets during the previous year. Mr. C. B. Schmidt, industrial commissioner of this system, estimates that 2,000 additional home seekers' tickets were sold to New Mexico points from points on the 'Frisco System and that probably 1,000 additional home seekers were carried on other classes of tickets, a total of almost 8,000 for this one system. How much of this total has remained, the report does not undertake to say, but Mr. Schmidt considers a very large proportion of it to have been permanently located. Mr. C. L. Seagraves, industrial commissioner of the Santa

Fe System, while not supplied with accurate figures, states that his system also approximately doubled the number of home seekers' tickets sold to points on the Santa Fe in New Mexico over those sold during the previous year.

While the territorial bureau of immigration has no means of reaching accurate analysis of this immigration, visits to practically every district attracting home seekers and careful investigation show that the immigrants are almost entirely American born, drawn largely from the settled farming districts of Nebraska and Kansas, from Oklahoma and Texas, and to a certain extent from the farming States east of the Mississippi. Several of the Gulf States have contributed to the immigration, Louisiana in particular having sent a considerable number. Texas has been the greatest single contributor among the States, but, in spite of the heavy movement from Texas to the eastern tier of counties, it still seems probable that a majority of the total for the year has been from the northern and central States. This is particularly true as to northern, central, and northwest New Mexico, where practically all immigration has come from the Middle West. The proportion of foreign immigration for the fiscal year is less than 1 per cent.

The growing correspondence of the territorial bureau of immigration and the significant demand of railroad systems, real-estate dealers, and land agencies for literature dealing with New Mexico indicate conclusively that interest in lands, both irrigated and unirrigated, is just now nearing its climax; and with favorable conditions during the coming two years the rate of immigration may be expected to far outstrip the record of the past two years, particularly in the irrigated districts, where the opening of government projects is not only reclaiming large areas, but is encouraging private enterprise to extensive development of irrigated lands.

The correspondence of the territorial bureau of immigration bears continual evidence that the territorial form of government remains a serious retarding influence in our development, and that admission to the Union would result in an immediate and enormous increase in the rate of immigration.

FINANCES.

TERRITORIAL FINANCES.

On June 1, 1907, there were balances on hand to the amount of \$345,125.50, receipts from all sources for past year were \$754,800.94, and total disbursements for same period \$721,272.81, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$378,653.63 on May 31, which amount is deposited in banks and draws interest at 3 per cent per annum. The banks give the Territory a good and sufficient bond as security against loss.

All fixed appropriations have been promptly paid and the general condition of the Territory was never at a higher standard than at present. The fact that the Territory has never defaulted in payment of either principal or interest on the territorial bonded debt has placed its credit on a basis equal if not better to that of many of the older States, which fact is evidenced by the prices paid for \$75,000 5 per cent and \$140,000 4 per cent territorial bonds sold in the past sixty days.

The outstanding bonded debt at this time is \$788,000, which is comparatively small, taking in consideration the rapid increase in population and wealth. Taxes due the Territory are promptly remitted by the county treasurers, and judging by the percentage of taxes paid in, as compared with that of past years, it is evident that the system inaugurated and carefully supervised by the territorial traveling auditor has done much toward bringing about fair assessments and prompt payment of territorial taxes into the treasury.

Classification "by funds" of disbursements made during year ended May 31, 1908.

Territorial institutions.....	\$331, 009. 66
Administration expenses.....	192, 612. 26
Cattle and sheep.....	32, 451. 98
Bonds redeemed and interest paid.....	97, 131. 67
Pullman cars and express companies.....	857. 38
Common school income.....	24, 817. 79
Militia.....	3, 683. 27
Insurance.....	8, 708. 80
Annual appropriation by United States to agricultural college.....	30, 000. 00
	721, 272. 81

Statement of the debt of the Territory of New Mexico.

Title of bond.	Law of issue.	Amount outstanding.	Date of bond.	Rate of interest.	When interest is payable.
Provisional indebtedness bonds ..	Chapter 122, laws of 1889, p. 295.	\$72,000.00	May 1, 1889	6	Mar. and Sept.
Do.....	Sec. 3620, C. L.....	100,000.00	Sept. 2, 1889	6	Do.
Insane asylum bonds.....	do.....	25,000.00	Oct. 1, 1891	6	Jan. and July.
General refunding bonds.....	C. B. 23, thirty-fifth legislative assembly, laws of 1899.	101,000.00	June 1, 1903	4	Mar. and Sept.
Refunding bonds.....	Sec. 397, C. L.....	104,000.00	July 1, 1893	6	Jan. and July.
Penitentiary refunding bonds....	Sec. 3489, C. L.....	71,000.00	July 1, 1894	6	Mar. and Sept.
Do.....	do.....	10,000.00	Jan. 1, 1895	6	Do.
Territorial institution bonds.....	Sec. 1, chapter 44, laws of 1895.	35,000.00	July 1, 1895	5	Jan. and July.
New Mexico Military Institute bonds.....	Sec. 3667, C. L.....	15,000.00	.....do.....	5	Do.
Insane asylum bonds.....	Sec. 3625, C. L.....	30,000.00	.....do.....	5	Do.
Capitol rebuilding bonds.....	Sec. 3479, C. L.....	25,000.00	May 1, 1895	5	May and Nov.
Do.....	do.....	50,000.00	Nov. 1, 1895	5	Do.
Capitol rebuilding bonds, second series.....	Sec. 1, chapter 9, laws of 1899.	60,000.00	May 1, 1899	4	Do.
Agricultural college bonds of 1901.....	C. S. for C. B. 102, 1901.	25,000.00	July 10, 1901	5	Jan. and July.
Military institute bonds of 1901....	C. B. 9, 1901.....	25,000.00	July 1, 1901	5	Do.
Insane asylum bonds of 1901.....	C. B. 99, 1901.....	25,000.00	.....do.....	5	Do.
Armory building bonds of 1903.....	C. B. 114, 1903.....	15,000.00	Apr. 1, 1904	4	Apr. and Oct.
Total debt.....		788,000.00			
Less sinking funds.....		14,989.93			
Net debt June 1, 1908.....		773,010.07			

Statement of the debt of the Territory of New Mexico—Continued.

Title of bond.	Place of payment, principal and interest.	Time to run and option.	When due.	Provision for payment.
Provisional indebtedness bonds.	National Bank of Commerce, New York.	30 years, optional at 20 years or after.	May 1, 1919	Annual tax after 10 years from date sufficient to pay off bonds at maturity.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 2, 1919	Do.
Insane asylum bonds.	do.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1921	Annual tax after 20 years sufficient to pay bonds in full at maturity.
General refunding bonds.	do.....	do.....	June 1, 1933	Annual tax after 20 years sufficient to pay bonds at maturity.
Refunding bonds.....	do.....	do.....	July 1, 1923	Same as general refunding bonds.
Penitentiary refunding bonds.	do.....	do.....	July 1, 1924	Do.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1925	Do.
Territorial institution bonds.	do.....	30 years, optional at 10 years or after.	July 1, 1925	Annual tax after 10 years sufficient to pay bonds at maturity.
New Mexico Military Institute bonds.	do.....	do.....	do.....	Same as for territorial bonds.
Insane asylum bonds.	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Capitol rebuilding bonds.	do.....	30 years, optional at 20 years or after.	May 1, 1925	Annual tax beginning with the year 1914 sufficient to pay bonds at maturity.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 1, 1925	Do.
Capitol rebuilding bonds, second series.	do.....	do.....	May 1, 1929	Annual tax after 10 years from date sufficient to pay bonds at maturity.
Agricultural college bonds of 1901.	do.....	20 years, optional.	July 10, 1931	Revenue arising from the leasing and income derived from safely invested proceeds of sale of 75,000 acres of land.
Military institute bonds of 1901.	do.....	10 years, optional.	July 1, 1921	All rents derived from the lands donated by act of Congress approved June 21, 1898.
Insane asylum bonds of 1901.	do.....	do.....	do.....	Same as military institute.
Armory building bonds of 1903.	do.....	20 years, optional.	Apr. 1, 1934	Annual tax beginning with the year 1924.

Total debt.....	\$788,000.00
Less sinking funds.....	14,989.93
Net debt June 1, 1908.....	773,010.07

Summary of receipts and expenditures during year ended May 31, 1908.

Balance June 1, 1907.....	\$345,125.50
Receipts.....	754,800.94
Total.....	1,099,926.44
Expenditures.....	721,272.81
Balance May 31, 1908.....	378,653.63

Receipts from all sources for the year ended June 1, 1908.

Balance on hand June 1, 1907.....	\$345,125.50
Interest on deposits.....	11,202.15
Compilation.....	280.50
Land commissioner.....	49,723.24
Penitentiary convicts' earnings.....	38,677.39
District court clerks.....	15,743.09

Territorial secretary.....	\$12, 670. 00
Secretary cattle sanitary board.....	14, 581. 95
Insurance fund.....	32, 038. 48
Proceeds 5 per cent United States land sales, permanent.....	6, 685. 77
Proceeds 10 per cent forest reserve.....	9, 614. 06
Pullman-car tax.....	2, 332. 13
Globe Express Company.....	22. 33
Wells, Fargo & Co., express.....	612. 16
United States appropriation, agricultural college.....	30, 000. 00
W. G. Sargent, territorial auditor, dining-car license.....	600. 00
Hydrographic survey fund.....	1, 635. 63
New Mexican Printing Company, refund printing poll books 1906.....	400. 75
R. P. Ervien, secretary, capitol custodian commission.....	1, 205. 00
R. P. Ervien, secretary, United States land fees.....	8. 00
J. W. Green, superintendent, account of penitentiary maintenance.....	381. 70
F. C. Wilson, clerk first district court, corporation forfeiture.....	50. 00
Taxes collected.....	526, 336. 61
	<hr/> 754, 800. 94

Banks in which territorial funds were deposited, May 31, 1908.

First National Bank of Nari- Vias.....	\$6, 864. 11	Taos County Bank, of Taos, N. Mex. ^a	\$3, 341. 54
Quay County loan:		New Mexico Saving Bank and Trust Company, of Albu- querque ^a	540. 52
First ^a	1, 071. 90	State National Bank, of Albu- querque.....	15, 303. 34
Second ^a	2, 000. 00	First National Bank of Tu- cumcari.....	10, 785. 50
First National Bank of Santa Fe.....	1, 543. 25	National Bank of New Mex- ico, of Raton.....	7, 816. 74
Bank of Commerce, of Albu- querque.....	19, 063. 05	American National Bank, of Silver City.....	10, 938. 89
First National Bank of Las Vegas.....	20, 149. 30	First National Bank of Por- tales.....	10, 421. 75
First National Bank of Albu- querque.....	20, 090. 82	Raton National Bank, of Raton	10, 855. 50
San Miguel National Bank, of Las Vegas.....	20, 145. 75	Union County Trust and Sav- ings Association, of Clayton	10, 936. 65
First National Bank of Raton.	20, 149. 81	First National Bank of Santa Rosa.....	7, 477. 98
First National Bank of Roe- well.....	11, 386. 40	First National Bank of Las Cruces.....	7, 212. 47
National Bank of Commerce, of New York.....	8, 630. 23	National Bank of Carlsbad...	6, 880. 32
Citizens' National Bank of Roswell.....	10, 304. 55	Bank of Springer.....	7, 210. 36
First National Bank of Clay- ton.....	10, 172. 38	Deming National Bank, of Deming.....	7, 699. 31
First National Bank of Carls- bad.....	10, 389. 29	Tucumcari Trust and Savings Bank, of Tucumcari.....	6, 857. 75
Silver City National Bank...	11, 338. 80	First National Bank of Lords- burg.....	6, 361. 18
Torrance County loan ^a	4, 000. 00	First National Bank of Alamo- gordo.....	4, 000. 00
Montezuma Trust Company, of Albuquerque.....	10, 682. 94		
First National Bank of New York City.....	50, 031. 25		
Lakewood National Bank, of Lakewood.....	6, 000. 00	Total.....	378, 653. 63

^a Funds not available.

General summary of auditor's report for year ended May 31, 1908.

Balance in hands of territorial treasurer June 1, 1907.....	\$433,900.26
Receipts from taxation, third quarter, fifty-eighth fiscal year.....	\$306,280.43
Receipts from other sources, third quarter, fifty-eighth fiscal year.....	39,434.98
	245,715.41
Total to be accounted for.....	679,615.67
Warrants drawn, third quarter, fifty-eighth fiscal year.....	123,211.69
	556,403.98
Balance in hands of territorial treasurer September 1, 1907.....	
Receipts from taxation, fourth quarter, fifty-eighth fiscal year.....	28,978.19
Receipts from other sources, fourth quarter, fifty-eighth fiscal year.....	66,227.53
	95,205.72
Total to be accounted for.....	651,609.70
Warrants drawn, fourth quarter, fifty-eighth fiscal year.....	140,791.59
	510,818.11
Balance in hands of territorial treasurer December 1, 1907.....	
Receipts from taxation, first quarter, fifty-ninth fiscal year.....	267,382.15
Receipts from other sources, first quarter, fifty-ninth fiscal year.....	32,301.33
	299,683.48
Total to be accounted for.....	810,501.59
Warrants drawn, first quarter, fifty-ninth fiscal year.....	185,242.64
Payments made direct by treasurer as per certificate.....	146,358.77
	331,601.41
Balance in hands of treasurer March 1, 1908.....	478,900.18
Receipts from taxation, second quarter, fifty-ninth fiscal year.....	23,665.84
Receipts from other sources, second quarter, fifty-ninth fiscal year.....	60,500.49
	84,166.33
Total to be accounted for.....	563,066.51
Warrants drawn, second quarter, fifty-ninth fiscal year.....	102,212.64
	460,853.87
Balance in hands of territorial treasurer June 1, 1908.....	460,853.87
RECAPITULATION.	
Balance in hands of territorial treasurer June 1, 1907.....	433,900.26
Receipts from all sources for year ended May 31, 1908.....	724,800.94
	1,158,701.20
Total to be accounted for.....	1,158,701.20
Warrants drawn during year ended May 31, 1908.....	551,459.56
Payments made direct by treasurer as per certificate.....	146,358.77
	697,818.33
Balance in hands of territorial treasurer June 1, 1908.....	460,882.87

NOTE.—Payments of interest coupons, maturing bonded indebtedness, cattle indemnity, sheep sanitation, Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, Globe Express, Pullman tax and insurance funds are made direct by the treasurer, and no warrants against these funds are drawn by the auditor. Payments made from such accounts are charged against same at the annual burning of warrants, the last occurring December 14, 1907

COUNTY FINANCES.

On January 1, 1907, there were aggregate balances in the hands of county treasurers, for the benefit of different county and school district funds, the sum of \$785,381.83, and during the year collections were made to the amount of \$2,057,964.94, and for the same period disbursements for all purposes, amounting to \$1,931,276.87, leaving balances aggregating \$912,069.90. For the six months ending June 30, 1908, collections have been made by these officials to the amount of \$1,061,750.46 and for the same time disbursements of \$1,123,934.31, leaving total aggregate balances on July 1 of \$849,886.05, for which they were accountable. Practically this entire amount was on deposit, as required by law, in county depositories and amply protected, not only by good and sufficient bonds given by county treasurers, but by bonds of such depositories as well.

The collection of taxes levied in the 1906, and collected during the year 1907, averaged over the Territory 84.85 per cent, and for the past six months the good percentage of collections has been maintained, notwithstanding the general financial depression, and it is safe to predict that no deficits will occur for the present year, either in territorial or county revenue.

County treasurers have been prompt in making settlement with the territorial treasurer for territorial taxes and in making the required reports to this office. Examination and audit of the office and accounts of these officials have been made as required by law, and whenever deemed necessary special examinations have been ordered.

During the past year, and in fact for the past five years, no treasurers have defaulted, and except in a few minor instances all funds coming into the hands of these officials have been properly accounted for, and where these small irregularities have occurred prompt settlement and refund has been made without the necessity of instituting suit or calling upon bondsmen.

During the past year none of the counties have sold "current-expense bonds," the only bonds issued being for improvement or refund of maturing bonded indebtedness and in the latter case, as a rule, at a lower rate—4½ and 5 per cent—and selling readily at par and in some instances at a substantial premium.

The counties of the Territory have an aggregate bonded indebtedness of \$2,797,089.91, the interest charges on which are met promptly, with the exception of one county on issues of railroad-aid bonds, where legality of issue was questioned.

The territorial treasurer has maintained a close check on bonded indebtedness of counties and interest payments on same and has installed uniform records for the registering of bonds and coupons.

TAXATION.

The assessment of 1907 subject to tax aggregated the sum of \$48,509,097.26, a gain of \$5,266,350.95 over the previous year. This increase in value is participated in by all of the counties of the Territory with the exception of one or two, and was not confined to any particular locality or any particular classes of property, indicating gradual growth. When it is taken into consideration that the assessment is made on not to exceed a basis of 20 per cent of actual value, the increase in the wealth of the Territory during the one year was, in round numbers, more than \$25,000,000.

The figures on the assessment for the present year will not be available for some time yet, but from information already received it is safe to predict that the final figures will show an increase of about 8 per cent.

The territorial levy for all purposes is for the present year 13 mills and for the counties throughout the Territory an average of 20 mills. These levies for raising revenue are based on the 20 per cent valuation, and figuring on cash valuation of the property of the Territory the rate for support of territorial and county governments would be but 6.6 of 1 per cent, which is not high. In addition to this, in different localities would have to be added special levies made in school districts and incorporated towns and cities, as well as the special levies for the benefit of the live-stock interests in the Territory.

TERRITORIAL LANDS.

During the past year the commissioner of public lands of this Territory has devoted much of his time to having school sections 16 and 36 properly appraised with a view to leasing them to better

advantage, and at the present time an excellent income for the benefit of the public schools is being derived from these lands.

Practically all the balance of the territorial land is being leased to stockmen and a very good revenue is coming in from same.

There have been only two or three sales of 160-acre tracts of public land during the past year. The Territory is not anxious to sell these lands, for their value is steadily increasing from year to year.

At the last Congress the lieu-land bill, a most excellent measure, became law, whereby the Territory of New Mexico is allowed to select school lands in lieu of all the sections 16 and 36 embraced in land grants and reservations. This will give to the Territory for the use of its public schools about 960,000 acres, and it is being selected as rapidly as suitable land can be located. When, therefore, New Mexico enters the Union as a State, the lands thus granted by Congress will be of inestimable value in aiding and building up our public-school system.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, 362 leases of common-school lands have netted the school fund \$14,275.67, and 65 leases of institutional lands have yielded an income of \$10,803.23. The total income derived from territorial lands during this time was \$79,468.11, divided as follows:

Receipts and disbursements on account of territorial lands.

RECEIPTS.

5 per cent proceeds United States land sales.....	\$6,685.77
Interest on 5 per cent proceeds United States land sales.....	803.07
Leases of common-school lands.....	14,275.67
Deferred payment notes on account of common-school land leases.....	23,680.90
Interest on deferred payment notes on account of common-school land leases.....	126.96
Assignment fees.....	22.00
Lumber sales.....	2,527.72
Abstracts, plats, certified copies on account of common-school lands.....	10.50
Cash payments forfeited.....	51.20
Institutional land leases.....	10,803.23
Deferred-payment notes on account of institutional land leases.....	8,672.00
Interest on deferred-payment notes on account of institutional land leases.....	33.05
Abstracts, plats, certified copies, etc., on account of institutional lands..	6.30
Land sales.....	10,912.08
Interest on land sales.....	221.66
Rentals on account of Palace Building fund.....	636.00
Total receipts.....	79,468.11
Institutional land leases on file in department.....	9,271.22
Common-school leases on file in department.....	8,927.27
Incomplete applications.....	7,526.73

105,193.33

DISBURSEMENTS.

Deposited with territorial treasurer.....	\$61,211.89
Commissioner's office expenses.....	9,255.49
	70,467.38
Cash in banks.....	34,725.95
	105,193.33

The following lists of land have been selected and approved during the past year:

Water reservoirs for irrigation purposes, 60,985.63 acres.

Improvements of the Rio Grande, 16,562.29 acres.

One thousand and four and forty-seven one-hundredths acres of university saline lands, which were applied for some time in the past, have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Eleven thousand four hundred and eleven and thirty-nine one-hundredths acres were selected for water reservoirs for irrigation purposes, and 16,075.91 acres of lieu common-school land were selected during the past year, but as yet the same have not been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

CROPS.

Agricultural conditions in the irrigated districts of the Territory have been exceptionally favorable during the past season. The fruit crop in all districts, practically without exception, has been enormous and has commanded the highest prices, while the rapidly increasing area devoted to truck gardening bears evidence to the rapid increase in population and satisfactory extension of markets. Field crops and particularly alfalfa, the great forage crop of the Territory, have done well, and the farmers in the irrigated districts are more prosperous than ever before.

DRY FARMING

In the dry-farming sections of the Territory, Union, Quay, Roosevelt, and Guadalupe counties, the crops have been almost a complete failure, owing to the extreme lateness of the rains. This failure is causing great hardship and distress to the new settlers in these counties, and the Territory is taking steps to aid the newcomers by securing employment for them, also in assisting them to purchase seed wheat for fall planting. Past experience has shown that winter wheat will do very well in New Mexico. Eastern New Mexico is now passing through a period similar to that experienced by Kansas several years ago, and it seems that all of our new countries are compelled to go through the ordeal of several failures in crops before complete success is attained in dry farming.

The season of 1908 has seen the first carefully conducted experiment in sugar-beet growing upon a large scale. At this time the crop in San Miguel County, in Bernalillo County, and in Valencia County, where large areas have been planted, is pronounced by experts as an excellent first-year showing. Arrangements have been completed for the marketing of this season's crop at southern Colorado sugar manufacturing plants; and in the event that the crop proves successful sufficient acreage is guaranteed for the coming season to warrant the establishment of sugar factories, one in the Central Rio Grande Valley and one near Las Vegas, enterprises which are assured in the event of the success of the crop.

Cantaloupe growing has assumed importance in New Mexico during the past season. The Mesilla Valley and the district tributary to Alamogordo, through arrangements with large commission houses, have been able to market profitably a large crop from the first exten-

sive planting. The southern New Mexico melon, coming between the southern California and the Rocky Ford, Colorado, seasons, is in strong demand, the melon being pronounced fully equal to the best product of either district. The success achieved during the season of 1908 insures double the acreage in the Mesilla Valley next year.

Silkworms have been imported from Italy in considerable quantities during the year by members of the prosperous Italian colony in and near Albuquerque. The experiment has not proceeded far enough as yet to predict a result, but the farmers who are conducting it say conditions in the Central Rio Grande Valley are ideal and that it will succeed.

The Angora goat flourishes in the mild climate of southern New Mexico, and the herds, particularly in Sierra, Grant, and Otero counties, are advancing rapidly in number and in grade. The formation during the year of the Southern New Mexico Goat Breeders' Association is doing much to promote this industry. New Mexico has already produced a number of Angoras which have won first honors at national live stock shows, and the general grade of the herds is being rapidly brought up to the standard of the famous Armer and Taylor herds of Sierra County.

IRRIGATION.

IRRIGATION FROM STREAMS.

Large irrigation plants have been installed and thousands of acres of land reclaimed. From present indications the next two or three years will place New Mexico in the front rank of the Western States in the matter of agricultural products. Irrigation projects now in course of construction will add over 500,000 acres to the area of agricultural lands. These irrigation plants will cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000.

One hundred and twenty-four applications for permits to appropriate public water, covering 1,924,564 acres of land, have been filed with the territorial engineer during the past year; of these, 12 applications have been rejected and 76 approved. Of the number that have been approved by the engineer, the decision on 3 have been appealed to the board of water commissioners, 2 being practically sustained by the board and the other appeal has not as yet been acted upon. An appeal from the decision of the board on one of these has been carried to the circuit court.

A few of the projects now under construction are mentioned below.

The Farmers' Development Company has completed its reservoir No. 2. The main dam, which is 1,100 feet long, 200 feet wide at the base, and 45 feet high, is now delivering water to 35 new families. The French Land and Irrigation Company is about to complete its dam on reservoir No. 1. The total reservoir capacity as contemplated is approximately 65,000 acre-feet, and all construction work is of a very permanent character. The Socorro Company has completed enough of its system of canals to enable it to commence irrigating in a small way, about 2,000 acres having been put under irrigation and cultivation. The Bluewater Development Company has a large portion of its reservoir dam completed. When finished this dam will be 386 feet long by 90 feet high, the outlet of the reser-

voir being a tunnel through solid rock. The Palo Blanco Land and Irrigation Company is now constructing its reservoirs and canals, which, when completed, will irrigate from 10,000 to 15,000 acres.

The Carlsbad, Hondo, and Elephant Butte projects under the Reclamation Service are progressing satisfactorily.

In regard to the two other government projects, namely the Urton Lake and Las Vegas reservoirs, I may say that the people of these respective localities are anxious to see work begun on these irrigation systems, or that private capital may be allowed to undertake them. Both these projects are situated in the richest portions of the Territory, and the Las Vegas project is in the immediate vicinity of one of our largest and most enterprising cities. These matters are now pending before your department, and I trust they may be acted upon at an early date and that work will be commenced on these reservoirs soon.

In adjusting water rights under the new law, when a suit is brought, the court orders a hydrographic survey of the entire stream system. Such a survey has been completed on the Black River stream system, and a report and maps have been forwarded to the court. Two more such surveys are now in progress, one on the Hondo and the other on the Rayado River. These reports include data regarding the water used by each ditch, the time, amount, and alignment of same, amount of water in the stream and its tributaries, together with location of buildings, size and shape of fields, and kind and condition of crops and soils. The Hondo survey required the installation of about 150 weirs and 10 or 15 gauging stations, besides a topographical survey of the entire system.

There was no appropriation made for the most important work connected with this office, that of general hydrographic or stream measurement, but, through a cooperative arrangement with the United States Reclamation Service and the United States Geological Survey, daily records are now taken at 13 gauging stations. The United States Government pays the salaries of all observers, furnishes stationery, instruments, and the services of a hydrographer. Many more stations should be established when funds are appropriated for such work, as many large power projects are lying dormant for the want of data, as well as some enormous irrigation projects for the want of the Carey Act or some other act that would justify capital in spending large sums of money for the development of the large irrigation enterprises.

Much improvement work on the Rio Grande has been made in the counties of Taos, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, Valencia, Sierra, and Dona Ana, while considerable dike and drainage work has been done with good results. The engineer is of the opinion that a systematic line of "cut-offs" or the straightening of the channel will be of greatest benefit in the lower valleys, as straightening the channel increases the grade, consequently the velocity, thus creating a scouring effect which lowers the bed of the river, a condition much desired.

One of the most essential things for successful irrigation, especially when the water supply is very limited, is the care of the soil, the kind of crops raised and better methods in the economical use of the water. The territorial engineer has recently offered a beautiful, engraved trophy cup for the best article on the subjects. The

articles entered in this competition are being published in the local newspapers in order to stimulate interest in better methods and to educate the public as to the better kinds of crops.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

There are now about 400 artesian wells in Chaves County, nearly all the water from them being used for irrigation. Many wells successfully irrigate 200 acres or more, some of them yielding 2,000 gallons or more a minute.

During the past year there has been an increase of 44 wells in Eddy County, making a total of 250 wells now completed.

The amount of cultivation under artesian wells is increasing very rapidly. The acreage in actual cultivation at this date is as follows:

	Acres.
Alfalfa	10, 853
Orchard.....	4, 000
Oats.....	4, 000
Corn and maize.....	6, 500
Total.....	25, 353

This is an average of 100 acres in actual cultivation under each well. The continued cultivation of the land decreases the amount of water required, and as the farmers become more familiar with the methods of irrigation they waste less water. We can reasonably expect these same wells to irrigate more land in the season of 1909 than they are irrigating this season. There is much land yet to be developed in this artesian belt, and the well drillers, as well as the farmers, are busy all the time.

FOREST RESERVES.

During the past year there have been several additions to the forest reserves in this Territory. Old ones have been extended and new ones created. In many instances this has resulted in great hardship to the settlers, especially to the cattle and sheep men. However, the matter has been taken up with Mr. Pinchot, the Chief Forester, and the lands that contain no merchantable timber and that are of absolutely no value in the way of conserving the water supply of the country, are being turned back to public domain. I am reasonably certain that the representatives of the territorial government and the Forestry Bureau will agree on a plan in this connection that will be beneficial and satisfactory to all concerned.

The people of New Mexico are distinctly in favor of the creation of forest reserves when such reservations are located in sections where they protect the streams of the Territory and promote its forestry resources, and it is only in cases where these reserves are not of the remotest use for these purposes that the people object to their creation.

The dry sections of the Territory, especially in its northwestern portion, have been used for over two centuries for grazing purposes entirely.

STOCK INDUSTRY.

This industry shows no particular increase in growth, because the large influx of settlers during the past year has naturally made inroads on the open range.

CATTLE.

The shipments of cattle for the year ended May 30, 1908, have been exceptionally small, 225,962 cattle shipped for the eleven months and 93,640 for five months beginning January, 1908. This was due to the low state of the market and the money situation, which made arrangements for shipping and feeding impossible. Most of the cattle shipped have gone into Colorado and Kansas. Seventy thousand head from New Mexico and Arizona have gone into Chase County, Kans., alone.

The health conditions have been excellent. No black leg has been reported this spring, neither have there been any reports of death among the older stock due to eating oak leaves. In compliance with the result of the range inspection made by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, an order has been issued for the dipping or spraying for mange or scabies in those pastures or districts declared infected by the bureau.

SHEEP.

The sheep and wool industry was in a very prosperous condition up to the time of the financial depression last fall. Lambs had sold as high as 6 cents per pound and good ewes for \$5 per head. A large number of the sheep growers had contracted for the sale of their lambs prior to the time of the depression, but buyers in many instances were unable to obtain the money with which to carry out their contracts, and the contracts were therefore forfeited. Since that time there has been a heavy decrease in the values of sheep, wool, and pelts, wool selling this spring more than 25 per cent lower than a year ago, the loss in values of sheep and pelts being even greater. The wool clip this spring amounted to about 18,000,000 pounds, which was sold at a price averaging from 8 to 12 cents per pound. New Mexico suffered from a general drought this spring and early summer and the per cent of loss of lambs and old sheep was high, the per cent of lambs raised being very much less than in the preceding two years and will probably not average 50 per cent.

There were in the Territory of New Mexico this spring about 4,200,000 head of sheep, of which a considerable number were wethers, a great many lambs having been held over the winter, sheep growers being unable to make a satisfactory sale last fall.

The plan of cooperation as agreed upon between the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture and the Sheep Sanitary Board was carefully carried out. The orders given the 1st of June, 1907, requiring all sheep to be presented at dipping plants for dipping in accordance with instructions of inspectors in the field and the cleaning and disinfecting of all permanent corrals, including the burning of brush corrals, were strictly enforced.

The Bureau of Animal Industry placed a force of inspectors in the field in New Mexico which at one time numbered as high as 100 men, while the board had in the field at one time as many as 60 men. All sheep were either required to be brought in or were brought in to dipping plants and were dipped under supervision of Bureau of Animal Industry inspectors and all permanent corrals were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and many thousands of brush corrals burned. The total number of dippings amounted to over 8,000,000.

During the latter part of the winter and in the spring sheep were again inspected and such herds as were found infected were placed in quarantine, and thus held until they could be dipped under supervision without danger of loss to owners.

A similar plan of cooperation has been determined on for the coming year, beginning July 1, 1908.

Clean districts will be established as rapidly as such districts may be found free from scabies, and owners of sheep in such districts will not be compelled to dip their sheep under supervision, and sheep will be permitted to be shipped from such districts upon inspection without being required to exhibit a certificate of dipping from an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

BANKING.

TERRITORIAL BANKS.

During the recent financial crisis that made itself acutely felt in practically every State and Territory, not a single bank in the Territory of New Mexico closed its doors. On the contrary, the number of territorial banks have increased during the past year to such an extent that it will be necessary at the next session of the legislature to create the office of territorial bank examiner, and to adopt an up-to-date, modern banking law.

Following is a condensed statement of the 26 banks authorized to do business under territorial laws, at the close of business on June 30, 1908:

Condition of territorial banks on June 30, 1908.

RESOURCES.	
Loans on real estate.....	\$340, 635. 31
Loans on collateral security.....	438, 991. 43
Loans and discounts—all other.....	1, 758, 242. 24
Overdrafts.....	34, 733. 49
Total loans.....	\$2, 572, 602. 47
United States bonds.....	5, 000. 00
Bank stocks.....	4, 400. 00
Other stocks, bonds, and securities.....	36, 403. 00
Total bonds, etc.....	45, 803. 00
Due from other banks and bankers.....	904, 001. 02
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.....	134, 349. 65
Checks and cash items.....	27, 013. 93
Cash on hand.....	242, 256. 65
All other resources.....	8, 793. 85
Total resources.....	3, 934, 820. 57
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock.....	764, 500. 00
Surplus fund.....	98, 138. 00
Other undivided profits (less taxes and expenses paid).....	54, 361. 44
Deposits subject to check.....	\$1, 940, 779. 56
Deposits—saving.....	973, 698. 95
Total deposits.....	2, 914, 478. 51
Due to other banks and bankers.....	30, 009. 80
All other liabilities.....	73, 332. 82
Total liabilities.....	3, 934, 820. 57

The territorial banks are in good solvent condition and maintain a reserve largely in excess of that required by national banks under the national banking act.

During the past five years instances have occurred where, by reason of mismanagement, a reorganization has been necessary or by reason of insufficient business a smaller institution has been taken over by a larger, but during that period it has not been necessary to close the doors of a territorial bank by reason of being in an insolvent condition.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The following statement shows condition of the ten building and loan associations operating under territorial laws at close of business June 30, 1908:

Condition of building and loan associations on June 30, 1908.

RESOURCES.	
Loans on real estate.....	\$277, 891. 78
Loans on collateral security.....	721, 057. 84
Cash on hand.....	29, 144. 63
Furniture and fixtures.....	3, 528. 32
Bills receivable.....	29, 364. 66
All other resources.....	2, 211. 07
Total resources.....	1, 063, 198. 30
LIABILITIES.	
Stock accounts.....	886, 375. 96
Undivided profits.....	92, 668. 34
Surplus.....	12, 917. 90
Bills payable.....	49, 724. 35
All other liabilities.....	21, 511. 75
Total liabilities.....	1, 063, 198. 30

These institutions as a whole are in good solvent condition and enjoy the confidence of their stockholders. With the exception of two, they are purely local in character, not seeking business outside of their immediate localities.

CORPORATIONS.

During the fiscal year just ended over 200 corporations were organized under and by virtue of the incorporation laws of New Mexico, and in the same period close to 50 corporations were admitted into the Territory on charters from other Commonwealths. The total capitalization of these various corporations amounted in round numbers to upward of \$88,000,000.

Owing to the recent financial stringency and the consequent depression in business, a falling off is observable in the number of corporation filings as compared with those of the previous fiscal year. However, with a general revival of prosperity all over the country, business conditions in the Territory are improving correspondingly, and the outlook is very bright for the ensuing fiscal year.

More than half of the domestic and foreign corporations authorized to do business in New Mexico during the past twelve months were manufacturing, mining, and other industrial enterprises, evidencing the steady material development of the Territory.

Comparative statistics are given herewith in tabulated form for the fiscal years 1907 and 1908.

Corporation filings for the fiscal years 1907 and 1908.

Place of origin.	1907.		1908.	
	Number.	Authorized capital.	Number.	Authorized capital.
Foreign:				
Arizona.....	20	\$34,080,000	12	\$15,100,000
California.....	1	50,000	2	
Colorado.....	9	9,875,000	6	6,280,000
Connecticut.....			1	
Delaware.....	1	2,000,000		
Georgia.....			1	
Illinois.....			1	1,000,000
Indiana.....	1	200,000	1	280,000
Indian Territory.....	1	2,000,000	1	25,000
Iowa.....			3	
Kansas.....	3	390,000	1	30,000
Michigan.....	1		1	200,000
Minnesota.....	1	3,000,000		
Missouri.....	2	600,000	1	10,000
Nebraska.....			1	
New Jersey.....	3	3,200,000	2	17,005,000
New York.....	1		2	600,000
Nevada.....			1	80,000
Ohio.....	1	500,000	1	10,000
South Dakota.....	2	3,000,000		
Texas.....	2	30,000	1	
Utah.....	1	50,000		
Washington.....	1	280,000		
West Virginia.....	1	25,000		
Wyoming.....			2	200,000
Total.....	52	58,820,000	41	40,730,000
Domestic.....	261	104,316,000	226	47,814,800
Grand total.....	313	163,236,000	267	88,544,800

Classification of corporation charters issued for the fiscal years 1907 and 1908.

Character.	1907.		1908.	
	Number.	Capital.	Number.	Capital.
Automobile lines.....			1	\$10,000
Banks and trust companies.....	13	\$255,000	11	800,000
Building and loan companies, bonding companies, etc.....	2	510,000	1	500,000
Benevolent, religious, and social societies, etc.....	19	225,000	24	120,000
Live stock and ranching companies.....	6	1,718,000	9	463,000
General industrial enterprises.....	72	12,804,000	52	29,884,000
Irrigation, land, and improvement companies.....	23	3,664,000	19	3,800,000
Mercantile, manufacturing, and publishing companies.....	60	3,450,000	67	6,019,300
Mining, milling, and smelting companies.....	91	113,123,000	49	43,989,000
Real estate, abstract, and town-site companies.....	23	1,443,000	34	2,969,500
Railway companies.....	4	26,035,000		
Total.....	313	163,236,000	267	88,544,800

Incorporation fees paid territorial treasurer for fiscal years 1907 and 1908.

Quarter.	1907.	1908.
First.....	\$5,287.50	\$1,240.00
Second.....	3,511.00	2,900.00
Third.....	5,656.00	2,140.00
Fourth.....	4,600.00	3,760.00
Total.....	19,054.50	10,040.00

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

During the year 1 fire insurance company and 4 life insurance companies and 2 miscellaneous companies have been admitted to transact business in the Territory. Four life insurance companies have retired from the Territory, not renewing their certificate of authority on the last day of February.

The Great Western Life Insurance Company, of Kansas City, Mo., has ceased writing new business for the present, its liabilities being in excess of its assets, but it is undergoing a reorganization and will no doubt be in a position to proceed with business in the near future.

The insurance department recognized the unsettled condition of the security markets at the end of the year, and believing that the quotations did not at that time represent the true value of many securities, and wishing to be liberal as far as consistent with safety, accepted the valuations of the securities of all companies for the 1907 report as approved by the insurance department of the home State of each company.

The department refused to issue a certificate of authority to any life insurance company wishing to operate in the Territory without first filing a statement that they would not sell stock or offer any other inducements in connection with the sale of life insurance, and it is indeed gratifying to note that every company has complied.

The receipts and expenses of the insurance department were as follows:

Receipts from all sources	\$31,038.78
Office expenses	\$3,314.60
Paid organized fire departments	4,876.30
Paid New Mexico Fireman's Association	400.60
	<hr/>
	8,591.50
Surplus	22,447.28

The following statement shows the extent of the insurance business in the Territory:

Insurance business transacted.

Life insurance:

Policies in force December 31, 1906	7,362
Policies in force December 31, 1907	8,414
Policies issued in 1907	1,901
Policies lapsed or surrendered in 1907	849
Amount of insurance in force December 31, 1906	\$18,107,755.78
Amount of insurance in force December 31, 1907	\$20,341,696.17
Amount of insurance issued in 1907	\$4,335,602.39
Losses incurred in 1907	\$214,731.40
Losses paid in 1907	\$232,215.60
Losses and claims unpaid December 31, 1906	16
Losses and claims unpaid December 31, 1907	7
Amount of claims unpaid December 31, 1906	\$38,484.20
Amount of claims unpaid December 31, 1907	\$26,000.00
Amount of premiums received in 1907	\$652,289.74

Fire insurance:

Insurance written in 1907	\$26,822,837.78
Losses incurred in 1907	\$131,149.50
Losses paid in 1907	\$117,135.68
Premiums received in 1907	\$506,864.66

Casualty, plate glass, and other insurance:

Premiums received in 1907	\$96,263.91
Losses incurred in 1907	\$36,145.44
Losses paid in 1907	\$33,022.14

EDUCATION.

The advancement in school conditions in the Territory during the past year has kept pace with our marvelous commercial and industrial growth. The large immigration of staunch pioneers has given strength to educational sentiment. Results are evident in longer school terms, better qualified teachers, higher wages for teachers, improved school buildings, and larger attendance of children, as well as in many other ways.

During the summer of 1907 the institute attendance of teachers was the largest in the history of our public schools, 665 teachers being enrolled (city teachers exempt). On January 15, 1908, 205 districts were reported as having had no school for the present year, but 28,704 children had been enrolled (15,399 English speaking, 13,204 Spanish speaking, 101 negro) and 929 teachers were engaged in their instruction (685 in rural schools, 244 in town and city schools—336 men, 593 women). Nearly all of these districts have since opened school, and in many cases two teachers are employed. The annual reports will undoubtedly show a total enrollment for the year of fully 40,000 children. Four hundred and ten of the 700 rural districts own their school buildings, 311 of which are in good condition. The total value of school property is \$964,184 (\$396,934 in rural districts, \$567,250 in cities and towns). The total bonded indebtedness is \$533,911.23 (\$169,762.23 in rural districts and \$364,149 in cities and towns). The school census taken in August, 1907, enumerates 84,942 persons from 5 to 21 years of age (78,360 in 1906). On January 15, 1908, 3,245 pupils had been enrolled in private and sectarian schools and 1,726 had been enrolled in the United States Indian schools. This indicates that about 60 per cent of those of school age have been enrolled in the schools. For the United States as a whole 70 per cent of the school population was enrolled in 1906. New Mexico's per cent on this item is low, because we enumerate for school purposes all children from 5 to 21 years of age. Only 7 States enumerate children of so wide a range of ages—Texas, for instance, enumerates children from 8 to 18.

Of the 683 teachers engaged in rural schools up to January 15, 1908, 170 held special permits, 193 third-grade certificates, 155 second-grade certificates, 134 first-grade certificates, 4 three-year professional certificates, 18 five-year professional certificates, 9 professional life certificates. All certificates above a county third grade are of a standard equivalent to those in the States. The average salary paid teachers in rural schools is \$51.48 (for the United States in 1906 the average salary was \$50.04). In cities and towns the average salary paid is \$68.20, ranging from \$56.87 at Las Vegas to \$82.14 at Gallup. The enrollment in cities and towns during the first half year was 8,497 English-speaking children, 2,780 Spanish-speaking children, 78 negroes, a total of 11,355 with 1,863 additional in private and sectarian schools (census 19,101).

During the past year the department of education has published an institute course of study of 130 pages for 1907, a Flag-Day program of 40 pages for 1908, and 15 new circulars and blank forms for systematizing reports. Manuscripts are now being prepared for an institute manual of 200 pages for 1908, a common school course of study of 200 pages, and the first general, elaborate report of the territorial

board of education—a volume of 400 pages to be well illustrated and bound.

The year just closed has been the banner year for the territorial educational institutions, as is shown by the following brief statements:

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The table below gives statistics of the Agricultural College:

Statistics of Agricultural College.

	1906-6.	1907-8.
College students.....	89	159
Preparatory students.....	128	158
Total enrollment.....	217	317
Senior-class students.....	11	20
Graduate students.....	2	4
Faculty, instructors and assistants.....	32	39
Courses of study.....	4	6
Student publications.....	1	2
Student societies.....	6	8
Counties represented.....	16	22

THE NEW MEXICO SCHOOL OF MINES.

The School of Mines, located at Socorro, offers four distinct courses: Mining engineering, metallurgical engineering, mining geology, and civil engineering. These courses are strictly technical and collegiate and extend through four years. At the completion of the work prescribed for the first three years of any one of these courses, the bachelor's degree is conferred; at the completion of the work of the fourth year, the engineer's degree. A preparatory course, also, is offered, as required by the territorial law. The institution is maintained by an appropriation of \$15,000 a year from the territorial treasury, and the value of its buildings and equipment is about \$60,000. During the last scholastic year 20 of the students in attendance were engaged in the strictly collegiate work of the institution. The faculty consists of 7 members.

NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE.

The growth of the New Mexico Military Institute during the last five years is shown by the following table:

Statistics of New Mexico Military Institute.

Sessions.	1902-3.	1907-8.
Collegiate department.....	69	111
Preparatory department.....	30	38
Total enrollment.....	99	149
Territorial appointees.....	25	46
Graduates.....	4	13
Alumni.....	3	48
Faculty.....	7	10
Army officers.....	0	2
Courses of study.....	2	3
Student publications.....	1	2
Number of buildings.....	5	9
Territorial appropriations.....	\$10,559.00	\$11,285.99
Earnings.....	\$18,092.50	\$34,037.50
Total income, all sources.....	\$35,484.80	\$71,306.16

THE NEW MEXICO NORMAL UNIVERSITY, LAS VEGAS.

The New Mexico Normal University has just completed its tenth year. The total attendance for the year has been 312, including the attendance at the summer session of 1907. There were 10 graduates at the recent commencement, 5 of whom completed the advance normal course, 3 the three-year normal course, and 2 the academic course.

The most important features of the past year's work have been the establishment of a complete two-year course for the training of kindergarten teachers; the development of the training school into a complete elementary school from kindergarten to eighth grade, in which normal students can do their practice teaching with constant expert supervision and under ideal conditions.

Mention should also be made of the subnormal department, which meets the needs of the Spanish-speaking young men and women whose knowledge of English is defective and who wish to prepare themselves for teaching in the rural schools. This department has a large and increasing attendance of young men and women from all parts of the Territory.

NEW MEXICO NORMAL SCHOOL, SILVER CITY.

The growth of the New Mexico Normal School is shown by the following table:

Statistics of New Mexico Normal School.

	1903.	1908.
Enrollment.....	47	200
Number of counties represented.....		10
Number of teachers employed.....	2	12
Territorial appropriation.....	\$5,000	\$16,000
Number of buildings.....		5
Number of courses offered.....	1	5
Expenditures.....		\$25,000
Value of property.....		\$78,000

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO.

The University of New Mexico at Albuquerque began its history with a normal department offering little more than a high-school course with a few normal studies. Later a commercial department was added and a three-year preparatory course was offered. Six years ago the preparatory course was extended to a full four years' course and a college course of four years, leading to the degree of bachelor of arts, was added. At that time there were 56 students in all departments and 8 members in the faculty.

Two years ago an engineering department was opened and in the year 1907-8 there were 158 students, representing 22 counties of the Territory and 14 members in the faculty of instruction. At the commencement May 8, 1908, there were 14 graduated from the four years' preparatory course and 4 received the degree of bachelor of arts from the College of Arts and Sciences.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

An annex to the present capitol building is now under construction, also a residence for the governor of the Territory. Five armories are being built, respectively, at Santa Fe, Las Vegas, Albuquerque, Roswell, and Las Cruces. Important additions and improvements are under headway at the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Las Cruces; at the Military Institute, Roswell; School of Mines, Socorro; Normal School, Silver City; Normal University, Las Vegas; University of New Mexico, Albuquerque; and the Miners' Hospital, Raton. From the city of Raton in northern New Mexico to the Colorado line a public highway is being built to connect with the thoroughfare in Colorado. This will be a portion of the Camino Real, a public highway which the Territory contemplates building from its northern to its southern boundary.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard consists of five companies of infantry, one band, one troop of cavalry, and a detachment of the signal corps, a total strength of approximately 300 officers and men.

The National Guard is in good condition and has increased in its efficiency gradually from year to year since the system of inspections was adopted in 1903. While the conditions are by no means perfect, we should feel encouraged by the increase in efficiency from year to year over the conditions of five years ago.

One of the most pressing needs of the National Guard of this Territory is adequate armory buildings. The legislature of 1903 passed an act providing for armories at Las Vegas and Albuquerque and the legislature of 1907 passed an act providing for armories at Santa Fe, Silver City, Las Cruces, and Roswell. The necessary funds were to be secured by the issuing of bonds. The building at Albuquerque is practically completed and the building at Las Vegas is about to be started. The intervening delay was necessary on account of having to wait for the approval of the bond issue by Congress. Lots for armories at Santa Fe, Roswell, Las Cruces, and Silver City have been secured, and it is hoped that the bonds can be disposed of in such time as will enable at least a part of these buildings to be started during the coming fall.

During the month of July, 1907, the entire National Guard of the Territory was placed in camp upon the rifle-range grounds at Las Vegas for instruction in target practice. This encampment resulted in benefits to both officers and men far above the expectations and demonstrated that encampments of this nature should be encouraged.

HEALTH.

Fourteen cases of smallpox (imported from Texas and Oklahoma) and a few small scattered epidemics of scarlet fever have been the extent of the contagious diseases reported to the territorial board of health. With these exceptions the health of the Territory has been remarkably good. The health and quarantine laws are being much more strictly enforced than formerly, so it is impossible for contagious diseases to gain much headway.

The splendid successes in the treatment of tuberculosis being achieved by the Government army sanatorium, at Fort Bayard, in Grant County, and by the Marine-Hospital Service sanatorium, at Fort Stanton, in Lincoln County, furnish constant and convincing proof of the right of New Mexico to the title of "the nation's sanatorium" and to the wonderful effect of the climate in checking the white plague. Reports of these two great institutions show steadily increasing numbers of patients discharged as cured, and the methods of treatment followed, practically identical in both institutions, seem to have gone far toward a solution of the great problem of a cure for pulmonary tuberculosis. The Government is now expending large sums in new buildings and improvements at Fort Bayard, while the sanatorium at Fort Stanton is one of the model institutions of the nation.

GAME AND FISH.

During the past year a decided increase in the interest taken by the people of the Territory in the protection and preservation of game and the stocking of trout streams has been shown. Recent experiments in stocking trout streams have proved beyond a doubt that the conditions existing here, such as temperature of water, amount of nourishment, etc., are almost perfect, and in view of the success of such restocking more applications to the Bureau of Fisheries in Washington, D. C., have been made during the last few months than during any two previous years since this bureau was created. During the year 153 deputies have served, covering so far as possible all game sections in the Territory; 32 arrests have been made for violations; \$632.85 in fines collected, and 28 convictions secured, as follows: Hunting on posted property, 8; killing game birds out of season, 3; killing deer out of season, 11; killing antelope, 3; killing wild turkey, 1; violation of the fish laws, 2, and released by justices of the peace, 4.

Fourteen permits to trap game animals and birds for propagating purposes have been granted; 2,500 copies of the game and fish laws, in pamphlet, and 6,500 cards, "Synopsis of the Game and Fish Laws," have been distributed, and 2,500 cloth notices have been posted in the national forests, through the mountain districts, and along trout streams by forest rangers and deputies.

Encouraging reports have been received from many sections of the Territory showing that protected game animals and birds are increasing. Wild turkeys, mountain grouse, and native quail were very numerous last season. Between 35 and 40 mountain sheep were seen in one band in the Truchas Mountains last fall, and in another section of the Territory, which is carefully patrolled by the owners, there are between 1,200 and 1,500 deer that range inside of pasture fences. That deer are numerous in the southwestern part of the Territory is shown by the fact that a party of 11 Navajos killed 111 deer and 2 antelope in less than three weeks.

Violations are still frequent, and will be until our system of patrolling our game sections is improved and more money is available for that purpose. Generally speaking, however, the game and fish laws are well observed, except by some of the new settlers, who are not well posted on the laws, and the Indians, whom it is impossible to control under the existing laws.

RECOMMENDATIONS.**EXTENSION OF THE CAREY ACT.**

I earnestly recommend the passage of the law extending the provisions of the Carey Act to the Territory of New Mexico. This measure has passed the House and is now before the Senate.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT FOR NEW MEXICO.

The bill providing for a seventh judicial district for New Mexico has passed the House and is now before the Senate, and the people of this Territory are anxious that it become a law.

STATEHOOD FOR NEW MEXICO.

In conclusion, I desire to again respectfully request, in the name of the people of this Territory, that you lend your aid and influence toward securing the admission of New Mexico into the Union during the coming session of Congress.

Committees representing the people of New Mexico have time and time again appeared before congressional committees in Washington with conclusive data as to the Territory's wealth, population, moral and social conditions, data which have unquestionably proved that New Mexicans are entitled to the privileges of American citizenship. It has been shown that we have a population of over 450,000, which is constantly increasing; that we have over \$300,000,000 worth of property in addition to our almost unlimited resources in the way of coal, timber, and fertile lands.

The dominant political parties of the nation have this year inserted special planks in their platforms, pledging themselves to the passage of statehood bills for the Territories, and unless these pledges are hollow mockery there can be no question but that a major portion of the national sentiment on this question is in favor of the admission of the Territories.

New Mexico has freely and cheerfully contributed to the defense of the nation in all its struggles during the past half century; the credit of the Territory in the money markets of the world is A1; no labor strikes mar the records of its industries; the laws enacted by its legislatures are uniformly good and beneficial; gambling is prohibited by law, and the "Sunday closing" is rigorously enforced.

We have a wide-awake, progressive, industrious, and intelligent population, and we want to be treated like men.

For these reasons, Mr. Secretary, I am renewing the request that you extend us your assistance in securing the passage of the statehood bill during the next session of Congress.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

GEORGE CURRY,
Governor of New Mexico.

To the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

**REPORT OF THE MINE INSPECTOR FOR THE
TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.**

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REPORT OF THE MINE INSPECTOR FOR THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

SILVER CITY, N. MEX., *September 15, 1908.*

SIR: In compliance with section 3 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act for the protection of the lives of miners in the Territories," I beg leave to submit herewith the fifteenth annual report of this office, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

INTRODUCTION.

CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS OF THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

Although the general business depression that prevailed during the last eight months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, caused a decreased production elsewhere in coal mining and other mining and manufacturing industries, the coal-mining industry in New Mexico shows an increase in net production of more than 12 per cent over that of the preceding fiscal year. The percentage of increase would have been much greater under normal conditions. When the money stringency became most acute the railway, mining, and smelting companies annulled their orders for coal and began to consume the large stocks of coal and coke held against such emergencies as snow blockades, strikes, congested traffic, etc. A mild winter in the West and Southwest also lessened the demand for coal for domestic purposes. The coal production in New Mexico during the year would have been much larger except for these conditions. Nearly all the emergency stocks have been consumed, and railroad traffic and smelter operations are increasing steadily. There is every indication that the mines will soon be running again at full capacity, and that there will be a scarcity of miners and of transportation facilities.

LABOR SUPPLY AND CARE OF THE MINERS.

Thousands of miners—Italians, Slavs, and other Europeans—returned to their native countries during the last eight months owing to lack of continuous employment, many with the avowed intention and with sufficient money to buy themselves homes. The scarcity of miners will be a serious drawback when normal business conditions are resumed and increased demand is made for coal and coke for immediate use and to replenish the depleted reserve stocks.

The relations between the miners and other laborers and the mine operators have been most harmonious. Having made very good wages when the mines were operated on full time the miners were contented with their enforced vacations when working on half time.

The mine operators have been solicitous for the welfare of the men employed, not only as to their safety in the mines, but also as to their comfort and welfare when off duty. Comfortable modern homes for the employees are the rule in all the larger coal camps. Many of these houses are rented at \$2 per room. In other towns and cities of the Territory outside of the coal camps similar houses command rents of not less than \$3 per room, and far more often \$4 to \$5, \$4 per room being the price in towns of equal population. In addition, some of the companies have built theaters, recreation halls, churches, and schoolhouses, and in some towns have paid the salaries of teachers and janitors in the schools for the full terms when the territorial, county, and precinct school funds were exhausted. Hospitals with most of the modern appliances for surgical operations are maintained by each of the larger companies, with a corps of first-class physicians and trained nurses. At some of the camps the most improved ambulances are in use for transporting the injured from the place of accident to the hospital. First aid to the injured corps are being drilled at some of the principal mines, and will soon be in training at many of the larger ones.

COAL SUPPLIES.

For several years this office published an estimate of the proved coal area of New Mexico, placing it at 1,430,480 acres, and computing the available supply of coal at 8,809,840,000 tons. It also recommended that geologists of the United States Geological Survey make a reconnaissance of these coal fields in order that a more reliable and accurate estimate might be had. The investigation recommended has been made by the Survey, and Mr. M. R. Campbell places the coal-bearing area at 13,335 square miles, or 8,534,400 acres, six times as great as heretofore estimated by this office, and the original coal supply contained therein, "both easily accessible and accessible with difficulty," at 163,780,000,000 tons, or more than eighteen times as much as previously estimated by this office.

The Raton coal field is credited with 1,360 square miles, or 870,400 acres, containing 30,805,000,000 tons, all of which is considered immediately available. This coal is all classed as bituminous.

In the San Juan region, which embraces the counties of McKinley, Rio Arriba, San Juan, Socorro, and Valencia, the coal area is estimated at 11,600 square miles, or 7,424,000 acres, and the supply at 131,375,000,000 tons, about one-half of which is immediately available, the remainder necessitating the sinking of deep shafts to recover it. About 5 per cent of this area contains bituminous coal and the remainder subbituminous. Scattered fields, such as the Cerrillos, Carthage, and others, are credited with a coal area of 375 square miles, or 252,000 acres, containing 1,600,000,000 tons of coal. This coal is classed as bituminous, anthracite, and subbituminous. The above tonnage figures include the contents of the seams before any coal was mined. The gross tonnage mined during the last ten years, of which this office has a record, amounted to 15,782,211 tons of 2,000 pounds. During the preceding fifteen years the gross tonnage probably amounted to 9,000,000 tons, or a total tonnage mined and wasted to date roughly estimated at 33,000,000 tons, which, deducted from 163,780,000,000 tons estimated as the contents of the coal seams in New Mexico, leaves 163,747,000,000 tons of coal yet to be mined.

The coal seams of this Territory have thus far been remarkably free from mine gas. It is true that in the Cerrillos field the mines have been dangerously gaseous, as have also the deeper workings in the Raton field, but in the mines of the Gallup and San Juan fields gas has been discovered in only one place—a trace having been found by a miner drilling a hole near a fault. The gas could not be detected outside the drill hole, but was lighted within for an instant. This case was reported by John Beddow, who is considered reliable. In the Carthage field no trace of gas has ever been found, although the mines have been operated for twenty-five years and some of the openings were 4,000 feet underground and had attained a vertical depth of more than 500 feet.

The coal seams of New Mexico contain few of the objectionable features found in other fields. Besides, by reason of the advantage in freight rates, New Mexico coal is largely used in northern Mexico, Arizona, and southern California, the mines being much nearer these markets than are any others. There has been considerable demand for this coal from Kansas, Texas, and Oklahoma, where it is a great favorite for domestic purposes. Thus New Mexico is assured of good markets for her coal without close competition in prices.

NEW MINES OPENED.

The following new mines were opened during the year:

Tocco mine, Bernalillo County. John Tocco, owner.

Enterprise mine, McKinley County. Brown & McVickers, owners.

Willow Springs mine, Lincoln County. Willow Springs Coal Company, owner.

MINES SUSPENDED.

The following mines were suspended during the year for the reasons stated:

Capitan mines, Lincoln County. Worked out.

Clark mine, McKinley County. Lack of demand for product.

Monero mine, Rio Arriba County. Lack of demand for product.

Kutz mine, Rio Arriba County. Lack of demand for product.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

The net production of coal in the Territory during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, was 2,500,873.2 tons, an increase of 279,489.2 tons, or 12.58+ per cent over the net production for the preceding fiscal year. There were 3,670 men and 95 boys directly employed at the mines, an increase of 704 men and 2 boys, but more than twice that number of men were employed indirectly in work incidental to the mining of the coal.

Detailed statistics of production are given in the following table:

Statistics of the coal-mining industry in New Mexico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

[Tons are of 2,000 pounds.]

Name of mine.	Number of men employed.			Number of boys employed.			Number of days mine was operated.	Total output.	Amount used in operating mine.	Net production.
	Underground.	Outside.	Total.	Underground.	Outside.	Total.				
Bernalillo County.										
Tocco.....	4	1	5				300	Tons. 350	Tons.	Tons. 350
Colfax County.										
St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Co.'s:										
Van Houten, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6.....	600	50	650	4	5	9	222	474,011.6	3,425	470,586.6
Koehler, Nos. 1, 2, and 4.....	450	50	500	6	2	8	230	353,114.8	6,374.9	346,739.9
Brilliant, Nos. 2 and 3.....	125	20	145	2		2	207	91,326.5	2,287.5	89,039
Dawson, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.....	700	305	1,005	25		25	268	846,473	15,852	830,621
Yankee.....	92	18	110		2	2	228	60,341.5		60,341
Sugarite.....	18		18	1		1	296	14,940		14,940
	1,985	443	2,428	38	9	47		1,840,206.9	27,939.4	1,812,267.5
Lincoln County.										
Old Abe.....	3		3		1	1	233	1,530		1,530
Capitan.....	3		3				110	841.7		841.7
Willow Springs.....	3		3				221	150		150
	9		9		1	1		2,521.7		2,521.7
McKinley County.										
American Fuel Co's:										
Weaver.....	272	54	326	13	4	17	231	265,269.3	16,356.6	248,912.7
Heaton.....	205	29	234	4	3	7	233	182,497.5	7,659.4	174,838.1
Clark.....	102	82	184		1	1	159	44,764.5	6,237.1	38,527.4
Navajo.....	56	17	73		2	2	166	33,963.9	534.6	33,429.3
Otero.....	38	6	44		1	1	240	30,636	350	30,286
Canavan.....	30	5	35				275	19,600	400	19,200
Casma.....	6	1	7				182	2,200		2,200
Enterprise.....	10	2	12				108	1,364		1,364
Zufli Reservation.....	3		3				150	650		650
United States.....	3		3				50	452	2	450
St. Michaels.....	2		2				40	150		150
	727	146	873	17	11	28		581,547.2	31,839.7	549,707.5
Rio Arriba County.										
Rio Arriba Coal Co.:										
Monero.....	34	6	40	1		1	140	11,000	800	10,200
McBroom.....	4		4				140	2,000		2,000
Burns-Biggs Lumber Co.....	10	2	12				182	3,342		3,342
Kutz.....	15		15				90	3,680	180	3,500
Laing.....	4		4				160	2,000		2,000
	67	8	75	1		1		22,022	980	21,042
Sandoval County.										
Hagan, No. 1.....	6	4	10				320	5,000	250	4,750
San Juan County.										
Enterprise.....	2		2				100	600		600
San Juan.....	2		2					350		350
Stevens.....	3		3				300	2,500		2,500
Thomas.....	1		1				125	400		400
	8		8					3,850		3,850

^a Men on construction; coke ovens, etc., included. ^b Estimated, no returns.

Statistics of the coal-mining industry in New Mexico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.—Continued.

Name.	Number of men employed.			Number of boys employed.			Number of days mine was operated.	Total out-put.	Amount used in operating mine.	Net production.
	Underground.	Outside.	Total.	Underground.	Outside.	Total.				
<i>Santa Fe County.</i>										
Albuquerque & Cerrillos Coal Co.:								<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Bituminous.....	22	4	26	.....	14	14	240	a 14,400	.....	14,400
Anthracite.....	45	25	70	.....	.....	.....	240	a 16,200	600	15,600
Lewisohn.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	160	a 1,000	.....	1,000
	70	30	100	.....	14	14	.....	31,600	600	31,000
<i>Socorro County.</i>										
Emerson.....	15	5	20	.....	.....	.....	182	11,698.5	180	11,518.5
Carthage Fuel Co.: Hilton, Bernal, and Government...	110	32	142	2	2	4	290	68,414	4,548	63,866
	125	37	162	2	2	4	.....	80,112.5	4,728	75,384.5

Name of mine.	Ap- proximate price per ton.	Estimated value of net production at the mine.	Increase of net production over preced- ing year.	De- crease of net production from preced- ing year.	Character of coal mined and shipped.
<i>Bernalillo County.</i>					
Tocco.....	\$4.00	\$1,400.00	<i>Tons.</i> 350	<i>Tons.</i>	Bituminous, coking; free from sulphur; good blacksmith coal.
<i>Colfax County.</i>					
St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Co's: Van Houten, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6.....	1.30	611,712.58	58,046.3	.....	Bituminous, coking, screened mine run.
Koehler, Nos. 1, 2, and 4.....	1.18	409,153.08	211,000.9	.....	Do.
Brilliant, Nos. 2 and 3.....	1.53	136,229.67	.....	11,079.0	Do.
Dawson, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.....	1.40	1,162,869.40	68,296	.....	Bituminous, coking; also very good domestic coal.
Yankoo.....	1.80	108,613.80	.....	14,718	Do.
Sugarite.....	2.68+	40,099.82	6,574	.....	Do.
	.....	2,468,728.35	275,621.2	25,797	
<i>Lincoln County.</i>					
Old Abe.....	3.00	4,590.00	370	.....	Bituminous, coking.
Capitan.....	3.00	2,425.10	45.7	.....	Do.
Willow Springs.....	3.50	825.00	150	.....	Do.
	.....	7,540.10	565.7	.....
<i>McKinley County.</i>					
American Fuel Co's: Weaver.....	.....	449,643.02	.....	70,620.3	Subbituminous, noncoking; excellent domestic coal.
Heaton.....	1.86+	325,365.67	30,478.1	.....	Do.
Clark.....	2.23+	86,247.95	.....	38,778.6	Do.
Navajo.....	1.90+	63,331.13	33,129.3	.....	Do.
Otero.....	1.37+	41,425.29	6,478	.....	Do.
Canavan.....	1.63+	31,360.00	12,200	.....	Do.

a Estimated. no returns.

Statistics of the coal-mining industry in New Mexico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

Name of mine.	Ap- prox- imate price per ton.	Estimated value of net production at the mine.	Increase of net production over preced- ing year.	De- crease of net production from preced- ing year.	Character of coal mined and shipped.
<i>McKinley County—Con.</i>					
American Fuel Co.'s—Con.			<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	
Casna.....	\$2.50	\$5,500.00	1,800	.....	Subbituminous, noncoking; excellent domestic coal.
Enterprise.....	2.00	2,728.00	1,364	.....	Do.
Zuni Reservation.....	2.00	1,300.00	660	.....	Do.
United States.....	2.00	900.00	.....	50	Do.
St. Michaels.....	2.00	300.00	.....	.....	Do.
		1,008,101.08	86,069.4	100,448.9	
<i>Elio Arriba County.</i>					
Elio Arriba Coal Co.:					
Monero.....	1.80	18,360.00	.....	13,800	Bituminous, coking, screened mine run.
McBroom.....	1.80	3,800.00	.....	2,800	Do.
Burns-Biggs.....	1.90	6,349.80	102	.....	Do.
Kutz.....	1.85+	6,500.00	.....	5,083	Do.
Laing.....	2.00	4,000.00	.....	1,000	Do.
		38,809.80	102	22,683	
<i>Sandoval County.</i>					
Hagan, No. 1.....	2.00	9,500.00	2,382	.....
<i>San Juan County.</i>					
Enterprise.....	1.50	900.00	400	.....	Semibituminous, semicoking screened mine run.
San Juan.....	1.50	525.00	350	.....	Do.
Stevens.....	1.50	3,750.00	608	.....	Do.
Thomas.....	1.50	600.00	.....	.....	Do.
		5,775.00	1,058	.....
<i>Santa Fe County.</i>					
Albuquerque & Cerrillos Coal Co.:					
Bituminous.....	1.75	25,200.00	9,688	.....	Bituminous, screened, various sizes, coking.
Anthracite.....	5.00	78,000.00	4,381	.....	Anthracite, screened, various sizes.
Lewisohn.....	1.75	1,750.00	280	.....	Bituminous, screened mine run, coking.
		104,950.00	14,349	.....
<i>Socorro County.</i>					
Emerson.....	1.70	19,581.45	.....	672	Bituminous, coking, screened mine run.
Carthage Fuel Co.: Hilton, Bernal, and Government.	2.50	159,665.00	21,692	.....	Do.
		179,246.45	21,692	672	

Statistics of the coal-mining industry in New Mexico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908—Continued.

SUMMARY.

[Tons are of 2,000 pounds.]

County.	Men employed.			Boys employed.			Gross production.	Amount used in operating the mines.	Net production
	Under-ground.	Outside.	Total.	Under-ground.	Outside.	Total.			
Bernalillo.....	4	1	5				<i>Tons.</i> 350	<i>Tons.</i> 350	<i>Tons.</i> 350
Colfax.....	1,986	443	2,428	38	9	47	1,840,206.9	27,939.4	1,812,267.5
Lincoln.....	9		9		1	1	2,521.7		2,521.7
McKinley.....	727	146	873	17	11	28	581,547.2	31,839.7	549,707.5
Rio Arriba.....	67	8	75	1		1	22,022	980	21,042
Sandoval.....	6	4	10				5,000	250	4,750
San Juan.....	8		8				3,850		3,850
Santa Fe.....	70	30	100	14	14	28	31,900	600	31,300
Socorro.....	125	37	162	2	2	4	80,112.5	4,728	75,384.5
Total for 1908.....	3,001	669	3,670	58	37	95	2,567,210.3	66,337.1	2,500,873.2
Total for 1907.....	2,177	789	2,966	47	46	93	2,302,062	80,678	2,221,384
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+824	-120	+704	+11	-9	+2	+265,148.3	-14,340.9	+279,489.2

County.	Estimated value of net product at the mines.	Percentage of net production.	Total accidents.	Coal mined for each life lost.	Causes of accidents.
Bernalillo.....	\$1,400.00			<i>Tons.</i>	
Colfax.....	2,468,728.35	72.465+	16	115,012	Fall of rock or coal, 12; caught between cars and rib, 1; run over by mine cars, 1; jumped on moving motor, 1; premature blast, 1.
Lincoln.....	7,540.10	.010+			
McKinley.....	1,008,101.06	21.980+	3	193,849	Fall of rock or coal, 1; struck by runaway mine car, 1; explosion of boiler at boiler house outside, 1.
Rio Arriba.....	38,800.80	.062+			
Sandoval.....	9,500.00	.018+			
San Juan.....	5,775.00	.015+			
Santa Fe.....	104,950.00	1.239+	2	15,800	Fall of rock or coal, 1; struck by mine car, 1.
Socorro.....	179,246.45	3.014+	13	6,162	Fall of rock or coal, 2; dust explosion, 11.
Total for 1908.....	3,824,050.76	98.823+	a 34		
Total for 1907.....	2,978,378.62		b 31		
Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+845,672.14		+3		

a Percentage of fatalities to number of persons employed, 0.0903.

b Percentage of fatalities to number of persons employed, 1.04.

METHOD OF WORKING THE MINES.

The following table shows the methods of working and ventilation, the kind of power used, and the capacity of the machinery:

Method of working and ventilating, kind of power used, and capacity of machinery.

Name of mine.	Method of working.	Power used.	Capacity of engine or motor (horse-power).	Ventilation.
<i>Bernalillo County.</i>				
Tocco.....	Slope, single entry.....	Horse whim.....		Furnace.
<i>Colfax County.</i>				
Dawson.....	Double main drift, double cross entry, room and pillar.	Electricity and steam.	2,100	Exhaust fans.
Van Houten.....	do.....	do.....	588	Do.
Brilliant.....	do.....	do.....	150	Fan.
Koehler.....	do.....	Electricity.....	500	Do.
Yankee.....	do.....	Gravity tramway.	150	Furnace.
<i>Lincoln County.</i>				
Willow Springs.....	Slope, single entry, room and pillar.	Whim.....		Natural.
Capitan.....	Drift, double entry, room and pillar.	do.....		Do.
Old Abe.....	Slope, single entry, room and pillar.	Horse whim.....		Air shaft.
<i>McKinley County.</i>				
Weaver.....	Drift, double entry, rib and room.	Steam.....	910	Exhaust fan.
Heaton.....	do.....	do.....	100	Do.
Clark.....	Slope, double entry, room and pillar.	Electricity.....	100	Do.
Navajo.....	do.....	Steam.....	50	Fan.
Casma.....	Slope, single entry, room and pillar.	Horse whim.....		Air shaft.
Canavan.....	do.....	Steam.....	50	Fan.
Gallup Fuel Co.....	Slope, double entry, room and pillar.	do.....	20	Do.
Enterprise.....	Slope, single entry, room and pillar.	Mules.....		Air shaft.
<i>Rio Arriba County.</i>				
Monero.....	Slope, single entry, room and pillar.	Steam.....	75	Natural.
McBroom.....	do.....	Horses.....		Do.
Kutz.....	do.....	Steam.....	30	Furnace.
Burns-Biggs.....	do.....	Horses.....		Air shaft.
Laing.....	Drift, single cross entry, room and pillar.	Burros.....		Do.
<i>Sandoval County.</i>				
Hagan.....	Slope and 2 back slopes, double cross entries, room and pillar.	Steam.....	30	Air shaft.
<i>Santa Fe County.</i>				
Cerrillos, bituminous....	Main slope, cross entries, and pillar.	Steam.....	15	Furnace and air shaft.
Cerrillos, anthracite....	do.....	do.....	50	Exhaust fan.
Block.....	Slope, single entry, room and pillar.	Horse whim.....		Air shaft.
<i>Sierra County.</i>				
Hilton.....	Slope, single entry, room and pillar.	Steam.....	150	Fan.
Government.....	do.....	do.....	75	Do.
Bernal.....	do.....	do.....	35	Air shaft.
Emerson.....	do.....	do.....	75	Fan.
McIntyre.....	Slope, double entry, room and pillar.	do.....	50	Do.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINES.

The following shows the number of coal-cutting machines in use:

Number of coal-cutting machines in use during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Name of mine.	Number of machines.	Capacity for 8 hours.		Power used.
		Each machine.	Total.	
<i>Colfax County</i>		<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	
Dawson.....	2	13	26	Electricity.
<i>Socorro County.</i>				
Carthage Fuel Co.....	6	22	132	Compressed air.
Emerson.....	1	15	15	Do.
	9		173	

DIRECTORY OF MINES.

Following are the names of owners and operators of mines described in this report:

Directory of mines.

Name of mine.	Owner.	Operated by—	Post-office.
<i>Bernalillo County.</i>			
Tocco.....	John Tocco.....	John Tocco, superintendent.....	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
<i>Colfax County.</i>			
Van Houten, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Brilliant..... Koehler.....	St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Co.	J. Van Houten, general manager..... Allen French, general superintendent..... James Stewart, superintendent..... Jo Curran, superintendent..... John Evans, superintendent..... E. L. Carpenter, general manager..... Frank Cameron, general superintendent..... David Crowe, superintendent..... Ernest F. Marrow, general manager..... James Duncan, acting superintendent.....	Raton, N. Mex. Do. Van Houten, N. Mex. Brilliant, N. Mex. Do. El Paso, Tex. Dawson, N. Mex. Do. Raton, N. Mex. Do.
Dawson, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.			
Yankee mines: Llewellyn..... Sperry.....			
Climax.....	Raton Fuel Co....	Ernest Marrow, general manager.....	Do.
Sugarite.....			
Honeyfield.....	M. R. Mendelsohn.	M. R. Mendelsohn.....	Do.
<i>Lincoln County.</i>			
Capitan.....	New Mexico Fuel Co.	E. L. Carpenter, general manager..	El Paso, Tex.
Old Abe.....	Old Abe Mining Co.	John Y. Hewitt, general manager..	White Oaks, N. Mex.
Willow Springs	Willow Springs Coal Co.	Ira O. Wetmore, agent.....	Carrizosa, N. Mex.
<i>McKinley County.</i>			
Weaver.....	American Fuel Co.	(Geo. W. Bowen, president.....	E. & C. Building, Denver, Colo.
Heaton.....		Thos. Pattison, division superintendent.....	Gibson, N. Mex.
Otero.....		Jno. Jennings, superintendent.....	Do.
Clark.....		P. Westwater, superintendent.....	Do.
Navajo.....		J. Beddow, superintendent..... Reese Beddow, superintendent..... Robt. Law, superintendent.....	Gallup, N. Mex. Clarkville, N. Mex. Gibson, N. Mex.
Canavan.....	Steven Canavan.....	Steven Canavan, general manager.	Gallup, N. Mex.
Kennedy.....	John Kennedy.....	John Kennedy, owner.....	Do.
Casma.....	W. A. Patching.....	W. A. Patching, owner.....	Do.

• Not operated.

Directory of mines—Continued.

Name of mine.	Owner.	Operated by—	Post-office.
McKinley County—Continued.			
Enterprise.....	Brown & McVickers.	Wm. McVickers, superintendent...	Gallup, N. Mex.
United States.....	U. S. Government.	W. H. Harrison, superintendent and special disbursing agent.	Fort Defiance, Ariz.
Zufli Reservation.....	do.....	Wm. J. Oliver, superintendent and special disbursing agent.	Blackrock, N. Mex.
St. Michaels.....	Santa Fe Pacific R. R.	Friar Anselm Weber.....	St. Michaels, Ariz.
Rio Arriba County.			
Monero.....	} Rio Arriba Coal Co	J. H. Crist, general manager.....	Monero, N. Mex.
McBroom.....		W. C. Ferguson, lessee.....	E. & C. Building, Denver, Colo.
Kuts.....	Geo. W. Kuts.....		Do.
Lalng.....	Monero Coal Co....	W. C. Ferguson, general manager..	Lumberton, N. Mex.
Burns-Biggs.....	Burns-Biggs Lumber Co.	James McBroom, general manager..	
Sandoval County.			
Hagan.....	New Mexico Fuel and Iron Co.	W. S. Hopewell, president—J. W. Sullivan, general manager.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
San Juan County.			
Thomas.....	W. H. Thomas.....	W. H. Thomas, superintendent....	Pendleton, N. Mex.
Morgan.....	Geo. Morgan.....	Geo. Morgan, superintendent.....	Do.
Stevens.....	E. S. Young.....	Thos. Evans, lessee and operator...	Fruitland, N. Mex.
Jones.....	Geo. W. Jones.....	Geo. W. Jones, lessee and operator.	Do.
La Plata.....	T. H. O'Brien.....	T. H. O'Brien, general manager.....	Dawson, N. Mex.
San Juan.....	U. S. Government.	W. T. Shelton, superintendent.....	Shiprock, N. Mex.
Santa Fe County.			
Cerrillos, bituminous.....	} Albuquerque and Cerrillos Coal Co	James Lamb, superintendent.....	Madrid, N. Mex.
Cerrillos, anthracite.....		A. B. Case, agent.....	San Pedro, N. Mex.
Lewisohn.....	Estate of Leonard Lewisohn.		
Black Star.....	Hahn, Kaseman & Co.	A. L. Kendall.....	Cerrillos, N. Mex.
Sierra County.			
Southwestern.....	Southwestern Lead and Coal Co.	Paul Larsh, general manager.....	Cutter, N. Mex.
Socorro County.			
Hilton.....	} Carthage Fuel Co.	Powell Stackhouse, jr., general manager.	Socorro, N. Mex.
Government.....		W. L. Weber, superintendent.....	Carthage, N. Mex.
Bernal.....			
McIntyre.....	Emerson & Allaire	C. B. Allaire, general manager.....	San Antonio, N. Mex.
Emerson.....			

COAL MINING AND INSPECTION.**BERNALILLO COUNTY.**

Bernalillo County can scarcely be classed with the coal-producing counties of New Mexico. On the Antonio Sedillo grant, near Swanee station, and 40 miles west of Albuquerque, a 4-foot seam of coal was worked to some extent twenty-five or thirty years ago, the coal being used for fuel to operate the Huning flour mill, at Los Lunas, N. Mex. A slope was sunk to a depth of about 50 feet upon the coal seam, which dips at an angle of about 48°. No other development was done upon the property; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, being built and passing through Los Lunas, furnished transportation for coal from other fields cheaper than the 30-mile wagon haul from the Antonio Sedillo coal field, and operation of the property was suspended.

One or two very small seams of coal occur in the calcareous shales upon the southeastern slope of the Sandia Range of mountains. In one of these seams the Tocco mine was opened and coal sent to market, thus placing Bernalillo County among the coal-producing counties of the Territory.

TOCCO MINE.

The Tocco mine is located in secs. 31 and 32, T. 11 N., R. 6 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It is owned and has been operated by John Tocco, but was recently leased to the Tocco Fuel Company. The nearest railroad points are Albuquerque, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, 20 miles distant, and Moriarty, on the Santa Fe Central Railway, about the same distance from the mine. The Albuquerque Eastern Railroad, now under construction, will furnish railroad connection at a distance of 5 miles from the mine.

This mine has the distinction of operating the smallest coal seam developed in New Mexico—one of the smallest in the United States, and one that ranks also with the smallest operated in Europe. The seam ranges from 12 to 15 inches in thickness, with 1 to 3 inches of bony coal at the top, leaving from 10 to 13 inches of clean coal to be mined. A slope has been sunk 255 feet, with an average angle of dip of 25°, and cross entries driven about 30 feet apart. At the time of inspection by the United States mine inspector the right entry near the bottom of slope was 70 feet in length and the left entry 30 feet. The props used measure from 10 to 13½ inches. The coal is bituminous, free from sulphur, and is a very good blacksmith's coal. The product of the mine is hauled to Albuquerque, N. Mex., where it is sold for blacksmithing purposes at \$9 to \$12 per ton of 2,000 pounds.

The mine was operated about two hundred and seventy days during the year. Average number of men employed underground, 4; average number outside, 1; net product, 350 tons; value at the mine, \$1,400.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

May 14, 1908.—Found slope 200 feet in depth, with right and left entries from bottom 70 and 30 feet, respectively, in length. Air intake gave no register on anemometer. No second opening. Owner of mine absent; left copy of laws with employee, P. Alarid, and gave him instructions. Sent written instruction to owner.

COLFAX COUNTY.

Colfax County has still further increased its lead in coal production over all New Mexico competitors during the year. The gross product was 1,840,206.9 tons, and the net product 1,812,267.5 tons, an increase of 290,692.5 tons, or 19.1 per cent over the output of the preceding fiscal year. Colfax County produced 72.465 per cent of the total net tonnage of New Mexico, and is the only county that maintained the average annual territorial increase of production.

A considerable proportion of the coal mined in this county was converted into coke, the production from Dawson, Koehler, Van Houten, and Brilliant mines* being 257,762.5 tons. As the average quantity of coal used in the production of a ton of coke is 1.7 tons, it would

* See Production of coke, p. 47.

appear that 438,196.25 tons of the net product of Colfax County were used to make coke and 1,374,071.25 tons were marketed. In making returns to this office the operating companies did not segregate the coal shipped to market for fuel and that made into coke, but the whole valuation appears as the net production of coal; hence, the valuation of coke should not in addition be credited to the coal industry.

The production was seriously restricted by lack of demand during the last eight months of the fiscal year, there being large reductions in the orders for fuel, both coal and coke, by the mines and smelters at El Paso, Tex.; Bisbee, Douglas, Morenci, Clifton, and Globe, Ariz.; and at Cananea and Nacosari, Mexico.

The demand for coke had been constantly increasing, and until the business depression of October, 1907, it was impossible to supply the demand for both coke and coal. With the resumption of business activity throughout the Southwest the mines of Colfax County will produce more than 2,000,000 tons of coal per annum, and the production will increase continuously as the mining and other industries are further developed and the country is settled.

DAWSON MINES, NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, AND 6.

The Dawson mines are located in secs. 1 and 2, T. 29 N., R. 20 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. As a general description of these mines was given in a former annual report, only the developments during the past fiscal year will be discussed here. The main entries have attained a length of 3,000 feet each in mines Nos. 1 and 3, of 4,000 feet in mine No. 2, of 3,500 feet in mine No. 4, and of about 1,600 feet each in mines Nos. 5 and 6. In all of the mines some of the laterals are of greater length than the main entries.

The mines are ventilated by two 24-foot Vulcan fans (exhaust) and four Cole 15-foot straight-vane fans, operated by electricity. Six locomotives are used for hauling from the mines to the tipples—two 28-ton Porter, one 20-ton Vulcan, one 18-ton Lima, and two 6-ton Porter—and thirteen motors are employed in haulage from the partings inside the mines to the partings outside, where the trips are made up and hauled by the locomotives to the tipples. These motors are of the following types:

No.	Type of motor.	Weight.	Drawbar pull.	No.	Type of motor.	Weight.	Drawbar pull.
		Tons	Pounds.			Tons.	Pounds.
1	Westinghouse-Baldwin	6	2,400	2	Jeffrey	10	3,500
2	do.	10	4,000	2	Goodman	10	4,000
2	do.	15	6,000	1	do.	3½	1,400
2	Jeffrey	8	2,500	1	Third rail, 2 units	12	a 4,800

a While being used as traction locomotive.

In addition to these motors, two Scottdale electric lorries, each hauling one trailer, are employed in conveying slack from the washery to the new underflue coke ovens. The electric system is complete and economical in every detail.

The heat necessary to generate steam is furnished by the escaping gases from the new underflue coke ovens, utilizing what would other-

wise be a waste product. Only about half of the heat and of the unburned combustible gases escaping from the underflue ovens is used. In addition to furnishing heat to generate steam, the plant supplies heat to the theater, store, recreation halls, hospital, offices, hotel, and other buildings, thus proving a source of considerable revenue, with a large surplus unused. Five Stirling boilers, of 3,000 horsepower each, generate steam for three Nordberg-Corliss engines, with a nominal capacity of 400 kilowatts, or about 500 horsepower each, and also two 85-horsepower exciters. The electric system consists of alternating current, voltage 2,800, amperes 300. The steam for heating purposes is brought from the boiler houses, under 135 to 150 pounds pressure, to a substation, where it is reduced to pressures of 5 to 20 pounds and distributed to the several buildings.

The electric plant is housed in a structure of concrete and iron, which is absolutely fireproof. The water supply for the domestic purposes of the camp, as well as for the washery and other mechanical uses, is obtained from wells sunk in the valley of the Vermejo River, 3 miles upstream above Dawson, and is thus free from contamination by refuse and the waste waters of the place. Three electrical pumps, one of 600 gallons and two of 300 gallons per minute capacity, force the water into two reservoirs of a combined capacity of 800,000 gallons on the mesa 200 feet above the mines and dwellings, thus furnishing ample protection against fire.

The equipment at the mines is of the most improved design, both for their economical operation and for the protection of the miners and other employees.

Electrical shot-firing devices are in use at all of the mines, the shots being fired after all the men have been checked out of the mine. Each person going into the mine deposits a check number at the shot-firing house near the entrance, and the check number is returned to him when he leaves the mine, thus proving to a certainty that the men are all out before the shots are fired.

To provide against accident there are two or more locked switch boxes with throw-off switches at each mine, one at the mouth and the other at a station within the mine. Connection must be made at both of these switches before the electric current can travel over the shot-firing wires. There is another switch in the shot-firing house under the personal supervision of the shot firer; this also must be connected before the shots can be fired. Shot firing in the Dawson mines has proved a success. The miners at first objected to the electric shot-firing system, but after it had been installed for a time at No. 4 mine and the miners discovered that they were making better wages than in the other mines they ceased opposition to the system. At the other mines of the camp they rather reluctantly acceded to the progressive innovation upon old practices. The coal must all be undermined or have a cutting on one side as deep as the hole to be fired. The number of missed holes has not been large, considering that the system was new to the men. A report book similar to that of the fire boss is kept at each mine, in which the details are recorded daily. Following is a copy of the checkman's report^a for the month of March, 1908.

^a From report of T. Lainph, checkman on the shooting system in mines Nos. 1, 2, and 3 at Dawson, N. Mex. Copied by permission of F. N. Cameron, superintendent.

Checkman's report at mines Nos. 1, 2, and 3 for the month of March.

Mine.	Days worked.	Miners employed.		Shots fired.		Shots missed.	
		Average per day.	Total.	Average per day.	Total.	Average per day.	Total.
No. 1.....	22	129½	3,069	92½	2,032	2½	47
No. 2.....	17	155	2,635	113	1,921	1½	24
No. 3.....	7	109	763	68	474	2	14

NOTE.—Fully one-half of the missed shots in mine No. 1 were caused by the miners not connecting shooting wires properly; two-thirds of the missed shots in Nos. 2 and 3 were from the same cause.

A Babcock two-cylinder chemical fire engine is kept on a truck on a side track, under cover, in constant readiness for use in case of fire. Fire extinguishers and helmets with the most approved devices for respiration in the poisoned atmosphere of a burning mine or after an explosion, or for other emergency, are at hand ready for instant use. First-aid corps have been organized at each of the mines, and practice drill exercises at frequent and regular intervals. The company is generous in its expenditures for all improvements and equipments that tend to the protection of its employees, and the management investigates, with a view to adoption, every suggestion on equipment which gives promise of greater safety in mining. There is still, however, need of better facilities for keeping the coal dust moist in the mine, as an insurance against dust explosions.

The mine was operated two hundred and sixty-eight days during the year; gross output, 846,473 tons; amount used in operating mines, 15,852 tons; net product, 830,621 tons; increase of net product over preceding fiscal year, 69,296 tons; estimated value of net product at the mine, \$1,162,869.40; estimated average price, \$1.40 per ton.

The coal is shipped via the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad, and is marketed in El Paso, Tex., and Bisbee and Douglas, Ariz.

There are 124 beehive and 446 underflue coke ovens operated at the mines. The coal washery is installed in a fireproof concrete and iron building five stories in height. This washery is said to be the most improved and up-to-date coal washery in the United States and to have only one equal in the world for perfected appliances.

Only 450 of the ovens were operated during the year, and these were not in constant use. The production of coke was 177,044 tons, which, estimated at \$3.50 per ton at the ovens, gives a value of \$619,654.

Preparations were made in June to fire all the ovens, and it is probable that the production of coke during the ensuing year will far exceed that of the preceding one.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

November 16, 1907.—Investigated accident which occurred in the evening of the 15th in No. 4 mine, whereby H. Kameoka, a Japanese, lost his life. Investigated accident occurring at 11.45 a. m. 13th, resulting in death of Frank Bella at 3 a. m. on the 14th; accident occurred in No. 2 mine. Found circumstances related in accident report to be correct.

November 18, 1907.—Mine No. 3: Air intake, 33,750 cubic feet per minute; 120 men employed underground. Found a boy named Alfred Rodriguez, 11

years old, engaged as trapper; instructed that he be dismissed from and kept out of the mine. Found several rooms insufficiently timbered; instructed that more timbers be set. Mine otherwise in good condition.

November 19, 1907.—Mine No. 5: Air intake, 9,000 cubic feet per minute; 40 men employed underground; air well distributed to working faces. Found mine in good condition.

November 20, 1907.—Mine No. 1: Air intake in main entry, 13,400 cubic feet per minute; in manway, 5,700 cubic feet; total air intake, 19,100 cubic feet per minute; 115 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition.

February 14, 1908.—Mine No. 1: Air intake through both main entry and manway, 38,300 cubic feet per minute; 160 men employed underground. Traversed first north entry to face, 3,000 feet; main entry to face, 1,700 feet; and various other workings. Found electric shot-firing system being installed. Mine in good condition, no standing gas, well timbered, and free as practicable from dust.

February 15, 1908.—Mine No. 2: Air intake through three openings, 24,800 cubic feet per minute; 185 men employed underground; air well distributed. Mine in good condition. Inspected a place 24 feet above top of workings, where there is a little standing gas in caved-in ground. A long crosscut has been driven to direct the air on the standing gas and clear it out, although it is at a place where no person should go and where no one is likely to go.

April 27, 1908.—Mine No. 2: Air intake through four openings, 46,605 cubic feet per minute; 196 men employed underground; air well distributed. Could hear a strong blower of gas in face of first north or main entry, but could not go to it on account of depth of water in the entry. A strong current of air was directed against it by a brattice carried to the face. Tests by safety lamp gave no indication in return outside of the brattice 50 feet from face of entry. Found enough gas to spit in Wolf safety lamp in a little pot in top of room 8, seventh west entry. Everything necessary is being done to guard against danger of fire damp.

April 28, 1908.—Mine No. 1: Air intake through three openings, 47,150 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed; 15 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition.

May 23, 1908.—Mine No. 1: Investigated circumstances attending accident whereby Alois Yerman, aged 15 years, was injured at 11 a. m. of the 22d, dying from result of said injuries at 1 p. m. of same day. Found that deceased was employed as nipper on a motor, William Clarkson, motorman; that deceased jumped off the motor in first north entry to throw a switch; having done so he attempted to resume his place on front of motor, but slipped and fell in front of it. The motor was going slowly and was stopped within a few feet, but not until the front wheels had caused fatal injuries.

May 25, 1908.—Mine No. 2: Air intake through three openings, 22,170 cubic feet per minute; 197 men employed underground; ventilation good. Mine in good condition. Usual air intake, 45,000 cubic feet per minute, but belts slipping. Mine No. 4: Air intake, 62,700 cubic feet per minute; 172 men employed underground. Mine in good condition. Investigated circumstances attending fatal accident to Tony Vendutti. Found details as given in accident report correct.

June 23, 1908.—Mine No. 1: Air intake through three openings, 62,830 cubic feet per minute; 157 men employed underground. Mine in good condition. Investigated circumstances attending accidental death of Ben Hurt in this mine on the 26th ultimo. Found details in accident report correct. Mine No. 2: Air intake through three openings, 38,400 cubic feet per minute; 20 men employed underground. Mine in good condition.

June 24, 1908.—Mine No. 3: Air traveling 44,250 cubic feet per minute; 108 men employed underground. Mine in good condition. Mine No. 5, connected with No. 3: Air traveling 10,880 cubic feet per minute; much less than usual volume of air traveling on account of fan-belt slipping; 72 men employed underground. Mine in good condition.

HOSPITAL, SCHOOL, AND OTHER CIVIC BETTERMENTS.

The management of these mines has adopted a wise and generously progressive policy of providing for its miners and their families comfortable, sanitary dwellings, good schools for the children, a theater

for lectures and other entertainments, and a hospital for the treatment of the sick and injured. In the maintenance of these and other civic betterments which make for health and progress in the community the employees are asked to cooperate, and this they are doing the more willingly as they come to understand the situation better.

The hospital is large enough for all the needs of the community. It is admirably equipped with modern appliances and supplied with trained nurses and physicians for the care of both the sick and the injured. The employees of the company who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the hospital service without further cost pay toward its maintenance the sum of \$1 per month. In connection with this hospital service the company publishes a series of sanitary rules and regulations, which are issued in each of four languages—English, Spanish, Italian, and Slavonian.*

The theater or amusement hall was constructed by the company at a cost of about \$35,000, and is intended for the use of the employees and their families. In addition to the large theater, or assembly hall, there are smaller rooms for meetings by lodges, etc., and a reading room, supplied with daily and weekly papers, monthly magazines, and books for the free use of the visitors.

A large new school building has been supplied by the company, and its management, together with the management of the school, is under a school board organized under the laws of the Territory. For the support of the schools every employee of the company contributes \$1 per year, and the remainder of the cost of maintenance is borne by the company.

A large and beautiful church has been constructed recently by the company, in which nonsectarian services are conducted regularly.

The roads are maintained in good order by a tax, of which each employee pays \$2 per year. The water supply and the electric-light and telephone systems are installed by the company, but each is maintained in part by the employees, each paying reasonably low charges in proportion to his use of the same. On the 52,000 acres about Dawson belonging to the company the employees are permitted to hunt and fish free of charge, under such limitations as the law of the Territory provides.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN AND PACIFIC COMPANY'S MINES.

The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company owns and controls 500,000 acres of coal land, doubtless the largest unbroken body of coal in the possession of any corporation in the United States. This vast area is underlain by two workable seams of coal, ranging from 4 to 14 feet in thickness, the latter dimension being shown in No. 5 mine at Van Houten, N. Mex. Besides these two seams there are probably three others, from 18 inches to 3 feet thick. The continuity of the coal seams has been proved by numerous diamond-drill holes sunk at various points throughout the area, and by outcrops along the tortuous courses of the mountain streams and the canyons which intersect this body of land at intervals of a few miles from Chicorica Creek on the northeast to Cimmaron River on the southwest. The

* These rules and regulations will be printed later by the department in a special report on this general subject.

area indicated extends for a distance of about 40 miles and has an average width of 18 miles. The seams can be plainly seen along the sides of every creek, canyon, and water course, and only a few hours of labor are necessary at any point to remove the débris from the sloping side of the hill and expose the clean coal; probably within no similar area could so many producing coal mines be opened with so little labor. The only restrictions to the number of mines that might be opened and made productive would be the equipment, transportation facilities, and a sufficient number of miners.

By far the major portion of the 130,000,000,000 tons of coal credited to the Raton field lies within the confines of this property.

Another corporation, called the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Railway Company, has constructed more than 100 miles of standard-gage railroad, connecting the mines with the Colorado and Southern at Des Moines and with the El Paso and Southwestern system at Vermejo, in addition to its connection with the Santa Fe system at Raton and at Preston, thus enabling the company to reach the markets for fuel in all the territory traversed by the above-named railroads, including southern California, Texas, and northern Mexico. The railway is well equipped with rolling stock, having 8 locomotives and 600 freight cars, which greatly facilitate the operation of the mines and coke ovens. The track is laid with 80-pound rails and shows in every respect first-class construction.

The operating coal mines of the company are at Koehler, Van Houten, Blossburg, and Brilliant, and the coking plants are at Gardiner and Koehler.

The coal produced at Koehler, Van Houten, and Blossburg is all mined from the main Raton seam and is a bituminous coal of good coking quality. The Brilliant mines are located on the so-called Tinpan vein, which produces a good domestic fuel, showing also extraordinary coking properties.

VAN HOUTEN MINE.

The Van Houten mine, sometimes called the Willow mine, in secs. 34 and 35, T. 30 N., R. 22 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, is on a branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, which connects with the main line at Hebron, N. Mex., and with the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Railway at Preston, N. Mex.

There are four mines in operation and one in course of development. Four of these deliver coal to one centrally located tippie and the fifth is provided with a separate tippie, track scales, etc.

The tippie at mine No. 5 is equipped for the express purpose of preparing domestic coal, shaker screens and picking table being employed, and when completed this plant will produce a lump and nut coal entirely free from slack or any impurity.

The power plant is situated near the main tippie and is a substantial brick building 50 by 100 feet. Steam is furnished by two 66-inch by 16-foot tubular boilers and two 8 by 16 foot marine type boilers, with a united capacity of 600 horsepower. The electric generating machinery consists of three McEwen high-speed engines belted to three General Electric generators with a total capacity of 300 kilowatts generating direct current at 550 volts.

Inside and outside haulage at the mines is done by electric locomotives. The mine and the employees' houses are electrically lighted. The shops and shop equipment are complete in every respect and take care of all repair and construction work in the most economical manner.

The boiler plant supplies steam to operate one McEwen engine, 200 horsepower; one Skinner engine, 200 horsepower; and one pair of Erie engines, 150 horsepower.

One Jeffrey generator and two Card generators are in use, giving a combined output of 400 kilowatts, or about 536 horsepower. The voltage is 550. Two Westinghouse, one Jeffrey, and two Morgan-Gardner electric locomotives are used to haul the coal from the mines to the tippie from mines Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. A gravity tram, with a capacity of 800 tons in ten hours, conveys the coal from mine No. 5 to the tippie on the railroad tracks below.

The system of working is double entry, room and pillar; average length of main drift entries, about 4,000 feet; men employed underground, 600; boys employed underground, 4; average number of men employed outside, 50; average number of boys employed outside, 5. Employees are mostly Italians, Austrians, and Germans of the more intelligent class, nearly all of whom speak English and 90 per cent of whom can read and write, as shown by signatures to vouchers.

Number of days mine was operated during the year, 222; gross product, 474,011.60 short tons; used in operating mine, 3,425 short tons; net product, 470,586.60 short tons; value of net output at mine estimated at \$1.30 per ton, \$611,762.58; increase of net production over preceding fiscal year, 58,507.60 short tons.

The coal is sold to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, the Colorado and Southern Railway, the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Railway, and at various points throughout New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, California, and Kansas.

The fine coal is shipped in railroad cars to the Gardiner coke-oven plant, which is described on page 47.

Ventilation for the mines is supplied by a Capell fan 13 feet 6 inches in diameter by 7 feet in width, a Crawford fan 20 feet in diameter, and a high-speed steel-plate fan 6 feet in diameter by 2 feet in width.

The sprinkling in the mine is done with a tank car placed on running gear similar to a pit car.

A large and convenient mule barn is located near the center of operations.

There are at this camp 248 houses for employees, ranging in size from two to six rooms, neat and substantial in construction and convenient to the work.

A schoolhouse was built when the mine started, and competent teachers always have been employed. The building is also used as an amusement hall and as a place for religious services.

A store furnishes supplies to the people of the camp.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

February 21, 1908.—Mines Nos. 4 and 6, connecting: Total air traveling into mine through three intakes, 66,000 cubic feet per minute; 200 men, all told, in both mines; air not well distributed in mine No. 6. Found mine dry and dusty

in many places. Gave instruction that air be better distributed in mine No. 6, and that the mines be sprinkled or the dust removed.

February 22, 1908.—Mine No. 5: Air intake, 16,800 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed; 60 men employed underground. Mine sprinkled and in good condition.

April 22, 1908.—Mine No. 5: Air intake, 16,380 cubic feet per minute; 54 men employed underground. Found place in main back entry where strong shot had been fired; no cutting or mining. Instructed company mine inspector, Walter Kerr, also the superintendent and pit boss, to guard against blown-out shots, and also against dangers of coal dust. Investigated circumstances attending fatal accident to Jovan Morvaljevich; found accident report correct.

KOEHLER MINE.

The Koehler mine is situated in Prairie Crow Canyon, about 22 miles southwest of Raton, in T. 29 N., R. 22 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The coal openings are made near the point where the outcrop crosses the canyon. This gives an area of coal a mile wide to the rise before the eastern outcrop of the field is reached. The coal seam worked is from 5 to 12 feet in thickness; depth of main entry, 2,200 feet.

The boiler plant has a capacity of 1,000 horsepower. Two Westinghouse generators produce 600 kilowatts, at 6,600 volts alternating current, changing at substation to 550 volts direct current.

The several openings at the mines are ventilated by one Capell fan, 13 feet 6 inches in diameter by 7 feet wide, and two high-speed steel fans, 6 feet in diameter by 2 feet in width, all exhausting.

Three 15-ton motors haul 2,500 tons of coal per day from the mines to the tippie.

There were completed during the year and operated for a short time 210 beehive coke ovens. The coal washery, also completed during the year, is of the Stewart type, and has a capacity of 1,200 tons per day.

The mines are equipped with a system of water pipes, by which they are sprinkled when necessary.

The average number of men employed underground was 450; average number employed outside, 50; average number of boys employed underground, 6; average number employed outside, 2; nationality of employees, principally Italian, Slav, Austrian, German, French, Scotch, Irish, English, and native American; about 5 per cent of all the Europeans could not write, as indicated by signatures to vouchers. The mine was operated 230 days during the year; gross product, 353,114.8 tons; used in operating mine, 6,374.9 tons; net product, 346,739.9 tons; increase of net production over preceding fiscal year, 211,000.9 tons; estimated value of net output at the mine, \$409,153.08; average price per ton, \$1.18.

The product was marketed in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Mexico, and to the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Railway and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

July 19, 1907.—Mines Nos. 1 and 2: Found both mines in good condition.

November 11, 1907.—Mine No. 1: Air intake, 11,400 cubic feet per minute; 112 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition.

November 12, 1907.—Mine No. 2: Air intake, 13,500 cubic feet per minute; 82 men employed underground; air well distributed to working faces. Mine in

good condition. East mine No. 2: Air intake 4,480 cubic feet per minute; 18 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition.

February 20, 1908.—Mine No. 2: Air intake, 24,000 cubic feet per minute; 76 men employed underground. Found mine equipped throughout with water pipes for sprinkling, and mine recently sprinkled. Investigated conditions attending the death of Charles McAfee, colored, who was killed by a falling rock on the parting on the third east entry while passing with his mule.

February 21, 1908.—Mine No. 1: Air intake, 34,800 cubic feet per minute; 120 men on the air. On the first and second east entries 65 men were employed; this district was ventilated by furnace. Found water systems for sprinkling throughout the mine. Gave special instructions to take precautions against explosions.

March 17, 1908.—Mine No. 1: Air intake, 27,600 cubic feet per minute; 145 men employed underground; air well distributed. Miners generally cutting or undermining coal before shooting. Mine in good condition. Made observations on tests of "carbonite," an explosive permitted in England and Belgium.

March 18, 1908.—Mine No. 2: Air intake, 25,200 cubic feet per minute; 88 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition.

May 21, 1908.—Mine No. 2: Air intake, 22,800 cubic feet per minute, 89 men employed underground. Found mine well sprinkled, well timbered, ventilation good, and in good condition generally.

May 22, 1908.—Mine No. 1: Air intake, 24,600 cubic feet per minute; 150 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition. Mine No. 3: Air intake, 21,600 cubic feet per minute; 17 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition.

BRILLIANT MINE.

The Brilliant mine is in the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 8, T. 31 N., R. 23 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. This mine, which produces both an excellent domestic coal and a good coking coal, is located on an upper seam, locally known as the Tinpan seam, which is from 500 to 600 feet higher in the coal measures than the Blossburg seam, which is worked in the Blossburg, Dutchman, Van Houten, and Dawson mines. The seam is 4 to 6 feet thick and dips about 2° NW. The mine is operated on the double entry, room and pillar system, and is ventilated by an exhaust fan. The Blossburg seam has been located under the Tinpan seam, by drill holes, and is from 6 to 10 feet in thickness.

There are three openings, two on the south and one on the north side of the canyon, which deliver the coal to a tippie built across the canyon. Length of main entries about 2,000 feet.

A new power plant was installed during the year, consisting of three boilers with a steam capacity of 350 horsepower; one Westinghouse generator, 150 kilowatts, 550 volts, and one Card generator, 100 kilowatts, 550 volts, driven by steam engines; one McEwen engine, 200 horsepower; one pair of Erie engines, 100 horsepower; and one $4\frac{1}{2}$ -ton Jeffrey motor having a haulage capacity of 800 tons per day from the mines to the tippie.

The coal is practically all mined by pick work, and powder is rarely used in the mine. The fine coal from this mine is hauled in railroad cars to the Gardiner coke-oven plant.

The average number of men employed underground was 125; average number of boys employed underground, 2; average number of men employed outside, 20; number of days mine was operated during year, 207; gross product, 91,326.5 tons; used in operating mine, 2,287 tons; net product, 89,039 tons; decrease of net production from preceding fiscal year, 11,079 tons; estimated value of net product at the mine, at \$1.53 per ton, \$136,229.79.

The coal is marketed in New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona, and California. Owing to lack of demand, mining operations were temporarily suspended May 1, 1908.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

September 21, 1907.—Air intake, 11,250 cubic feet per minute; 100 men and 14 mules employed underground. Instructed that ventilation be improved. No powder used in the mine and air not fouled by powder smoke. Found mine in good condition, except weak ventilation.

November 14, 1907.—Mine No. 2: Operation of mine temporarily suspended. Investigated conditions attending accident whereby Manuel Gonzales was killed in room No. 2, in new opening, on October 16, 1907. Found that accident was caused by neglect of deceased to properly timber his room. Instructed Peter Gardner, superintendent, to enforce more strict regulations in regard to timbering working places.

March 13, 1908.—Air intake, 24,750 cubic feet per minute; 125 men employed underground; air well distributed to working faces. No powder used in this mine. Found mine in good condition. No telephone installed.

April 23, 1908.—Mine No. 3: Air intake, 16,110 cubic feet per minute; 90 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition, except that it was dusty in places, but the danger of dust explosion is nearly eliminated by reason of the fact that the coal is mined by pick work, blasting is allowed in only four or five places, and a shot firer shoots the holes. Mine No. 2: Air intake, 13,800 cubic feet per minute; natural ventilation; 14 men employed underground. Mine dusty, but no powder used; all pick work. Instructed that dust be removed.

DUTCHMAN MINE.

The Dutchman mine, in secs. 16 and 17, T. 31 N., R. 23 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, was fully described in a previous annual report. The mine has not been operated for shipping purposes since October 5, 1906, when operations were suspended on account of an explosion. Since that time, however, a working shaft has been sunk about a mile distant from the original opening, and everything put in readiness for a large production. The coal seam is 7 feet thick at the point where it is intersected by the shaft.

YANKEE FUEL COMPANY'S MINES.

YANKEE MINE.

The Yankee mine is in sec. 1, T. 31 N., R. 24 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The thickness of the coal seam is 66 inches; dip, N. 1° 30' East. Character of coal, bituminous and coking. The mine is opened by four main entries, numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4; system of working, double entry, room and pillar. Total and net output for the year, 60,341 tons, a decrease of 16,368 tons from the preceding fiscal year; value of product at the mine, at \$1.80 per ton, \$108,613.80; number of days mine was operated, 228; average number of men employed underground, 92; average number employed outside, 18; average number of boys employed outside, 2; nationality of employees, Italian and Austrian. The production was restricted by a scarcity of miners during the first eight months of the year and by lack of demand for coal during the other four months. The coal is sold to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, the Santa Fe and Eastern Railroad, the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad, and in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Mexico.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

July 20, 1907.—Inspected Yankee mine and found it in good condition.

September 20, 1907.—Air intake erratic and baffling and volume insufficient, although air appeared good at working faces; instructed that ventilation be improved; 60 men employed underground in Nos. 1, 2, and 3 openings. Investigated circumstances attending death of Maurice Lorenti, killed by fall of rock in mine No. 3. Found details as given in accident report to be correct.

February 18, 1908.—Air intake, 8,200 cubic feet per minute; 80 men employed underground; air not well distributed to working faces. Mine dusty in places. Instructed that ventilation be improved and dust removed.

May 19, 1908.—Mines Nos. 1 and 3: Air traveling through mines from all openings, measurement taken at return to furnace, no fire in furnace, 14,000 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed; 16 men employed underground. Found mine dry and dusty and instructed that dust be removed. James Duncan, pit boss, assured me that the coal is all mined by pick work except in butt entries, and at these places it was all cut or mined in the clear before shooting.

June 26, 1908.—Air traveling in the mine, measurement taken at return, 16,040 cubic feet per minute; 46 men employed underground. Found dangerous top at different points in the entries and instructed that it be made safe. Found mine dusty, but few miners using powder and coal being undermined before shooting. Instructed that dust be removed.

LLEWELLYN MINE.

The Llewellyn mine is located in secs. 17, 18, and 20, T. 31 N., R. 26 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about 12 miles northeast from Raton, N. Mex. It lies about 200 feet beneath the lava sheet which constitutes the top of Johnson Mesa. The coal seam outcrops in the several canyons that have eroded along the sides of the mesa. The mine was not operated the past year. It is owned by the Yankee Fuel Company. The coal is a good quality of bituminous; thickness of vein, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, nearly horizontal; system of working, drift, single entry, room and pillar; length of main drift entry, 550 feet; system of ventilation, air shaft.

SPERRY MINE.

The Sperry mine lies in sec. 5, T. 31 N., R. 25 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about 11 miles from Raton. It is opened by a drift entry about 400 feet in length. For several years prior to September, 1906, this mine was operated by Elmer Sperry and the coal was hauled by teams to Raton and sold for domestic purposes. The mine is owned by the Yankee Fuel Company.

SUGARITE MINE.

The Sugarite mine is located on the west side of Sugarite Creek and on the east slope of Bartlett Mesa, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles directly northeast of Raton. The property is owned by the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company, and is operated under lease by the Raton Fuel Company to furnish fuel for domestic and steam purposes in the town of Raton.

The mine produces a good grade of bituminous coal; thickness of vein, 5 feet, nearly horizontal; system of working, drift, cross entry, room and pillar; length of main drift, 1,200 feet; average number of men employed underground, 18; natural ventilation; number of days mine was operated during year, 295; coal produced, 14,940 tons; estimated value of output at mine, \$40,099.82.

The coal is hauled in wagons to Raton, N. Mex.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

September 19, 1907.—Investigated conditions at fire near old air shaft. Instructed that the cross entry inside of burning area be safely timbered, so that access might be had to watch burning area and control the fire. Found mine dusty, but no powder used; coal mined by pick. No trace of fire damp found in mine thus far. Ten men underground.

March 14, 1908.—Air intake gave no register on anemometer; ventilation weak. Found mine dusty, but no powder used; no gas; little danger of dust explosion. Took up matter of improvement of ventilation with Mr. Martin, chief engineer in charge. Mine otherwise in good condition. Seventeen men employed underground.

April 20, 1908.—Air intake erratic and baffling, the air not very good at working faces; third entry being driven for furnace opening to improve ventilation; 11 men employed underground. Found men at work installing telephone in main drift entry; work will be completed to-morrow.

May 20, 1908.—Air intake travelling through old mine gave no register on anemometer, the air being poor at working faces; 4 men in old workings. New entry 400 feet deep; no second opening; not sufficient air traveling; 6 men employed underground. Gave instructions to improve ventilation; also to make second opening for new entry.

June 27, 1908.—Found second opening constructed into new portion of mine; no powder used; 9 men employed underground; air good at working faces.

HONEYFIELD MINE.

The Honeyfield mine is located in sec. 2, T. 31 N., R. 24 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about 9 miles northeast of Raton and 1 mile from Yankee. The coal is a good quality of bituminous; thickness of coal seam, 5 feet, nearly horizontal; system of working, drift, single entry, room and pillar; length of main draft entry, 350 feet. This mine was operated a short time during the past year, but no returns of production are available. The property has changed ownership since the publication of the last annual report of this office. It is owned by M. R. Mendelsohn, of Raton, N. Mex., but has not been operated under the new ownership.

TURNER MINE.

The Turner mine is located in the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, T. 31 N., R. 25 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about 12 miles northeast from Raton. It is on a coal seam supposed to lie about 60 feet below the Llewellyn seam; thickness of seam, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet; kind of coal, bituminous; system of working, drift, room and pillar; ventilation by air shaft. This mine was not operated during the past fiscal year.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

The only coal areas of Lincoln County accessible by railroad are those of Capitan. Operations at these mines were practically suspended three years ago on account of the dikes encountered and the disturbed conditions of the coal measures. There is yet to be developed a promising coal area near White Oaks, which may prove of sufficient extent to support a long-lived coal-mining camp. In addition to the White Oaks field there are several small segregated patches of coal lands that may develop country coal banks and supply the local demands of the county, but there is little probability that the coal mines of Lincoln County will ever rank among the heavy producers of New Mexico.

CAPITAN MINES.

The Capitan mines are situated at the town of Coalora, N. Mex., formerly called North Capitan, within 1 mile of the terminus of a branch of the El Paso and Northeastern Railroad. These mines were described in a preceding annual report.

During the past year a part of the old Capitan property was operated under lease, and 841.7 tons of coal were produced. The product was sold to the United States Government sanitarium for the merchant-marine service and to residents in the locality of the mines.

OLD ABE MINE.

The Old Abe mine is located in the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, T. 7 S., R. 13 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. This mine was described in a former annual report.

The number of men employed underground was 3; number of boys employed outside, 1; nationality of employees, American, all of whom could read and write; number of days mine was operated during the year, 233; production of mine, 1,530 tons; estimated value of output at \$3 per ton, \$4,590.

The mine is operated for the supply of fuel for the Old Abe gold mine and mill located about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the coal mine and for local demand at the town of White Oaks, N. Mex. As there are no available transportation facilities, coal from this mine can not be shipped to outside markets.

WILLOW SPRINGS MINE.

The Willow Springs mine lies in sec. 3, T. 9 S., R. 10 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It is situated about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Polly station on the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad, the nearest railroad point. The mine is owned by the Willow Springs Coal Company, and was opened and operated during the past year. Thickness of coal seam, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet; dip of seam, 16° SE.; depth of main slope, 320 feet; horsepower whim used for hoisting. The mine was operated 221 days during the year, principally development work, 3 men being employed.

There was shipped by wagon to the town of Carrizozo, N. Mex., 7 miles distant, 150 tons of coal, which was sold for domestic use.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

April 4, 1908.—Air intake gave no register on anemometer. No second opening; no drag on the trip; no speaking tube or telephone in the mine. Gave instructions that the defects be remedied. Four men employed underground.

McKINLEY COUNTY.

McKinley County holds second place among the coal-producing counties of New Mexico. The gross production during the last fiscal year was 581,547.2 tons and the net production 549,707.5 tons, as against 615,847 tons gross production and 573,057 tons net production for the preceding fiscal year, a decrease in the net production of 23,349.5 tons. This decrease of production was due to lack of

demand for coal by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway on the divisions between Albuquerque, N. Mex., and Seligman, Ariz., the coal used along this route being wholly supplied from the mines of the Gallup district. The increased demand for domestic purposes compensated in part for this loss.

The mines of McKinley County furnish a large proportion of the coal used in southern California, where the coal is an especial favorite for domestic use, selling at a premium of \$1 to \$1.50 per ton over other coals. But for a mild winter the increasing demand from the Southwest and the Pacific markets would have placed the output beyond the production of the preceding year, notwithstanding the reduction in the consumption of coal by the railroads on account of reduced traffic.

AMERICAN FUEL COMPANY'S MINES.

WEAVER MINE.

The Weaver mine is located in the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 34, T. 16 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine and its equipment were fully described in a preceding annual report.

The average number of men employed underground was 272; average number employed outside, 54; average number of boys employed underground, 13; average number employed outside, 4; nationality of employees, American, Hungarian, Italian, English, Irish, Scotch, German, Slav, Swede, Mexican, Japanese, and Navajo Indians. As shown by signatures to vouchers, the following proportion could not write: Mexicans, 10 per cent; Italians and Slavs, 8 per cent; Hungarians, 5 per cent; Germans, 4 per cent; Navajo Indians, 98 per cent; all others, 1 per cent. The mine was operated 231 days during the year; gross product, 265,269.3 tons; used in operating mine, 16,356.6 tons; net output, 248,912 tons, a decrease from preceding fiscal year of 70,620.3 tons; estimated value of net output of the mine, at \$1.80 per ton, \$449,643.02.

The coal is sold in California, Arizona, and New Mexico. The use of fuel oil in California has curtailed the demand upon these mines fully 250,000 tons per year.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

July 17, 1907.—Air intake, 23,500 cubic feet per minute; 112 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition.

September 11, 1907.—Air intake near fan, 54,000 cubic feet per minute; air intake at first split (to No. 11 entry), 37,100 cubic feet per minute; air lost before reaching any of the men, 16,900 cubic feet per minute; air going into No. 11 entry, 13,700 cubic feet per minute to 18 men; balance to 222 men below, 23,400; air improperly distributed; total men underground, 240. Found men shooting off the solid in the entries and traveling up haulage road instead of man road. Instructed that all these defects be remedied.

October 26, 1907.—Air intake, 49,140 cubic feet per minute, fan running 140 revolutions per minute; 237 men and 34 mules underground. Found air well distributed and mine in good condition.

February 25, 1908.—Air intake, 52,300 cubic feet per minute; 266 miners, 35 company men, and 6 boys employed; persons employed underground, 301. Found mine generally in good condition, but dusty in places and a few miners placing bad shots. Gave necessary instructions. Recommended that connecting entry between the Weaver and the Heaton mines be closed by filling and tamping 20 to 30 feet of the entry with rock and dirt and building rock retaining walls, to lessen the risk of loss of life should an explosion occur in either mine,

there being 301 men in the Weaver and 213 in the Heaton mine. Thomas Pattison, general superintendent, ordered it closed immediately.

March 27, 1908.—Air intake, 54,000 cubic feet per minute; 261 men employed underground and 34 mules. Found mine dry and dusty and instructed that dust be removed. Found also that opening to Heaton mine had not been closed by solid bulkhead of rock and earth, and again suggested that the two mines be cut apart by a substantial and close filling of the connecting entry for 20 or 30 feet.

April 9, 1908.—Visited the Weaver and Heaton mines to discover conditions at the connecting drift entry, which I had directed to be closed to eliminate the danger of an explosion in either mine extending into the other, there being 280 men employed in the Weaver mine and 160 men in the Heaton mine. Found my instructions had been complied with.

April 11, 1908.—Air intake, 56,800 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed; 287 men employed underground. Water pipes were being installed for sprinkling mine, and one patent rotary sprinkling car and two other sprinkling cars were in use. Found less dust than on last visit and mine in better condition.

June 9, 1908.—Air intake, 54,000 cubic feet per minute, but 19,500 cubic feet per minute lost before it reached the men, only 34,500 cubic feet being available for men and mules; 255 men underground and 22 mules. Found some rooms insufficiently timbered. Requested pit boss to have them properly timbered, and to keep his mine in safer condition, to which he took exception and became very insolent and offensive. The superintendent and general superintendent said they would take up the matter and have it attended to.

HEATON MINE.

The Heaton mine, in sec. 35, T. 16 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, was fully described in a former annual report.

Average number of men employed underground, 205; average number employed outside, 29; average number of boys employed underground, 4; average number employed outside, 3; nationality of employees, American, Italian, Scotch, German, Slav, English, and Irish, about 90 per cent being able to write, as shown by signatures to vouchers. The mine was operated 233 days during the year; gross product, 182,497.5 tons; used in operating mine, 7,659.4 tons; net product, 174,838.1 tons, an increase of 30,478.1 tons over preceding fiscal year; estimated value of net product at the mine, at \$1.86 per ton, \$325,365.67.

The coal is marketed in California, Arizona, and New Mexico, a large percentage being used on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway coast lines.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

September 12, 1907.—Air intake, 24,000 cubic feet per minute, fan running 80 revolutions; 140 men employed underground. Found that ventilation has decreased 12,500 cubic feet per minute, with fan at same speed, since my last inspection. Suggested that cause of decreased ventilation be investigated, although quantity of air entering mine was far above minimum legal limit, and I had no occasion to instruct the operators. Mine in very good condition.

October 25, 1907.—Air intake, 28,000 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed to working faces; 140 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition.

February 28, 1908.—Air intake, 30,000 cubic feet per minute; air very well distributed; 185 miners, 25 company men, and 3 boys, a total of 213 persons, underground. Found mine in excellent condition, well sprinkled, and miners cutting or mining the coal before shooting.

April 13, 1908.—Air intake, 21,000 cubic feet per minute; 200 men and 4 boys employed underground. Instructed that speed of fan be increased and that it be kept so, as the volume of air traveling in the mine was close to the minimum limit.

June 8, 1908.—Air intake, 30,750 cubic feet per minute; 200 men employed underground; air well distributed to working faces. Found one room wherein miner had been placing dangerously strong shots, as shown by the stumps left. The superintendent and pit boss severely reprimanded him and forbade the shooting of any more dangerous holes under penalty of being discharged. Mine generally in very good condition.

CLARK MINE.

The Clark mine is located in the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, T. 15 N., R. 19 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It was the property of the Clark Coal Company until May 1, 1907, when it passed into the possession of the American Fuel Company. The property has an area of 1,200 acres and is underlain by five seams of coal. The highest is 3 feet thick; 18 feet below the first seam is the second, which carries 2 feet of coal; 7 feet below that is the third, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and 5 feet farther down is the fourth—the 6-foot seam—which is the only one worked in this mine. This seam varies from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness. Dip of seam ranges up to 7° . The system of working is drift, double entry, room and pillar. Depth of main entry, about 2,400 feet from mouth of entry to face.

The other mines operated by the company having a capacity greater than the present market demands, this mine was suspended February 15, 1908, and the equipment removed, as a measure of economy, concentrating the production and expense of maintenance and management at as few mines as possible.

Average number of men employed underground, 102; average number employed outside, 32; average number of boys employed outside, 1. The men are of various nationalities, Europeans predominating. As shown by signatures to vouchers, 85 per cent of them could write. The mine was operated 159 days during the year; total output, 44,764.5 tons; used in operating mine, 6,237.1 tons; net product, 38,527.4 tons; estimated value of output at mine, \$86,247.95.

The coal is marketed in New Mexico, Arizona, California, Texas, and old Mexico, a considerable portion being used at the copper mines at Jerome, Ariz., and on the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railway and United Verde and Pacific Railway.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

September 13, 1907.—Air intake, 17,360 cubic feet per minute; 83 men employed underground; traversed second north main entry to face, about 1 mile from mouth of mine, also back entry and extremities of workings in operation, and found air well distributed. Examined fire walls and found that no noxious gases escaped from burning section. Entry men were cutting or mining the coal before shooting. Mine in good condition.

October 29, 1907.—Air intake, 22,960 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed; 76 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition.

February 24, 1908.—Investigated accident whereby R. A. Bell was killed by boiler explosion on 15th instant. Found from evidence of those who knew most about disaster that the steam gage failed to register an excessive pressure, and the safety valve failed to blow off. Operation of mine indefinitely suspended on 15th instant.

NAVAJO MINE.

The Navajo mine lies near Gibson, McKinley County, in the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, T. 16 N., R. 18 W. This mine was opened and fully equipped during the past year at an expense of more than \$100,000.

Two seams of coal are opened in the mine. The main slope followed No. 2 coal seam, of the upper coal measures, to a depth of about 1,235 feet, where a downthrow fault brought the No. 1 seam into juxtaposition with the face of the slope. The slope was then continued on the No. 1 seam to a total depth of 1,856 feet, and is being sunk as fast as necessary for development.

This is the only mine in which the No. 1 or No. 2 coal seams have been developed in recent years. These veins vary in thickness from 4 feet 6 inches to 6 feet 6 inches; dip of coal seam, 15°; system of working, slope, double entry, room and pillar; ventilation by propulsion fan, reversible. The following equipment has been erected at the mine and in the camp: One internal-furnace boiler, 150 horsepower, 96 inches by 13 feet, with 80 3½-inch flues, running the hoisting engine; one internal-furnace boiler, 150 horsepower, 96 inches by 13 feet, with 80 4-inch flues, at Navajo tippie; one 14 by 18 inch tail rope hoist, 150 horsepower; one 8 by 10 inch Red Lion tippie engine, 20 horsepower. The tippie is 250 feet long, equipped with a Mitchell dump. It is a frame structure.

The lump screen is made up of 2-inch square bars, 10 feet long, with either 2½ or 4 inch opening, 24° pitch, and a width of chute of 5 feet. The engine-coal screen is made of 1½-inch diamond bars, 12 feet long, with ½-inch openings, and a pitch of 30°. The pea and slack go through the engine-coal screen, which has reversible bearing bars, and can be made to have openings of ½, ¾, 1, 1½, or 2 inches. Either screened mine run or straight mine run can be made on the above screens.

There are two 74-foot Fairbanks type registering track scales at this mine, one on the lump-coal track and the other on the engine-coal track. There is also an Ottumwa box-car loader on the lump-coal track.

There are sixteen 3-room, ten 4-room, two 9-room, one 6-room, and one 12-room houses, and a powder house, mine office, carpenter shop, boiler house, engine room, warehouse, barn, and oil house. The houses are all drop siding and plastered, with neat porches.

The mine was operated 166 days during the year; gross output, 33,963.9 tons; used in operating mine, 834.6 tons; net product, 33,129.3 tons; estimated value of net product at the mine at \$1.90+ per ton, \$63,331.13.

The coal is sold to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, and is also marketed in California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

September 9, 1907.—Investigated circumstances attending accidental death of Antone Vlohovlc, killed by mine car. Found relation of circumstances in accident report correct.

October 24, 1907.—Air intake, 18,900 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed to working faces; 14 men employed underground. Mine in good condition.

November 22, 1907.—Air intake, 20,160 cubic feet per minute; 30 men employed underground. Investigated circumstances attending accident whereby Dominick Batiste was seriously, though not fatally, injured on the 16th instant. Found that he squibbed two shots in his working place, and as they did not explode immediately he went back to investigate; both shots went off before he reached the face and an intervening car saved his life, but his leg was broken and he was otherwise seriously injured; gross carelessness the cause.

March 26, 1903.—Air intake, 19,200 cubic feet per minute; 65 men underground. Found mine dusty in places and instructed that dust be removed. Mine otherwise in good condition.

June 6, 1908.—Air intake, 33,600 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed; 83 men employed underground. Mine in good condition.

OTERO MINE.

The Otero mine is in the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, T. 15 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about 3 miles east and 1 mile north of Gallup. A spur connects it with the main line of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad. The mine is operated under lease by the Reese-Beddo Company, and the production is contracted for by the American Fuel Company.

There are four seams of workable thickness on the property, the Crown Point, Thatcher, Black Diamond, and Otero. Three of these are worked through the Otero mine, viz, Crown Point, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness; Thatcher, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and Otero, 5 feet.

The system of working is by slope, double entry, room and pillar. The mine is ventilated by a Crawford & McCrimmon 12-foot fan. Six steam engines are in use at the mine, viz, hoisting, 50-horsepower; blower, 25-horsepower; fan, 16-horsepower; two pump engines, 10-horsepower each, and one of 12-horsepower. Depth of slope, 1,032 feet; dip of seam, 2 to 8 per cent; kind of coal, lignite; thickness of vein, 5 feet.

Average number of men employed underground, 38; average number employed outside, 6; average number of boys outside, 1; number of days mine was operated during the year, 240; total output, 30,636 tons; used in operating mine, 350 tons; net product, 30,286 tons; decrease over preceding fiscal year, 6,478 tons; estimated value at the mine, \$41,425.29.

The coal is marketed principally in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Mexico.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

September 14, 1907.—Air intake, 16,250 cubic feet per minute; 40 men employed underground; traversed principal openings in operation and found air well distributed. The superintendent, John Beddo, and an assistant fired all the shots twice each day, and inspected same before firing. Mine in good condition.

April 15, 1908.—Air intake, 10,400 cubic feet per minute; 36 men employed underground; air well distributed to working faces. Found mine generally in good condition, but quite dusty in places. Instructed that dust be removed. The danger from dust explosion is minimized by the fact that John Beddo, one of the lessees, in charge of the mine, fires all the shots when the miners are out of the mine. He is an experienced and careful man.

June 5, 1908.—Air intake, 22,000 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed; 27 men employed underground. Found mine dry and dusty. All shots are fired by John Beddo after men have left the mine. Instructed that great care be exercised to avoid dust explosion.

THATCHER MINE.

The Thatcher mine, which adjoins the Otero mine on the east, is located in the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, T. 15 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It was described in a former annual report. This mine was not operated during the past year, as the ground at the bottom of the workings was found to be broken; it had also a bad roof, and was not profitable to operate under present conditions.

CATALPA MINE.

The Catalpa mine, in the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, T. 13 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, was fully described in a former annual report. Operations were indefinitely suspended five years ago, as the Weaver and Heaton mines, owned by the same company, were sufficiently developed to produce all the coal that could be marketed.

GALLUP MINE.

The Gallup mine, at Gibson, McKinley County, in secs. 33 and 34, T. 16 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, was fully described in a former annual report. This mine has not been operated since the early part of 1904, on account of a fire which has been burning in the old abandoned workings for many years.

CANAVAN MINE.

The Canavan mine is located in the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, T. 15 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. This is the only coal mine in New Mexico operated through a vertical shaft. The main working shaft is 225 feet in depth. Another shaft, about 200 feet distant, is used for the second opening into the mine; the fan is also located on this shaft. The drift entry between the two shafts is completed.

The mine works one of the coal seams of the lower coal measures, probably the Crown Point seam. Thickness of coal, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet; dip of seam, about 6° ; character of coal, lignite; ventilation by fan; two steam engines are in use—one 60-horsepower and one 25-horsepower—for hoisting and running the fan; system of working, shaft, double entry, room and pillar.

Average number of men employed underground, 30; average number employed outside, 5; number of days mine was operated during year, 275; total output, 19,600 tons; used in operating mine, 400 tons; net product, 19,200 tons; estimated value of net product at the mine, at \$1.63 per ton, \$31,360.

This mine also produces an excellent quality of fire clay, of which several thousand tons were shipped to the smelters in Arizona during the preceding fiscal year.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

July 17, 1907.—Air intake, 5,280 cubic feet per minute; 18 men employed underground. Found mine insufficiently timbered and no ladder in the escape shaft. Gave necessary instructions to remedy these defects.

September 10, 1907.—Ventilation good; 12 men employed underground. One man was employed timbering air shaft and putting in ladderway to serve as second opening. Owner claimed work was being done as fast as he could get material to do it with. Mine generally in bad condition for lack of timbers. Found defective safety apparatus on cage in shaft; owner claimed another was being repaired to substitute for it. Instructed that more diligence be exercised in doing the work, or resort would be had to the court to compel compliance with the law.

October 25, 1907.—Air intake, 6,250 cubic feet per minute; 22 men employed underground. Found ladderway completed in escape shaft as per instruction given at last inspection; safety appliance on cage still out of order. William McVickers, superintendent, stated that good safety appliance would be installed the next day. Portion of mine not sufficiently timbered; instructed that this be remedied.

November 23, 1907.—Immediately upon arrival at the mine, at 8.15 a. m., the sheave shaft broke, precipitating the cage with loaded car to the bottom of the shaft, the safety device failing to stop its descent. The men in the mine came out through the escape shaft. Forbade the use of the old cage with defective safety and a new cage is being put in. Instructed that a bonnet be put on the cage and automatic gates at top of shaft, which will close when the cage is dropped; also that a heavier shaft be used on the hoisting sheave. Watched progress of improvements.

November 25, 1907.—Inspected new cage being installed and improvements on safety appliance to same. Found serious defect in difference of length of eye-bolts below safety springs, whereby cage would bind on the guides and cause an accident; had the defect remedied. Mr. Canavan promised to install gates at the top of the shaft as soon as they could be made. Instructed that he put a bonnet on the cage.

February 27, 1908.—Operation of mine suspended by reason of poor injector on the boiler; no water in water glass on boiler and pressure on steam gage 85 pounds. Told engineer and pit boss that fires should be pulled, but this was not done. Found that my instructions to put gates at the top of the shaft to prevent cars, persons, or other things from falling into it when cage was below had not been complied with, nor had any attention been paid to written instructions of January 11, 1908, to install telephone or speaking tube. These derelictions were noted in my weekly and monthly reports, and a special report upon the same was made to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, who had final instructions issued to Mr. Canavan that he comply with the law in regard to operation of his mine, the instructions being issued by the governor of New Mexico.

March 25, 1908.—Air intake, 5,250 cubic feet per minute; 41 men underground; air course at air shaft obstructed by fall of rock. Found top in second east entry unsafe; no telephone or speaking tube in shaft; no gates on shaft. Mine not in good condition, as reported to the honorable Secretary of the Interior in former communication.

April 8, 1908.—Went to mine to ascertain if instructions issued by Hon. George Curry, governor of New Mexico, by order of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, to Steven Canavan, to remedy defects in equipment of the mine had been complied with. Found that said letter of instruction by registered letter was received by said Steven Canavan on March 30. Found also that a new injector had been installed on boiler, but that other instructions to put barriers or gates on landings of shaft and to put in speaking tube have thus far been neglected.

April 10, 1908.—Under instructions issued by the Secretary of the Interior, through the governor of New Mexico, this was the last of ten days allowed Steven Canavan to remedy unsafe conditions at his mine. Visited mine and found barriers erected on two sides of landing, at shaft and under tittle, and gates on other two sides; also barriers built on two sides of tittle landing and gates for other two sides under construction. Speaking tube to within one set of timbers of surface landing. Workmen proceeding with completion of necessary improvements. Believe legal procedure will be unnecessary.

April 16, 1908.—Air intake, 11,550 cubic feet per minute; 45 men employed underground; air well distributed. Bottom of escape shaft, which is also air shaft, obstructed and filled with mud and old timbers, so that opening into shaft was only 2 feet in height by 5 feet 3 inches in width; instructed that obstruction be removed. Found dangerous shot on the solid in face of new first left entry; forbade firing it. Speaking tube had not been completed. This matter is a subject of special report to the honorable Secretary of the Interior and to the governor of New Mexico.

June 10, 1908.—Air intake, 12,300 cubic feet per minute; 35 men employed underground. Greater portion of third left entry dangerous because of bad top and lack of timbers; parts of second left entry in like condition. Instructed that same be properly and safely timbered. Air bad in face of both entries named. Ordered that crosscuts be driven. Found escape shaft insufficiently timbered and instructed that it be attended to.

CASNA MINE.

The Casna mine is in the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, T. 15 N., R. 18 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about 2 miles west of Gallup.

It is owned and operated by W. J. Patching. Kind of coal, lignite; one seam worked. Thickness of coal seam, 4 feet; system of working, slope, room and pillar; ventilation by two air shafts; dip of coal seam, 4°; length of slope, 1,200 feet; mule haulage; number of men employed underground, 6; number employed outside, 1; number of days mine was operated during the year, 182; net product, 2,200 tons; value at the mine, at \$2.50 per ton, \$5,500.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

February 26, 1908.—Air intake, 1,750 cubic feet per minute; ventilating current not constant, but air good at working faces; 6 men employed underground. Found that neither telephone nor speaking tube has been installed, but Mr. Patching stated that he had made arrangements with an electrician at Gallup to install a telephone as soon as possible. Mine in good condition and miners cutting or mining the coal before shooting.

April 14, 1908.—Air intake, 1,800 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed; only 4 men underground; usually 8 men underground. Found telephone installed and mine in good condition.

June 4, 1908.—Air intake, 4,500 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed to working faces; 7 men employed underground. Gave particular instructions to guard against blown-out shots and avoid danger of dust explosions.

ENTERPRISE MINE.

The Enterprise mine is in sec. 10, T. 15 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine was opened during the past year by Brown & McVickers, owners and operators. It is located on the Black Diamond coal seam of the lower coal measures. The main drift entry has attained a length of 570 feet on the dip of the seam, dip 3 per cent; system of working, double entry, room and pillar; thickness of coal seam, 6 feet; ventilation by furnace.

The mine was operated 106 days during the year; number of men employed underground, 10; number employed outside, 2; total and net output for the year, 1,364 tons; estimated value of product at the mine, \$2,728.

The coal was sold in El Paso, Tex., and San Francisco, Cal.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

March 28, 1908.—William McVickers, superintendent. Air intake weak, but air good at working faces; 7 men employed underground; main entry, 280 feet deep. Escape shaft has no ladderway; instructed that ladderway or stairs be constructed, and that telephone or speaking tube be installed.

KENNEDY MINE.

The Kennedy mine, known in former reports as the Gallup Fuel Company's mine, passed into the possession of John Kennedy during the past year. This mine is located in the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, T. 15 N., R. 18 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It has been described in former annual reports. The mine was operated for a very short time during the past year, but no data were obtainable.

ST. MICHAELS MINE.

The St. Michaels mine is in T. 16 N., R. 20 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It is situated on lands owned by the Santa Fe Pacific Railway, and is operated under direction of Friar Anselm

Weber, in charge of the St. Michaels Indian School and Mission, by permission of the railway company. The product is used solely to supply fuel for the Indian school and mission, 7 miles from the mine.

The coal seam belongs to the Gallup series. The writer had no opportunity to determine whether it is in the upper or lower Gallup coal measures, but he believes it to be in the lower measures. The coal seam is 5 feet in thickness, and has a thin parting of shale 2 feet 5 inches from the bottom. This parting is not constant, and the seam may be said to be 5 feet of clean coal. It appears to be a stronger coal than that mined near Gallup, further altered toward the bituminous stage. The seam is probably the same as is operated by the United States Indian Agency for fuel for that agency. It lies practically horizontal.

The mine is worked by a drift entry having a length of 150 feet; a second opening has been made to give ingress or egress at the mine. It is operated a few weeks each year. One American miner is employed, with one Navajo Indian, who pushes the car out of the coal chute.

The production is 150 tons per annum, valued at about \$2 per ton at the mine; total value of product, \$300.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MINE.

The Government mine is located on unsurveyed lands near the dividing line of Tps. 17 and 18 N., R. 19 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, or in T. 1 N., R. 4 W., Navajo line and meridian.

The mine, which supplies fuel for the agency, is operated under the direction of W. H. Harrison, superintendent of the Navajo Indian Agency and schools at Fort Defiance, Ariz., about 9 miles distant.

The coal seam is supposed to be the same as the one operated at St. Michaels mine, and the description of that seam applies equally to the coal seam in the Government mine, except that it dips at an angle of about 3° to the east at the Government mine. Thickness of coal seam, 5 feet 10 inches.

The mine was operated 50 days during the year, 1 American and 2 Indians being employed; net product, 450 tons; estimated value at the mine, at \$2 per ton, \$900.

ZUÑI RESERVATION MINE.

The Zuñi Reservation mine is operated by the United States Government to supply fuel at the Blackrock Indian Agency, and is under the control of William J. Oliver, superintendent of the agency.

The coal seam belongs to the Gallup coal measures, and is 4 feet in thickness, practically horizontal. The coal is lignite of good quality. The main drift entry has attained a length of 200 feet underground. The mine was operated 150 days during the year, 1 American and 2 Zuñi Indians being employed; net product, 650 tons; estimated value at the mine, at \$2 per ton, \$1,300.

The exact Government land subdivision in which this mine is located could not be learned, but it is probably in or about T. 10 N., R. 19 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian.

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY.

Rio Arriba County ranks fifth among the coal-producing counties of New Mexico, the net production for the year amounting to 21,042 tons, a decrease from the preceding year of 22,581 tons. This decrease was due to the shutting down of the big lumber mills and loss of traffic to the railroad, with consequent lessened demand for fuel from both sources. While it is not probable that Rio Arriba County will ever be a close competitor for first place among the coal-producing counties of the Territory, yet it is certain, from the favorable location of its mines and the territory they supply, as well as the excellent coking qualities of the coal, that the production of the Rio Arriba County mines will be greatly increased in the future, and also that new mines will be opened to supply the increased demand.

RIO ARRIBA COAL COMPANY'S MINES.

MONERO MINE.

The Monero mine, in the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, T. 31 N., R. 1 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, was described in a former annual report.

The average number of men employed underground was 34; average number employed outside, 6; average number of boys employed underground, 1; nationalities employed underground, American, Irish, German, and Italian, 90 per cent of whom could write, as shown by signatures to vouchers. The mine was operated 140 days during the year, total output, 11,000 tons; used in operating mine, 800 tons; net product, 10,200 tons; estimated value of net product at the mine, \$18,360.

The coal is nearly all sold to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad for operating purposes. A small proportion of the product is marketed in the San Luis Valley, Colorado, and near-by camps, and some is sold in Santa Fe, N. Mex.

This mine suspended operations January 1, 1908, on account of lack of demand for the product; the pumps were pulled a month later and the mine closed until the market should warrant resumption of work.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

October 12, 1907.—Air intake, 4,820 cubic feet per minute; 10 men employed underground. Found cable considerably worn, but a new piece to replace it on the ground, which will be put in without unnecessary delay.

McBROOM MINE.

The McBroom mine, in the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 17, T. 31 N., R. 1 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, was described in a former annual report.

Average number of men employed underground, 4; number of days mine was operated during year, 140; coal produced 2,000 tons; estimated value of product at the mine, \$3,600.

The product is disposed of to the New Mexico Lumber Company, the Burns-Biggs Lumber Company, and other commercial consumers. The unfavorable business conditions previously mentioned seriously affected the output.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

October 15, 1907.—Air intake gave no register on anemometer, and air bad at working faces; 6 men employed underground; gave instructions that ventilation be improved.

BURNS-BIGGS LUMBER COMPANY MINE.

The Burns-Biggs Lumber Company's mine is located in the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, T. 31 N., R. 1 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian.

The mine is operated to supply fuel to the railroad which transports the lumber from the company's sawmills at El Vado, N. Mex., to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad at Lumberton, N. Mex. The railroad is about 38 miles in length and is known as the Denver and Southwestern Railroad. The mine is operated under contract by James W. McBroom.

The coal seam is 32 inches in thickness, clean coal; dip of seam, 6° SW. It is a bituminous coal of the same quality as found in the other mines of the Amargo coal measures, and makes good coke. The mine is operated by the slope, single entry, room-and-pillar system. The main slope is 250 feet in depth. Ventilation is by furnace. Average number of men employed underground, 10; average number employed outside, 2; number of days mine was operated during the year, 182; net product, 3,342 tons; estimated value at mine, at \$1.90 per ton, \$6,349.80.

On account of unfavorable business conditions, this mine was closed from December 7, 1907, to May 11, 1908.

KUTZ MINE.

The Kutz mine, in the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, T. 31 N., R. 1 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, is operated under lease by W. C. Ferguson.

The average number of men employed underground was 15; nationality of employees, American, Irish, Italian, and Mexican, all of whom could write, as indicated by signatures to vouchers; number of days mine was operated during the year, 90; gross product, 3,680 tons; used in operating mine, 180 tons; net product, 3,500 tons; estimated value at mine, at \$1.85 + per ton, \$6,500.

The coal is sold to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad and in the San Luis Valley, Colorado, and Sante Fe, N. Mex. No. 2 slope, which is driven on the upper coal seam, was operated during the year.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

October 14, 1907.—Air intake gave no register on anemometer, but air good at working faces. Found workings being driven toward old Monero mine, which has been abandoned and may have an accumulation of gas or a large body of water; instructed that a drill hole be kept 10 feet in advance of said workings and that ventilation be improved; 9 men employed underground.

LAING MINE.

The Laing mine lies in T. 31 N., R. 1 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Monero station, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.

This mine is located upon the lower seam of the Amargo coal measures. The seam is 3 feet 8½ inches in thickness, but banded with shale and sandstone; dip of vein about 6° SW. The coal is a good quality of bituminous, and will make a good grade of coke. There are supposed to be two other seams of coal in this ground, the same as in the Monero and Kutz mines. The mine is opened by a drift entry running horizontally across the dip, and has attained a length of 250 feet. Average number of men employed underground, 4. The men employed are Italians, all of whom can read and write. The mine was operated 160 days during the year; net output, 2,000 tons; estimated value at the mine, at \$2 per ton, \$4,000.

The coal is marketed at Santa Fe, N. Mex., and in the San Luis Valley, Colorado.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

June 19, 1908.—Only 2 men employed underground. Ventilating current gave no register on anemometer, but air good at working faces. Found mine insufficiently timbered and instructed that it be attended to.

SANDOVAL COUNTY.

There are several outcrops and exposures of coal seams in Sandoval County, on the northern uplift of the Sandia Mountains. The coal fields in this county were described in a preceding annual report.

HAGAN MINE.

The Hagan mine, in the NW. ¼ sec. 33, T. 13 N., R. 6 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, was described in a former report.

This mine was operated only for the local market and for development, as there are no transportation facilities to carry the product to market. When the branch of the Santa Fe Central Railroad is completed to this mine, active preparations for which are now being made, it will become a regular producer, as it has the advantage of a short haul to the markets of the Southwest and Mexico. Average number of men employed underground, 6; average number employed outside, 4; number of days mine was operated, 320; coal produced and marketed, 4,750 tons; price per ton at mine, \$2; total value of product, \$9,500.

The product was sold to the mining camps in the vicinity of San Pedro and Golden, N. Mex.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

May 13, 1908.—Mine No. 1: Found operation of mine temporarily suspended; traversed all openings; mine in good condition. Mine No. 2: Mine in good condition, except dry and dusty; operation temporarily suspended; gave instruction that mine be sprinkled and dust removed when operation is resumed.

SLOAN MINE.

The Sloan mine, sometimes called the Coyote mine, is located in what is called the Coyote field, being about halfway between the Hagan mines and the Pinavittos coal field. The same series of coal seams as are found in the Hagan mine extend into and through the Coyote field.

This mine is owned and operated by the Sloan Coal Company. The property has been opened by a slope about 200 feet in depth. The coal seam is about 7 feet in thickness. But little work has been done upon this property for the last three years. During the past year a small quantity of coal was extracted for use at a near-by brickkiln.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

May 15, 1908.—Found 2 men employed in new opening on upper seam, only 60 feet in depth, at which depth I have no jurisdiction.

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

Nearly the whole area of San Juan County is underlain by thick beds of lignite coals, descriptions of the many places where it outcrops being given in former annual reports of this office. These coal measures extend from Gallup, McKinley County, N. Mex., to Durango, Colo.

LA PLATA MINE.

The La Plata mine, in the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, T. 32 N., R. 13 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, was fully described in a former annual report. Operation of the property was suspended two years ago.

STEVENS MINE.

The Stevens mine is located in sec. 4, T. 29 N., R. 15 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Fruitland. The nearest railroad point is Durango, Colo., 70 miles distant by wagon road.

Kind of coal, lignite; seam 12 feet thick, 10 of which is clean and lies horizontal; system of working, drift entry, room and pillar; extent of workings, main drift, 350 feet; right entry, 200 feet; left entry, 200 feet. Six men are employed upon this mine during three months of the winter season, then 2 men only for two months, and but 1 for the remaining seven months of the year. The mine was operated 300 days during the year; total production, 1,892 tons; price per ton, \$1.50 at the mine; total value, \$2,835. These figures are estimated from last year's returns, no others being available.

The product is sold in the towns of Fruitland and Farmington and to farmers of the San Juan Valley.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

October 17, 1907.—Two men employed underground, mine in good condition.

THOMAS MINE.

The Thomas mine lies in sec. 21, T. 32 N., R. 13 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian, and was described in a former annual report.

The mine was operated 125 days during the year; number of men employed underground, 1; output, 400 tons; estimated value at mine, at \$1.50 per ton, \$600. These figures are also estimated from last year's returns.

The product is sold to the farmers of the La Plata Valley and vicinity, and at Aztec, N. Mex.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

October 19, 1907.—Found 2 men employed on construction of second opening into mine; mine in good condition.

ENTERPRISE MINE.

The Enterprise mine is located in the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, T. 32 N., R. 13 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It is located on the same mammoth seam as the Thomas and Morgan mines.

Development consists of a slope entry, 300 feet in length, and a second opening by incline shaft on the coal seam, intersecting the drift at the end and at a depth of about 40 feet vertically from the surface; dip of seam, 29° ; number of men employed inside and outside, 2; number of days mine was operated during the year, 100; total output of coal, 600 tons; net output, 600 tons; estimated value at mine, at \$1.50 per ton, \$900.

The product was sold to the farmers of La Plata and San Juan Valley. N. Mex.

SAN JUAN MINE.

San Juan mine is located about 8 miles north from the Shiprock Navajo Indian Agency, in T. 30 N., R. 17 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine is operated by the United States Government, under the management of W. T. Shelton, agency superintendent, the product being used for fuel at the Shiprock Indian Agency and schools.

There are five seams of coal in the measures at this place, the San Juan mine being operated upon the second seam from the bottom, which appears to be the cleanest of the series; thickness of seam, 6 feet 3 inches clean coal. The mine is opened by a drift entry of about 200 feet, following the dip of the seam at an angle of about 4° . Number of men employed underground, 2; net product, 350 tons; estimated value at the mine, at \$1.50 per ton, \$525.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

October 18, 1907.—Found the mine did not have a second opening as required by law, and the roof dangerous in places and more timbering needed. Gave necessary instructions to the superintendent, who promised to have them carried into effect.

HENDRICKSON MINE.

The Hendrickson mine lies in T. 29 N., R. 15 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. This is a new mine, opened during the year. The slope had not attained a depth of 100 feet upon my visit of inspection. The mine is operated by W. L. Hendrickson, of Fruitland, N. Mex. This opening is on the same coal seam as the Stevens mine.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

October 17, 1907.—Found 2 men employed underground. Slope entry had not yet attained a depth of 100 feet. Instructed operator that a second opening be made into the mine when the first opening reaches a depth of 100 feet, in conformity with the United States statute.

BLANCHARD MINE.

The Blanchard properties consist of nine coal claims in secs. 28, 32, 33, and 34, T. 30 N., R. 15 W., New Mexico principal base and meridian. About \$5,000 has been expended upon development work at these properties. The locations are supposed to be on the same coal seam as that opened in the Stevens mine.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

San Miguel County has not yet made a record as a coal-producing county, for the reason that no coal has yet been marketed, but considerable development work is being done in the coal fields lying within 25 or 30 miles of the eastern boundary line of Santa Fe County.

PECOS COAL MINE.

The Pecos coal mine is located in the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 5, T. 16 N., R. 12 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. It lies in the northwestern part of San Miguel County, N. Mex. The ownership of the mine has been a source of litigation for some time. A good wagon road leads from the mine to Glorietta station, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, a distance of about 10 miles.

The coal is a good quality of bituminous and makes excellent coke; thickness of seam, 3 feet; dip, 5°; system of working, slope, single cross entry, room and pillar; depth of main slope, 273 feet; natural ventilation.

This mine has not been operated during the year. While all the other coal measures of New Mexico belong to the Cretaceous period, the coal measures of the Pecos occur in limestones, presumably of Carboniferous age.

EL PORVENIR MINE.

The El Porvenir mine is in secs. 12 and 13, T. 17 N., R. 14 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, on the Las Vegas grant and about 8 miles from Las Vegas, the nearest railroad station. Prospecting with a diamond drill has shown encouraging results. No coal has yet been marketed.

COWLES MINE.

Returns were not made on the blank sent to the owners of this property. The location is probably in T. 18 N., R. 12 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine opening is at an altitude of 7,875 feet above sea level.

The coal seam occurs in calcareous shales, presumably of Carboniferous age; thickness of seam, 1 foot; dip, 1°; direction, N. 70° W. It is opened by a drift entry, in the direction of the dip, 320 feet in length.

The property was operated by the Pecos Copper Company (O. W. Alexander, superintendent in charge) to supply blacksmith coal at the copper mine, about half a mile distant. The coal is of inferior quality, bituminous, high in sulphur, and apparently in ash. The mine was not operated during the year, and it is not probable it ever will be worked to any great extent.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

June 16, 1908.—Operation of mine suspended. Found drift entry about 320 feet in length, but no second opening, as required by law. Gave superintendent copy of United States law for protection of lives of miners, etc., and instructed that if operation of mine be resumed a second opening be constructed and the law fully complied with.

SANTA FE COUNTY.

Santa Fe County ranks fourth among the coal-producing counties of New Mexico. The coal measures of this county merit and have attracted more attention than those in any other county in New Mexico. This is due not to the extraordinary extent of the coal beds, but to the peculiar geologic conditions, which were described in former annual reports.

Two years ago a company of local capitalists formed the Albuquerque and Cerrillos Coal Company for the purpose of reopening the Cerrillos mines. A lease upon the property was secured and operations resumed.

CERRILLOS ANTHRACITE MINE.

This mine, which was formerly called the Cerrillos anthracite A 28 mine and the Lucas mine, is located at the town of Madrid, N. Mex., in T. 14 N., R. 7 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The mine is now operated by the Albuquerque and Cerrillos Coal Company.

The coal is first-class anthracite, equal to the best Pennsylvania anthracite. Thickness of coal seam, 3 feet; average dip, 18°. The new operators have driven slopes about 500 feet apart. At a depth of 600 feet the old workings were encountered. A fourth opening is being made in virgin ground, and it is probable it may be driven deep enough to recover a considerable quantity of anthracite coal supposed to have been left below the workings of former operators. This slope has now attained a depth of 745 feet, with very favorable conditions existing in the territory developed.

Average number of men employed underground, 45; underground employees, Americans, Italians, Mexicans, Germans, Austrians, and negroes, 80 per cent of the negroes and Mexicans and 90 per cent of the other nationalities being able to write, as shown by signatures to vouchers; average number of men employed outside, 25 at the mine and 1 at the breaker; average number of boys employed outside at the breaker, 14; outside employees, Americans, Mexicans, and negroes, of whom the same percentage as above could write; number of days mine was operated during year, 240; total output, 16,200 tons; used in operating mine, 600 tons; net product, 15,600 tons; estimated value of net product at mine, \$5 per ton, \$78,000. These figures are approximates as regards production, as the returns were not available.

The coal was marketed in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, and California.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

November 5, 1907.—Investigated circumstances attending accidental death of John E. Charters, who was killed by being caught between mine car and a prop in the entry. Found that Charters had ample room where he was stand-

ing when he saw the car approaching, but the evidence of the driver in charge of the car shows that he became excited and left his place of safety and ran in front of the car.

November 7, 1907.—Air traveling through mines 1 and 3, 13,125 cubic feet per minute; 68 men employed underground; air well distributed generally, with a few exceptions; instructed that those excepted places be better ventilated. Found air vitiated and fouled in back entry by human excrement; instructed that such conditions be remedied.

May 8, 1908.—Anthracite mine No. 4: Air intake, 9,680 cubic feet per minute; 22 men underground. Found mine in good condition; no gas; well timbered; telephone installed; connection made with No. 3 slope for second opening. Anthracite mines Nos. 2 and 3: Air intake, 12,300 cubic feet per minute; 35 men underground; air well distributed; no gas; mine well timbered; telephone installed; mine in good condition.

PEACOCK MINE.

The Peacock mine is located in T. 14 N., R. 7 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian.

The coal seam upon which this mine is opened lies about 24 feet below the White Ash coal seam and 127 feet above the Cook and White coal seam, of the Cerrillos coal field. The mine has been opened by a main drift entry across the dip to a distance of 1,000 feet from the mouth of the entry. Thickness of coal seam, 2 feet 6 inches; dip of seam, 15°; character of coal, bituminous. The mine is ventilated by a furnace. The following statistics are estimated by the mine inspector, returns from the operator not being available: Average number of men employed underground, 22; average number employed outside, 4; number of days mine was operated during year, 240; net product, 14,400 tons; estimated value at the mine, at \$1.75 per ton, \$25,200.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

November 6, 1907.—Air intake, 4,500 cubic feet per minute; 14 men employed underground. Found steep grade on haulage road where men have to travel, entry not wide enough to pass cars, and no refuge holes; very great danger to men traveling on said entry at that locality. Instructed that entry be widened or refuge holes be constructed in sides of entry. Mine otherwise in good condition.

May 11, 1908.—Air intake, 6,000 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed; 20 men employed underground. Found that coal was all shot on the solid, black powder used, and no mining or cutting done. Instructed that mine be sprinkled or kept free from dust, and every precaution taken to avoid a dust explosion.

LEWISOHN MINE.

This mine, known as the Block coal mine in former reports, is located in the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and S. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, T. 13 N., R. 9 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian. The new slope is in the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, T. 13 N., R. 9 E. The mine is about 16 miles southeast from Madrid by wagon road and about 12 miles from San Pedro. The lump coal is hauled by wagon to Clark station, on the Santa Fe Central Railway, 3 miles distant from the mine, and is shipped by rail to Santa Fe, N. Mex., and to other points along the line of the Santa Fe Central Railway, where it is sold for domestic purposes. The slack coal is shipped by wagon to San Pedro, N. Mex., where it is used for steam purposes at the mines and smelter of the Santa Fe Gold and Copper Company.

The following data are estimated by the mine inspector, no returns being available: Kind of coal, bituminous; thickness of coal seam, 4 feet; dip of seam, 11 per cent; system of working, slope, single entry, room and pillar; depth of slope, 350 feet; ventilation by air shaft; haulage by horse whim; average number of men employed underground, 3; average number employed outside, 1; number of days mine was operated during year, 160; net product, 1,000 tons; estimated value at mine, at \$1.25 per ton, \$1,750.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

March 12, 1908.—Air intake gave no register on anemometer, but air good at working faces; mine operated intermittently as market demands; 3 men employed underground. Found mine opened at new place and second opening by connection with old slope; mine dry and dusty and insufficiently timbered; gave necessary instructions to man found in charge, and sent written instruction to A. B. Case, general manager.

SIERRA COUNTY.

SOUTHWESTERN COAL MINE.

Coal is known to occur at several places in Sierra County on the plains on the eastern slope of the Caballo Mountains. Several prospect shafts and one or two diamond-drill holes were sunk to prove the value of the field, but the strata are so much disturbed and broken that development work was soon stopped in every instance. The outcrop of one of these seams is conspicuous a few miles west of Ash Spring and about 14 miles west of Cutter station, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. At this point the Southwestern Lead and Coal Company has sunk a shaft 172 feet upon the coal seam, which is tilted at an angle of about 80° from the horizontal. A drift run 145 feet from the bottom of the shaft has exposed 33 inches of clean coal, with bands of slate and coal extending about 18 inches above the clean coal. The mine is called the Southwestern coal mine. It is owned by E. S. Jones and operated by the Southwestern Lead and Coal Company. The product of the mine will be used to furnish fuel to the electric plant of the Southwestern Lead and Coal Company.

A transverse section of the seam, commencing at the bottom, is as follows: Shale bottom; coal 18 inches, with band of pure white fire clay 1 to 8 inches in thickness in pockets in middle of the coal seam; highly carbonaceous shale, 12 to 18 inches; sandstone hanging wall.

There was no response to a request made of the general manager of the company for data in regard to the operation of the mine during the year.

SOCORRO COUNTY.

Socorro County ranked third among the coal-mining counties of New Mexico during the past fiscal year. The gross production was 80,112.5 tons and the net product shipped was 75,384.5 tons, which is 3.014 + per cent of the total net production of the Territory. The general conditions in this field were described in a former annual report.

CARTHAGE FUEL COMPANY'S MINES.

HILTON, BERNAL, AND GOVERNMENT MINES.

The Hilton, Bernal, and Government mines are operated by the Carthage Fuel Company, W. P. Thompson, general manager, and W. L. Weber, superintendent. A brief description of these mines was given in a former annual report.

Depth of main slopes: Hilton, 1,100 feet; Government, 1,500 feet; Bernal old slope, 1,000 feet; Bernal new slope, 700 feet; working was by slopes, cross entry, room and pillar, and block system; ventilation, Hilton mine, exhaust fan; Government mine, force fan; Bernal mine, furnace. At these three mines there are in service 8 steam engines, with a combined capacity of 310 horsepower; 3 Ingersoll-Sergeant air compressors, 16 by 18 A; 1 Ingersoll rock drill, and 6 Ingersoll mining machines; also pumping machinery of considerable capacity on both the Hilton and Government mines. Average number of men employed underground in the three mines, 110; average number of boys employed underground, 2; average number of men employed outside, 32; average number of boys employed outside, 2; number of days mine was operated during the year, 290; gross output, 68,414 tons; used in operating mines, 4,548 tons; net product, 63,866 tons; estimated value of net output at the mine, at \$2.50 per ton, \$159,665.

The coal is marketed in El Paso, Tex., Arizona, California, and Mexico.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

HILTON MINE.

September 27, 1907.—Air intake, 14,000 cubic feet per minute; 35 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition, except that air was not well distributed; gave necessary instructions to assistant superintendent and pit boss.

January 28, 1908.—Air intake, 14,000 cubic feet per minute; air not well distributed, but new crosscuts being driven to remedy this defect; no gas; 40 men employed underground. Portions of the mine are dry and dusty. All coal is undermined before shooting; shot firers are employed and all men, except the shot firer, are out of the mine before any shooting is done. Great care is being taken to prohibit large charges of powder. Mine otherwise in good condition.

May 4, 1908.—Air intake, 12,000 cubic feet per minute; 35 men underground. Traversed all principal workings; found mine in good condition; all shots fired by shot firers, and precautions taken to avoid a dust explosion.

GOVERNMENT MINE.

September 30, 1907.—Air intake, 9,000 cubic feet per minute; 30 men employed underground. By following ventilating current and taking measurements, found that 3,000 cubic feet of air per minute was lost and went back to the return air way without going to the men; instructed that defect be remedied.

January 29, 1908.—Air intake, 3,375 cubic feet per minute; 35 men employed underground; instructed that speed of fan be increased and ventilation improved. Found mine dry and dusty in places and instructed that dust be removed as far as practicable. All shooting is done by shot firers, who load the holes; no shot fired unless undermined at least 4 inches deeper and ahead of the hole. This rule now applies in all of the Carthage Fuel Company's mines.

January 30, 1908.—Found much of the dust removed by night shift, as instructed by me the 29th instant, and ventilation improved. Investigated circumstances attending death of James Zupon, who was killed by fall of rock on the 23d instant; examined working place, and also saw place at which he was killed, about 15 feet from his working place, in the gob back from the pillar which he was drawing. Accident due to his own carelessness.

May 7, 1908.—Air intake from fan drift, 16,450 cubic feet per minute; 30 men employed underground; all shots fired by shot firers and precautions being taken to avoid dust explosions.

BERNAL MINE.

September 28, 1907.—Air intake, 7,000 cubic feet per minute; 20 men employed underground. Traversed all workings in operation; found air not well distributed to working faces; instructed that ventilation be improved.

January 1, 1908.—At 4.30 a. m. arrived at the mine, in response to a telegram received at 4.45 p. m. 31st ultimo, informing me that a dust explosion had occurred at noon of that day whereby several men were killed and injured. Immediately went into the mine and inspected all places free from after-damp; could not get into bottom of old slope and dip entries off old slope; had brattices erected and later explored all workings.

January 2, 1908.—Again inspected mine, with view of discovering origin of explosion. Took testimony of several witnesses; result of investigation made subject of special report to the honorable Secretary of the Interior and the Director of the United States Geological Survey.

January 25, 1908.—Investigated circumstances in connection with the mine explosion of 31st ultimo, which mystified me when trying to make my report. Found mine map did not have all the workings extended thereon, and that the air traveled differently from the route which was told me and from the route it traveled at date of my last inspection before the explosion. Found that all coal was being mined deeper than the holes to be fired; shot firers shooting all holes after men were out of the mine; mine in good condition.

May 5, 1908.—Air intake, 9,000 cubic feet per minute; 35 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition; all shot firing done by shot firers, and every precaution being taken to avoid a dust explosion.

McINTYRE MINE.

The McIntyre mine, in the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, T. 5 S., R. 2 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, is owned and operated by the Carthage Fuel Company, but was not worked during the past fiscal year.

EMERSON MINE.

The Emerson mine is located in the S. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9 and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 16, T. 5 S., R. 2 E., New Mexico principal base and meridian, about 10 miles southeast of San Antonio, N. Mex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. The coal is hauled in wagons to San Antonio and shipped thence by rail to El Paso, Tex., whence it goes to Arizona and Mexico, where it is marketed. The mine produces bituminous coal of good quality, well adapted for steam and domestic purposes, and makes a coke of excellent quality; thickness of coal seam, 6 feet; dip, 20°; system of working, slope, single entry, room and pillar; depth of main slope, 700 feet; natural ventilation through slope and air shafts; 1 Harrison coal-cutting machine, 15 tons daily capacity, in use; average number of men employed underground, 15; average number employed outside, 5; number of days mine was operated, 182; gross product, 11,698.5 tons; used in operating mine, 180 tons; net product, 11,518.5 tons; estimated value at the mine, at \$1.70 per ton, \$19,581.45.

RECORD OF INSPECTION.

September 26, 1907.—Air intake gave no register on anemometer, and practically no air traveling in mine; 18 men employed underground. Found ladder removed from bottom of escape shaft to be used for other purpose; trip hoisted without drag; bottom of air shaft nearly closed with dirt; no block at bottom of slope to stop runaway cars; gave necessary instructions in each instance.

January 27, 1908.—Air intake, 6,600 cubic feet per minute; air well distributed; operation of mine temporarily suspended for the day; 12 men usually

employed underground. Traversed all openings that were operated; found mine dry and dusty, but only two places where shooting was allowed, and at these the coal was undermined before shooting, and only a proper charge of powder issued; water car being built and mine will be sprinkled. Mine otherwise in good condition.

May 6, 1908.—Air intake erratic and baffling; gave no steady register on anemometer, but air good at working faces; no powder used, all coal being mined with pick; 8 men employed underground. Found mine in good condition.

PRODUCTION OF COKE

Production of coke in New Mexico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.

Location of camp.	Operator.	Number of ovens—		Coke made.	Value of product at ovens.	
		In camp.	Operated.		Per ton. ^a	Total.
Dawson.....	Dawson Fuel Co.....	570	450	<i>Tons.</i> 177,044.00	\$3.50	\$619,654.00
Gardiner.....	St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Co.	186	186	64,764.95	3.40	220,200.83
Koehler.....	.....do.....	210	210	15,953.55	3.00	47,860.65
		966	846	257,762.50	.....	887,715.48

^a Estimated.

The above production will be largely increased during the ensuing year, as only 450 of the 570 coke ovens at Dawson have been in operation, and of this number only about two-thirds were in constant use. On the last visit of the mine inspector to Dawson, June 23, preparations were being made to fire all of the 570 ovens, hence a greater production may reasonably be anticipated for the ensuing year.

The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company made 64,764.95 tons of coke at their ovens at Gardiner, N. Mex., the coal from which the coke was made coming from the company's mines at Van Houten and Brilliant, N. Mex. The 186 ovens at Gardiner have been operated almost constantly.

At Koehler, N. Mex., the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Company operated 210 ovens for a few months, producing 15,953.55 tons. These ovens were completed and put into commission only a few months before the business depression of 1907. The suspension of operations at some of the larger copper smelters and restricted operations at others curtailed the demand for coke, and as a consequence these ovens were operated but a short time. The resumption of operations at the smelters will cause a demand for more coke than can be produced by the ovens now constructed in New Mexico.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Again the number of fatal accidents has been excessively great in proportion to the number of men employed.

There were 3,670 persons employed in the mines, and 34 fatal accidents, a percentage of 0.903, or a ratio of 9.03 persons killed for each 1,000 persons employed.

A coal-dust explosion, produced by three blown-out shots in the Bernal mine at Carthage, N. Mex., caused the death of 11 men. There is ever present this direful menace of dust explosion in all of

the mines of the Territory, and if stringent laws are not quickly enacted to improve conditions in this particular at the mines, it will be only a matter of time when a holocaust will be offered to careless methods in mining that will horrify the world.

A still greater number, 16, were killed by falling rock, showing gross carelessness on the part of the miners in timbering their places. Here are 27 out of 34 fatal accidents distinctly due to carelessness, and no section of the law specifically applies to these classes of negligence whereby the mine inspector could enforce proper methods of working.

Four men were killed by being struck or squeezed by mine cars, one by jumping on a moving motor, one by a premature blast, and one by the explosion of a boiler.

The mine inspector has found the general managers and general superintendents of mining companies very willing to follow instructions, but has found some instances of gross carelessness on the part of pit bosses and superintendents. The law should be so amended that such persons in authority could be punished for gross negligence whereby the lives or persons of miners are jeopardized.

List of fatal accidents in coal mines of New Mexico during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

Date of accident.	Name of victim.	Name of mine.	Location of mine.	Cause of accident.
1907.				
July 23.....	John Clauford.....	Dawson, No. 3....	Dawson.....	Fall of rock.
August 2.....	Maurice Lorenti.....	Yankes, No. 3....	Yankes.....	Fall of rock from side.
August 14.....	Antone Vlahovic.....	Navajo.....	Gibson.....	Struck by runaway car.
August 29.....	Angelo Merlo.....	Dawson, No. 4....	Dawson.....	Fall of coal.
October 16.....	Manuel Gonzales.....	Brilliant, No. 2....	Brilliant.....	Fall of rock.
October 25.....	John E. Charters.....	Madrid, No. 2....	Madrid.....	Struck by mine car.
November 13...	Frank Bolla.....	Dawson, No. 2....	Dawson.....	Caught between mine car and rib of coal.
November 15...	H. Kamerka.....	Dawson, No. 4....	do.....	Fall of rock.
December 4.....	Mark Kovarovich.....	Willow, No. 2....	Van Houten.....	Fall of slate.
December 9.....	K. Kanda.....	Weaver.....	Gibson.....	Fall of rock.
December 31...	Giovanni Andrioli.....	Bernal.....	Carthage.....	Dust explosion.
Do.....	Z. T. Masterson.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Mike Lakich.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	C. L. Wilcox.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Joe Canero.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Juan Renteria.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Lorenzo Goretto.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Grego Jackovich.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Angelo Cogorno.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Mack Walker.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Do.....	Refugio Viallanuera.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
1908.				
January 23.....	James Zupen.....	Government.....	do.....	Fall of rock.
January 24.....	Charles McAfee.....	Koehler.....	Koehler.....	Fall of coal.
January 28.....	Olist Timblanche.....	Dawson, No. 3....	Dawson.....	Fall of rock.
February 15.....	Frank Luna.....	Government.....	Carthage.....	Do.
Do.....	Robert A. Bell.....	Clark.....	Gibson.....	Boiler explosion.
February 23.....	Jules Grandine.....	Dawson, No. 1....	Dawson.....	Premature blast.
March 20.....	Nick Droson.....	Dawson, No. 4....	do.....	Fall of rock.
April 2.....	George Vianini.....	Dawson, No. 2....	do.....	Run over by mine car.
April 3.....	Jovan Mrvaljevic.....	Willow, No. 5....	Van Houten.....	Fall of rock.
April 30.....	Tony Vendutti.....	Dawson, No. 4....	Dawson.....	Do.
May 22.....	Alois Yerman.....	Dawson, No. 1....	do.....	Trying to jump on moving motor.
May 23.....	Wady McDowell.....	Madrid, No. 3....	Madrid.....	Fall of slate.
May 26.....	Ben Hurt.....	Dawson, No. 1....	Dawson.....	Do.

Jo E. SHERIDAN,

Mine Inspector for the Territory of New Mexico.

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